

# Financial Report 2023



**Table of Contents**

<b>Key Information</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Consolidated Income Statement</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Consolidated Cash Flow Statement</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Notes to the Syngenta AG Group Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Report of the Statutory Auditor</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Income Statement of Syngenta AG</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Balance Sheet of Syngenta AG</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements of Syngenta AG</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Appropriation of Available Earnings of Syngenta AG</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Report of the Statutory Auditor of Syngenta AG</b>	<b>91</b>

## Selected Financial Data

Syngenta AG has prepared the consolidated financial statements in US dollars (\$) and in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS or IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Financial figures are presented in millions of dollars (\$m) except where otherwise stated. The basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the key accounting policies are discussed in Note 1 and in Notes 2 and 26, respectively, to the consolidated financial statements.

The selected financial highlights information in accordance with IFRS presented below has been extracted from the consolidated financial statements of Syngenta AG. Investors should read the entire consolidated financial statements and not rely on the summarized information. The information includes the results of operations and the net assets of The Cropio Group from August 30, 2019, Sanbei Seeds Co. Ltd. from November 1, 2019, Woodbridge Seed, LLC. from July 24, 2020, Sensako (Pty) Ltd. from August 14, 2020, Valagro S.p.A. from October 1, 2020, Progeny Advance Genetics, Inc. from December 3, 2020, Hollar & Co., Inc. from December 16, 2020, Dipagro Ltda. and Vipagro Ltda. from October 7, 2021, Semillas Ceres, S.A. de C.V. from July 5, 2022, Agro Jangada Ltda. from November 1, 2022, Macspred Pty Ltd. from April 28, 2023, Agrocerrado Produtos Agrícolas E Assistencia Tecnica Ltda. from May 3, 2023, Kubix AgroIndustrial Ltda. from June 20, 2023 and Feltrin Sementes Ltda. from July 3, 2023.

## Financial highlights

(\$m)	Year ended December 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Amounts in accordance with IFRS</b>					
<b>Income statement data:</b>					
Sales	19,196	19,963	16,733	14,287	13,582
Cost of goods sold	(12,312)	(11,640)	(9,623)	(8,113)	(7,383)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>6,199</b>
Operating expenses	(4,321)	(5,473)	(4,982)	(4,067)	(4,272)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,927</b>
Income before taxes	1,429	2,242	1,688	1,610	1,503
Net income	1,081	1,907	1,442	1,422	1,456
<b>Net income attributable to Syngenta AG shareholder</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,450</b>
<b>Cash flow data:</b>					
Cash flow from operating activities	537	1,071	2,060	2,050	838
Cash flow used for investing activities	(2,040)	(1,308)	(1,455)	(1,337)	(248)
Cash flow from/(used for) financing activities	1,767	166	(1,566)	(124)	(204)
Capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets	(761)	(705)	(629)	(555)	(521)
<b>Balance sheet data:</b>					
Current assets less current liabilities	2,885	3,720	3,469	3,556	3,799
Total assets	32,692	30,440	25,914	25,283	22,397
Total non-current liabilities	(10,178)	(9,530)	(9,784)	(10,547)	(9,181)
Total liabilities	(25,326)	(23,517)	(20,329)	(20,793)	(17,926)
Share capital	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Total shareholders' equity	(7,323)	(6,877)	(5,529)	(4,434)	(4,397)

All activities were in respect of continuing operations.

## Introduction

In the following discussion, references to “Syngenta” incorporate Syngenta AG and all of its subsidiaries and interests in associates and joint ventures.

The following discussion includes forward-looking statements subject to risks and uncertainty. See “Forward-looking statements” at the end of this document. This discussion also includes non-GAAP financial data in addition to GAAP results. See Appendix A to this section for a reconciliation of this data and explanation of the reasons for presenting such data.

### Constant exchange rates

Approximately 40 percent of Syngenta’s sales and 60 percent of Syngenta’s costs in 2023 were denominated in currencies other than US dollars. Therefore, Syngenta’s results were significantly impacted by movements in exchange rates. Sales in 2023 were 4 percent lower than 2022 on a reported basis, 3 percent lower when calculated at constant rates of exchange. Syngenta therefore provides analysis of results calculated at constant exchange rates (“CER”) and also actual results to allow an assessment of performance before and after taking account of currency fluctuations. To present CER information, current period results for entities reporting in currencies other than US dollars are converted into US dollars at the prior period’s exchange rates, rather than the exchange rates for this year. An example of this calculation is included in Appendix A of this section.

### Overview

Syngenta is a world leading agribusiness operating in the crop protection, seeds, professional solutions and flowers markets. Crop protection includes chemicals such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and seed treatments to control weeds, insects and diseases in crops, as well as biological products, and are essential inputs enabling growers around the world to improve agricultural productivity and food quality. In Seeds, Syngenta operates in the high value commercial sectors of field crops (including corn, oilseeds, and cereals) and vegetables. The professional solutions business provides turf and landscape and professional pest management products, and the flowers business provides flower seeds, cuttings and young plants to professional growers and consumers.

Syngenta’s results are affected, both positively and negatively, by, among other factors: general economic conditions; weather conditions, which can influence the demand for certain products over the course of a season and the quantity and cost of seeds supply; commodity crop prices; and exchange rate fluctuations. Government measures, such as subsidies or rules regulating the use of agricultural products, genetically modified seeds, or areas allowed to be planted with certain crops, also can have an impact on Syngenta’s industry. Syngenta’s results are also affected by the growing importance of biotechnology to agriculture and the use of genetically modified crops. In future years, climate change may have both positive and negative impacts on Syngenta’s results. Climate change may make growing certain crops more or less viable in different geographic areas, but is not likely to reduce overall demand for food and feed. Syngenta currently sells and is developing products to improve the water productivity of plants and increase tolerance to drought and heat. Legislation may be enacted in the future that limits carbon dioxide emissions in the manufacture of Syngenta’s products or increases the costs associated with such emissions. Syngenta works actively to make its production operations more energy efficient and to reduce the rate of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of sales revenue.

Syngenta operates globally to capitalize on its technology and marketing base. Syngenta’s largest market in 2023 was Latin America, which represented approximately 36 percent of consolidated sales (2022: 39 percent), followed by North America at 25 percent (2022: 24 percent), Europe, Africa and the Middle East at 24 percent (2022: 23 percent), and Asia Pacific (including China) at 15 percent (2022: 14 percent). Markets for agricultural products in Europe, Africa and the Middle East and North America are seasonal resulting in both sales and operating profit for Syngenta in these markets being weighted towards the first half of the calendar year, which largely reflects the northern hemisphere planting and growing cycle. Latin America has its main selling season in the second half of the year due to its location in the southern hemisphere. Asia Pacific sales and operating profit are more uniform throughout the year.

Syngenta’s most significant manufacturing and research and development sites are located in Switzerland, the United Kingdom (“UK”), the United States of America (“USA” or “US”) and China. Syngenta has major research centers focused on identifying new active ingredients in Stein, Switzerland and Jealott’s Hill, UK. Syngenta’s primary center for agricultural genomics and biotechnology research is in the USA.

References in this document to market share estimates are based where possible on global agrochemical and biotechnology industry information provided by a third party or on information published by major competitors and are supplemented by Syngenta marketing staff estimates.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, as this is the major currency in which revenues are denominated. However, significant but differing proportions of Syngenta’s revenues, costs, assets and liabilities are denominated in currencies other than US dollars. Approximately 11 percent of sales in 2023 were denominated in Euros, while a significant proportion of costs for research and development, administration, general overhead and manufacturing were denominated in Swiss francs and British pounds sterling (approximately 13 percent in total). Sales in Swiss francs and British pounds sterling together made up approximately 1 percent of total sales. Marketing and distribution costs are more closely linked to the currency split of the sales. As a result, operating profit in US dollars can be significantly affected by movements in exchange rates, in particular movements of the Swiss franc, British pound sterling, Euro and Brazilian real, relative to the US dollar, and the relative impact on operating profit may differ from that on sales. Sales in emerging markets are over 53 percent of Syngenta’s total sales. Where it is not commercially disadvantageous, Syngenta sets sales prices in these markets in US dollars, particularly in parts of Latin America, Russia and the Ukraine. However, in many emerging territories Syngenta sells in the local currency of the countries in the territory and as a result has a long exposure to multiple emerging market currencies. The effects of currency fluctuations within any one year have been reduced by risk management strategies such as hedging and the aforementioned US dollar sales pricing. For further information on these strategies please refer to Note 24 of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are based upon Syngenta’s accounting policies and, where necessary, the results of management estimations. Syngenta believes that the critical accounting policies and estimations underpinning the financial statements are in the areas of (i) royalty and license income, (ii) capitalization of development costs, (iii) impairment, (iv) acquisition accounting, (v) adjustments to revenue and trade receivables, (vi) deferred tax assets, (vii) uncertain tax positions, (viii) seeds inventory valuation and allowances, (ix) environmental

provisions, (x) defined benefit post-employment benefits and (xi) litigation provisions. These policies are described in more detail in Notes 2 and 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Summary of results

Net income in 2023 attributable to Syngenta's shareholder was \$1,086 million, compared to \$1,909 million in 2022.

Sales in 2023 were 4 percent lower than 2022, 3 percent lower at constant exchange rates, with a 1 percent decrease in sales volumes and a further 2 percent decrease in local currency sales prices. Currency movements decreased reported sales by 1 percent. Sales of Crop Protection products decreased by 4 percent, 3 percent at constant exchange rates and Seeds sales were 1 percent lower than 2022, also at constant exchange rates. Farm economics and crop prices remained relatively strong in 2023, although falling from the very high levels of 2022, except for commoditized products where pricing fell sharply. Sales were impacted by softer demand due to high levels of channel inventory remaining from 2022.

Syngenta is closely monitoring the on-going impact of the military conflict in Ukraine and related sanctions on Russia on business operations. In Russia, operations are continuing, subject to sanction-related constraints. Operations in Ukraine are also continuing, with Syngenta supporting growers in the export of their crops. During 2022, as a result of uncertainty at the onset of the conflict, provisions against inventories and trade receivables were charged to the consolidated income statement, while in 2023 these provisions were partially released due to better visibility of those impacts on business performance. Syngenta's business operations in Europe and the Middle East have not been significantly impacted by the military conflict in Israel.

Operating income as a percentage of sales was 13.4 percent in 2023. Excluding restructuring costs, operating income as a percentage of sales decreased by 1.8 percent in 2023 compared with 2022; sales pricing was relatively strong in all regions except Latin America, where there were significant price declines in commoditized products, but sales volumes decreased compared to 2022 as demand fell because of high levels of inventory in the channel. Including costs reported in cost of goods sold, restructuring and impairment charges were \$81 million in 2023 before related taxation, compared to \$249 million in 2022. Currency exchange rate impacts decreased operating income by approximately \$40 million.

Cash flow from operating activities before change in net working capital was \$1,178 million lower than in 2022, largely due to the lower operating income and higher interest payments. Change in net working capital was an outflow of \$1,036 million compared to an outflow of \$1,680 million in 2022, with reductions in inventory levels and strong collections partly offset by reduced trade payables due to inventory management actions. Cash flow used for investing activities in 2023 was \$2,040 million compared to \$1,308 million in 2022, with the higher outflows attributable to marketable securities investments in Argentina, discussed in more detail below. Cash flow from financing activities was \$1,767 million in 2023 compared to \$166 million in 2022, because of high levels of working capital during the year and higher interest costs.

Gross profit margin was approximately 6 percentage points lower in 2023, 5 percentage points lower at constant exchange rates, due to the impact of high cost inventories built up during 2022, combined with reduced production volumes resulting in idle capacity costs, as part of actions to manage inventory levels.

Marketing and distribution expenses decreased by 7 percent, also at constant exchange rates, with net releases of bad debt provisions in Ukraine and Russia, which had been charged in 2022, due to improving visibility of the impact of the military conflict on business performance. Research and development expense was 11 percent higher than 2022, 10 percent at constant exchange rates, due mainly to cost inflation and higher amortization of previously capitalized development costs.

General and administrative, including restructuring and impairment, the components of which are described under the Restructuring and impairment heading below, decreased by \$1,070 million compared with 2022. General and administrative excluding restructuring and impairment was \$901 million lower than 2022, including foreign exchange hedging gains of \$34 million in 2023 compared with losses of \$164 million in 2022. Excluding all currency effects, General and administrative excluding restructuring and impairment was \$703 million lower in 2023 due to significantly lower incentive accruals reflecting the reduction in operating income and higher cost contribution income from fellow subsidiaries of the Syngenta Group in 2023.

Restructuring and impairment expenses in 2023 were \$81 million (2022: \$249 million). Cash restructuring costs were \$43 million (2022: \$125 million) and non-cash impairments were \$38 million (2022: \$124 million). These costs are described in more detail in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Beginning in September 2019, the Argentine government has imposed and continues to impose significant restrictions on foreign exchange transactions. During 2023, the restrictions tightened significantly and substantially limited the ability of Syngenta Agro S.A., a subsidiary of Syngenta AG (hereafter "Syngenta Argentina") to secure foreign currency and make payments for imports and distributions out of Argentina. As a result, Syngenta Argentina invested the peso cash generated from operations into marketable securities to manage the foreign currency exposure. In the final quarter of 2023, the Argentine government significantly devalued the peso by more than 100% against the US dollar, which adversely impacted the value of Syngenta Argentina's marketable securities, resulting in a net loss of \$272 million in 2023, of which \$260 million was unrealized. As at December 31, 2023, \$441 million of marketable securities were reported on the balance sheet, which are subject to currency exchange restriction as described above. As of December 31, 2023, the total assets of Syngenta Argentina constituted approximately 6 percent of Syngenta AG's total assets and the sales generated by Syngenta Argentina during the year ended December 31, 2023 represented approximately 6 percent of Syngenta AG's total sales. Management continues to closely monitor the risks posed by the Argentine economic environment on Syngenta's business operations.

Financial expense, net was \$529 million higher than 2022, due largely to increases in financing costs and the impact of the losses on marketable securities described above. The tax rate increased to 24 percent in 2023 from 15 percent in 2022 with the largest increases

coming from the effects of income taxed at different rates due to the profit allocation within the group and the effect of expenses that are not tax deductible.

### Acquisitions, divestments and other significant transactions

**2023**  
On April 28, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Macspred Pty Ltd., a limited liability company incorporated in Australia, a specialist in weed management for the forestry, roads, rail, utilities, and infrastructure sectors. The acquisition enables Syngenta to enter, through its Professional Solutions business, into the forestry products and vegetation markets in Australia.

On May 3, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Agrocerrado Produtos Agricolas E Assistencia Tecnica Ltda., a limited liability company incorporated in Brazil, a distributor of agricultural products in the Minas Gerais state of Brazil. The acquisition enables Syngenta to strengthen its presence and explore further expansion opportunities in Minas Gerais.

On June 20, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Kubix AgroIndustrial Ltda. ("Kubix"), a limited liability company incorporated in Brazil. Kubix, based in Indaiatuba, state of Sao Paulo, is a production facility that manufactures crop protection products. The acquisition will increase Syngenta's manufacturing capacity to meet growing demand.

On July 3, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100% of the issued shares of Feltrin Sementes Ltda. ("Feltrin"), a limited liability company incorporated in Brazil. Feltrin is a vegetable seed breeding and distribution company based in Rio Grande do Sul. The acquisition enables Syngenta to increase its vegetable seeds position through Feltrin's strong distribution network.

**2022**  
On November 1, 2022, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Agro Jangada Ltda., a distributor of agricultural products in the Mato Grosso do Sul state of Brazil. The acquisition enabled Syngenta to strengthen its presence in this key agricultural region and use the distribution management expertise of Agro Jangada Ltda. to further enhance the Syngenta's commercial operations within Brazil.

On July 5, 2022, Syngenta acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Semillas Ceres S.A. de C.V., a white seed corn company in Mexico. The acquisition increased Syngenta's market share in the Mexico's corn seed market and granted Syngenta access to white corn seeds germplasm.

### Restructuring programs

Restructuring costs are discussed in further detail in "Restructuring" below.

## Results of operations

### 2023 compared with 2022

#### Sales commentary

Syngenta's consolidated sales for 2023 were \$19,196 million, compared with \$19,963 million in 2022, a decrease of 4 percent year on year. At constant exchange rates sales decreased by 3 percent. The analysis by product line is as follows:

Product line	2023	2022	Change				
			Volume %	Local price %	CER %	Currency %	Actual %
Selective herbicides	3,771	3,999	-5	+1	-4	-2	-6
Non-selective herbicides	1,094	2,470	-23	-33	-56	-	-56
Fungicides	4,564	4,253	+9	-	+9	-2	+7
Insecticides	2,556	2,601	+3	-4	-1	-1	-2
Seedcare	1,573	1,544	+1	+4	+5	-3	+2
Professional solutions	652	585	+9	+4	+13	-2	+11
Biologicals	387	348	+6	+7	+13	-2	+11
Other crop protection	836	336	+115	+27	+142	+7	+149
<b>Total Crop Protection</b>	<b>15,433</b>	<b>16,136</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>
Corn and soybean	2,184	2,335	-11	+5	-6	-	-6
Diverse field crops	850	756	-3	+13	+10	+2	+12
Other seeds	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	746	706	-3	+10	+7	-1	+6
Flowers	183	197	-12	+5	-7	-	-7
<b>Total Seeds</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1</b>
Elimination <sup>1</sup>	(201)	(167)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Syngenta</b>	<b>19,196</b>	<b>19,963</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Crop Protection sales to Seeds and Seeds sales to Crop Protection

**Crop Protection**

Selective herbicides: major brands ACURON®, AXIAL®, CALARIS®, DUAL GOLD®, ELUMIS®, GESAPRIM®, HALEX®, LUMAX®

Sales were 6 percent lower, 4 percent at constant exchange rates from lower volumes of GESAPRIM® in Brazil and the US.

Non-selective herbicides: major brands GRAMOXONE®, REGLONE®, TOUCHDOWN®

Sales were 56 percent lower due to lower TOUCHDOWN® prices and volumes in Latin America after the particularly high demand in 2022. GRAMOXONE® sales were also lower in the US and Latin America North.

Fungicides: major brands ALADE®, AMISTAR®, BRAVO®, ELATUS®, MIRAVIS® (based on ADEPIDYN™ fungicide), MODDUS®, PRIORI® Xtra, REVUS®, RIDOMIL GOLD®, SCORE®, SWITCH®, TRIVAPRO®

Fungicide sales increased by 7 percent, 9 percent at constant exchange rates, with strong growth in sales of the new ADEPIDYN™ technology.

Insecticides: major brands ACTARA®, AMPLIGO®, ENGEO®, FORCE®, KARATE®, MINECTO™, PROCLAIM®, VERTIMEC®, VIRTAKO®, VOLIAM®

Insecticide sales were 2 percent lower, 1 percent at constant exchange rates, with strong growth in sales of the new PLINAZOLIN® technology in Latin America offset by lower sales of older products.

Seedcare: major brands AVICTA®, CRUISER®, DIVIDEND®, CELEST®/MAXIM®, FORTENZA®, SALTRO®, VIBRANCE®

Seedcare sales were 2 percent higher, 5 percent higher at constant exchange rates from growth in China and Asia.

**Seeds**

Corn and soybean: major brands DuracadeViptera™, GOLDEN HARVEST®, NK®, Nidera

Sales were 6 percent lower, also at constant exchange rates, with prices 5 percent higher to cover the increased input cost of the seeds more than offset by lower volumes. Corn sales were lower in Latin America due to a shortage of competitive germplasm.

Diverse field crops: major brands SYNGENTA® Seeds

Sales increased by 12 percent, 10 percent at constant exchange rates, with local currency sales prices to cover increased product costs. Sales volumes were lower in Russia and the Ukraine.

Vegetables: major brands ROGERS™, S&G®

Vegetables sales increased by 6 percent, 7 percent at constant exchange rates, with price increases to cover increased product costs and volumes 3 percent lower from lower demand in the US.

Flowers: major brands SYNGENTA® Flowers

Flowers sales were 7 percent lower, also at constant exchange rates, with lower sales in Europe and the US.

Sales by region for Crop Protection are as follows:

Region	(\$m, except change %)		Change				
	2023	2022 <sup>1</sup>	Volume %	Local price %	CER %	Currency %	Actual %
Europe, Africa and Middle East	3,196	3,216	-5	+11	+6	-7	-1
North America	3,656	3,592	+1	+2	+3	-1	+2
Latin America	5,801	6,504	+3	-17	-14	+3	-11
Asia Pacific	1,736	1,830	+1	+1	+2	-7	-5
China	608	517	+26	-	+26	-8	+18
Other	436	477	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Crop Protection</b>	<b>15,433</b>	<b>16,136</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 2022 figures have been restated to reflect the full integration of the Biologicals business into the regional structure

**Europe, Africa and Middle East**

Sales were 1 percent lower, but 6 percent higher at constant exchange rates, with local currency price increases to cover adverse currency movements in Africa, Middle East and Russia partially offset by lower volumes as distributors reduced inventories due to the higher funding cost.

**North America**

Sales increased by 2 percent, 3 percent at constant exchange rates. Strong growth in the new ADEPIDYN™ technology fungicides is largely offset by lower sales in other products as distributors and growers reduced inventories due to the higher financing costs.

**Latin America**

Sales were 11 percent lower, 14 percent at constant exchange rates: both prices and volumes had been particularly strong in 2022 as distributors and growers purchased early due to actual and expected supply shortages and in 2023 channel inventories were reduced and prices, particularly in non-selective herbicides, were lower.

**Asia Pacific**

Sales were 5 percent lower, but 2 percent higher at constant exchange rates: local currency price increases were achieved to offset currency weakness in Pakistan and Bangladesh, but US dollar prices were lower in Australia and India.

**China**

China sales maintained strong growth and increased by 18 percent versus 2022, 26 percent at constant exchange rates. Growth was driven by new products, particularly ADEPIDYN™.

Sales by region for Seeds are as follows:

Region	2023	2022	Change				
			Volume %	Local price %	CER %	Currency %	Actual %
Europe, Africa and Middle East	1,241	1,149	-9	+17	+8	-	+8
North America	951	953	-7	+7	-	-	-
Latin America	966	1,149	-19	+1	-18	+2	-16
Asia Pacific including China	531	484	+13	+2	+15	-5	+10
Other	92	62	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Flowers	183	197	-12	+5	-7	-	-7
<b>Total Seeds</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1</b>

### Europe, Africa and Middle East

Sales increased by 8 percent, also at constant exchange rates: sales prices were increased to offset higher product costs, but volumes of sunflower and corn were lower in Russia and Ukraine.

### North America

Sales were flat, but with price increases to offset higher product costs offset by lower soybean volumes.

### Latin America

Sales were 16 percent lower, 18 percent at constant exchange rates due to lower corn and soybean volumes in Brazil.

### Asia Pacific including China

Sales in Asia Pacific, including China, increased by 10 percent, 15 percent at constant exchange rate, with higher corn sales in South East Asia and China.

## Operating income

Variances in the tables below reflect the profit impact of changes year on year. For example, an increase of sales or a decrease in costs is a positive variance and a decrease in sales or increase in costs is a negative variance.

Syngenta Operating Income	Total as reported under IFRS		Change		Restructuring and impairment		Before restructuring and impairment <sup>1</sup>		Change before restructuring and impairment <sup>1</sup>	
	2023	2022	Actual %	CER %	2023	2022	2023	2022	Actual %	CER %
(\$m, except change %)										
Sales	19,196	19,963	-4%	-3%	-	-	19,196	19,963	-4%	-3%
Cost of goods sold	(12,312)	(11,640)	-6%	-6%	(8)	(7)	(12,304)	(11,633)	-6%	-6%
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>8,330</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>-15%</b>
as a percentage of sales	36%	42%					36%	42%		
Marketing and distribution	(2,636)	(2,826)	+7%	+7%	-	-	(2,636)	(2,826)	+7%	+7%
Research and development	(1,085)	(977)	-11%	-10%	-	-	(1,085)	(977)	-11%	-10%
General and administrative:										
Restructuring	(73)	(242)	+70%	+70%	(73)	(242)	-	-	n/a	n/a
Other general and administrative	(527)	(1,428)	+63%	+50%	-	-	(527)	(1,428)	+63%	+50%
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>(81)</b>	<b>(249)</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>-13%</b>
as a percentage of sales	13%	14%					14%	16%		

Syngenta has five operating segments, which have been aggregated into the global Crop Protection segment, including Professional Solutions and the global Seeds segment, including Field Crops, Vegetables and Flowers.

## Operating income

(\$m, except change %)	2023	2022	Change %
Crop Protection	2,390	2,736	-13%
Seeds	254	363	-30%
<b>Total segments</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>-15%</b>
Restructuring	(81)	(249)	+67%
<b>Syngenta</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>-10%</b>

The two tables above do not represent income statements prepared under IFRS. Please refer to the information reported in the consolidated financial statements.

<sup>1</sup> Amounts before restructuring and impairment are non-GAAP measures. Please refer to Appendix A of the Operating and Financial Review for a more detailed description



**Overall Syngenta operating income**

Operating income in 2023 was 10 percent lower than 2022. Restructuring charges including reversals of inventory step-ups charged to cost of goods sold were \$81 million in 2023 and are described in detail in the Restructuring and Impairment section below and in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Excluding restructuring and impairment, operating income in 2023 was \$2,644 million compared to \$3,099 million in 2022, \$346 million lower in Crop Protection and \$109 million lower in Seeds, as described below. Sales were 4 percent lower than 2022, 3 percent at constant exchange rates and are explained in more detail above. Excluding restructuring and impairment, the gross profit margin was 6 percentage point lower.

Marketing and distribution costs in 2023 reduced by 7 percent to \$2,636 million. Provisions for bad debts included within Marketing and distribution were approximately \$227 million higher in 2022 at constant exchange rates, mainly due to having provided in 2022 for the estimated impacts of the conflict in Ukraine and Russia, as well as the uncertain economic environment in Africa and Middle East region. In 2023, these provisions were partially released due to higher customer receipts than previously anticipated in Russia and Ukraine. Higher costs otherwise reflected salary and other cost inflation.

Research and development costs were 11 percent higher in 2023 compared with 2022, 10 percent at constant exchange rates, with higher spend in Seeds in China, increased amortization of previously capitalized development costs and salary and other cost inflation.

Significantly lower other general and administrative costs in 2023 included currency hedging gains of \$32 million in 2023 compared to losses of \$164 million in 2022 and also \$482 million lower accrued management and employee incentives.

Currency exchange rate movements reduced 2023 operating profit by an estimated \$40 million relative to 2022, including the above-mentioned hedging losses.

For further discussion on Syngenta operating income, see Summary of results above.

**Operating income by segment**

Crop Protection	Total as reported under IFRS		Change	
	2023	2022	Actual %	CER %
(\$m, except change %)				
Sales	15,251	15,969	-4%	-3%
Cost of goods sold	(10,057)	(9,476)	-6%	-6%
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>-20%</b>	<b>-17%</b>
as a percentage of sales	34%	41%		
Marketing and distribution	(1,803)	(1,982)	+9%	+9%
Research and development	(704)	(651)	-8%	-7%
General and administrative:				
Other general and administrative	(297)	(1,124)	+74%	+51%
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-14%</b>
as a percentage of sales	16%	17%		

This table does not represent an income statement prepared under IFRS. Please refer to the segmental information reported in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Reported sales were 4 percent lower than 2022, 3 percent at constant exchange rates with sales volumes 1 percent higher and local currency prices averaging 4 percent lower. See the Sales commentary section above for further information on sales.

Gross profit margin was 7 percent lower in 2023, 6 percent lower at constant exchange rates, due to lower sales prices, adverse impact of selling from higher cost inventories built up during 2022, and higher production costs due to reduced volumes from the actions to lower inventory levels.

Marketing and distribution costs decreased 9 percent from 2023 to 2022, also at constant exchange rates, and decreased almost 1 percent as a percentage of sales. In 2023, bad debt provisions of approximately \$30 million were released, compared with \$170 million of additional charges in 2022, largely reflecting the stronger than previously expected customer collections in Russia and Ukraine.

Research and development costs were 8 percent higher in 2023, 7 percent at constant exchange rates, as a result of cost inflation and increased amortization from capitalized development costs.

Other general and administrative costs were \$827 million lower than 2022, with currency hedging gains of approximately \$25 million in 2023 compared to losses of approximately \$131 million in 2022. Costs in 2023 included significantly lower staff and management incentive costs, higher gains from disposals of excess catalyst metals and fixed assets and approximately \$30 million of insurance recoveries. Significant additional savings in 2023 came from productivity and efficiency initiatives, particularly in corporate functions.

Seeds	Total as reported under IFRS		Change	
	2023	2022	Actual %	CER %
(\$m, except change %)				
Sales	3,945	3,994	-1%	-1%
Cost of goods sold	(2,247)	(2,157)	-4%	-4%
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
as a percentage of sales	43%	46%		
Marketing and distribution	(833)	(844)	+1%	+2%
Research and development	(381)	(326)	-17%	-16%
General and administrative:				
Other general and administrative	(230)	(304)	+24%	+48%
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
as a percentage of sales	6%	9%		

This table does not represent an income statement prepared under IFRS. Please refer to the segmental information reported in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Sales were 1 percent lower in US dollars, also at constant exchange rates, with sales volumes 8 percent lower and local currency sales prices 7 percent higher. See the Sales commentary section above for further information on sales.

Gross profit margin was 3 percentage point lower in 2023, also at constant exchange rates. The sales price increases offset the impact of increased seed purchase prices in dollars, but with gross profit margin accordingly lower. Also in 2023, insufficient inventory of competitive germplasm in Brazil led to higher inventory write-offs.

Marketing and distribution costs were 1 percent lower in US dollars, 2 percent lower at constant exchange rates, with releases of bad debt provisions in 2023 compared with charges in 2022.

Research and development expense was \$55 million higher in 2023 compared with 2022 mainly due to increased costs in China as research and development activities were scaled up, and increased amortization of development costs capitalized in previous years.

Other general and administrative costs were \$74 million lower in 2023, with currency hedging gains of approximately \$7 million in 2023 compared to losses of approximately \$33 million in 2022 and lower accruals for incentive plans.

### Defined Benefit Pensions

Defined benefit pension expense was \$68 million in 2023 compared with \$103 million in 2022. The decrease is due to reduced service costs relating to improved funding levels and higher discount rates.

Syngenta contributions to defined benefit pension plans were \$148 million in 2023 compared with \$121 million in 2022. In 2024, Syngenta expects contributions to defined benefit pension plans, excluding early retirement contributions associated with restructuring actions, to be approximately \$130 million.

### Restructuring and impairment

Restructuring and impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, broken down into the main restructuring initiatives, consist of the following:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Productivity programs and other restructuring costs:		
Cash costs	36	30
Non-cash items	30	127
Acquisition, divestment and related costs:		
Cash costs	7	95
Non-cash items	8	(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>249</b>

In 2023, \$8 million for the reversal of inventory step ups reported on acquisitions is presented within Cost of goods sold in the consolidated income statement (2022: \$7 million). The other costs above for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are presented within Restructuring in the consolidated income statement. See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements for analysis of restructuring costs.

### Financial expense, net

Financial expense, net increased by \$529 million in 2023 to \$1,142 million, including \$272 million of losses from movements in fair value of bonds and other investments in Argentina following the significant devaluation of the Argentine Peso in December 2023. Currency controls had prevented Syngenta from repaying import costs from around the middle of 2023 and while the cash was invested in \$ linked assets, mark-to-market valuations of these investments dropped significantly on the devaluation. Net interest costs at \$670 million were \$225 million higher than 2022 due to higher average interest rates and increased working capital compared with 2022. Currency-related financial expenses in 2023 of \$152 million were \$33 million higher than 2022.

**Taxes**

In 2023, Syngenta recorded a net tax expense of \$348 million on a profit before taxes of \$1,429 million, an effective tax rate of 24 percent. The effective tax rate in 2022 was 15 percent, based on \$335 million net tax expenses and \$2,242 million profit before tax.

The Swiss tax rates range from 13 to 19 percent. In Basel-Stadt, the canton where Syngenta has its headquarters, the ordinary effective tax rate is 13 percent.

Income taxed at different rates increased the effective tax rate by 11 percent in 2023 (2022: increase of 1 percent). The impact of increased profits in jurisdictions with higher tax rates was greater in 2023 than in 2022 due to the attribution of profits across jurisdictions.

Higher non-tax-deductible expenditures and less non-taxable income borne by in-market distribution companies in 2023, including the impact of non-tax deductible currency losses in Argentina, resulted in a 9 percent net effective tax rate increase compared to a 1 percent decrease in 2022.

The effect of recognizing deferred tax assets that had previously not been recognized, mainly in the USA, decreased the effective tax rate by 6 percent in 2023 (2022: nil percent).

Changes to prior year income tax estimates and other tax items decreased the effective tax rate by 4 percent in 2023 (2022: 2 percent) mainly due to the closure of previous tax periods on a more favorable basis than previously expected.

The effect of non-recognition of deferred tax assets increased the effective tax rate by 1 percent in 2023, compared with an increase of 4 percent in 2022. The principal jurisdictions where deferred tax assets have not been recognized in 2023 are Brazil and Argentina (2022: USA, Brazil and Argentina) based on forecasts prepared to determine the recoverable amount of deferred tax.

The effective tax rate on restructuring and impairment was 26 percent in 2023 compared with 15 percent in 2022. Future rates applicable to restructuring and impairment will be dependent on the nature and size of the charges and may vary from year to year.

Syngenta is closely monitoring the OECD initiatives for the avoidance of base erosion and profit shifting (“BEPS”), assessing the impact of the legislation coming into effect and working closely with the ultimate parent entity to prepare for implementation in 2024. As at December 31, 2023 the impact of the OECD Pillar Two model rules on Syngenta’s financial position, income statement and cash flows cannot currently be reliably estimated.

**Net income for the period and other supplementary income data**

Net income attributable to Syngenta’s shareholder in 2023 was \$1,086 million, compared to \$1,909 million in 2022.

Sales in 2023 were 4 percent lower than 2022 and operating income margin was 1 percent lower. After the higher financial expense, income before taxes was 36 percent lower in 2023. The 2023 tax rate was 24 percent, compared with 15 percent in 2022. As a result, net income attributable to Syngenta’s shareholder in 2023 was 43 percent lower than 2022.

After related taxation, restructuring and impairment expense was \$152 million lower at \$60 million in 2023 compared with \$212 million in 2022.

**Foreign operations and foreign currency transactions**

Syngenta’s subsidiaries use their local currency as their functional currency for accounting purposes except where the use of a different currency more fairly reflects their actual circumstances.

Syngenta operates worldwide with a large presence in emerging markets and a broad range of currency effects that need to be closely monitored. Syngenta regularly analyzes how currency fluctuations will impact its operating results and manages the impact with a combination of commercial actions, such as product pricing, and financial risk management strategies, such as hedging. Next to the Euro, the Swiss franc and the British pound sterling, the Brazilian real gives rise to a major currency exposure due to the large size of Syngenta’s business activities in Brazil. Sales prices to customers in Brazil largely are linked to the US dollar, which limits the impact of fluctuations in the US dollar/Brazilian real exchange rate, though the extent of the linkage may vary from year to year depending on market conditions and the direction and speed of the exchange rate movement. Similarly, Syngenta manages its currency exposure in Argentina and parts of the CIS, mainly Russia and particularly the Ukraine, by linking local currency sales prices to the US dollar to compensate for the fluctuations in sales value from currency devaluation. During 2023, the Argentine peso devalued by more than 350 percent against the US dollar, including a sharp devaluation in December, and the Russian ruble depreciated by 24 percent. There have been significant exchange movements in the ruble in 2023 due to the conflict with Ukraine and the extent to which sales prices are linked to the US dollar and the ability to hedge the ruble is subject to some uncertainty.

Syngenta regularly monitors receivables exposure in all countries in which it operates. Syngenta has significant sales in East Europe where exchange rate volatility and other macroeconomic factors cause overall credit risk to be higher. In Latin America, Argentina continues to experience economic and financial difficulties, which have also impacted Brazil in previous years, and this at times has led to constraints in the availability of credit. In Argentina the economy has been hyperinflationary since the middle of 2018, putting pressure on liquidity, and since the middle of 2023, currency controls have heavily restricted access to foreign currency to repay import costs. In Venezuela, exchanging local currency into US dollars to pay for imported goods continues to be difficult.

The following table outlines for the above-named countries<sup>1</sup> the aggregate gross trade receivables, those past due for more than 180 days and the related provision for doubtful receivables at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(\$m)	2023	2022
Gross trade receivables	3,430	3,293
Past due for more than 180 days	392	295
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	402	412

<sup>1</sup> Includes Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus

The increase in gross trade receivables for these countries is due to a return to more normal credit terms at the end of 2023 in Russia and Ukraine, which were largely selling on prepayment terms at the end of 2022. Receivables past due for more than 180 days were 3 percent higher as a percentage of gross trade receivables, mainly due to Brazil where days sales outstanding increased. The provision for doubtful trade receivables was flat to 2022.

At December 31, 2023, approximately 58 percent of Syngenta's cash and cash equivalents was held in US dollars, approximately 6 percent in each of Euros, Chinese yuan and Russian rubles, approximately 5 percent in Indian rupees, approximately 3 percent in Brazilian real, and approximately 2 percent in Thailand baht. No other individual currency made up more than 2 percent.

### Liquidity and capital resources

Syngenta's principal source of liquidity consists of cash generated from operations. Syngenta makes use of trade receivable factoring across various regions and reverse factoring arrangements to manage timing of cash flows. Working capital fluctuations due to the seasonality of the business are supported by short-term funding available from a \$2.5 billion Global Commercial Paper program, a \$5 billion revolving short-term credit facility with Syngenta Group (HK) Holdings Company Limited and \$4 billion committed credit lines with various financial institutions.

(\$m)	2023	
	Balance outstanding at December 31, 2023	Average balance outstanding
Global Commercial Paper program	-	493
Short-term credit facility with Syngenta Group	2,950	1,436
Committed credit lines	-	2,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,950</b>	

Long-term capital employed is currently financed through ten unsecured bonds, two unsecured notes issued under the Note Purchase Agreement in the US Private Placement market, four term loans with financial institutions and five intragroup term loans with Syngenta Group (HK) Holdings Company Limited.

The table below summarizes Syngenta's unsecured bonds and notes in issuance as at December 31, 2023:

(\$m)	Issuance date	Carrying amount	Value at issue
0.625% CHF bond 2024	November 2021	269	225
1.625% CHF bond 2024	March 2014	298	283
4.892% USD bond 2025	April 2018	677	677
5.350% USD private placement 2025	December 2005	55	55
3.375% Eurobond 2026	March 2020	1,005	1,008
0.700% CHF bond 2026	February 2020	167	145
1.250% Eurobond 2027	March 2015	552	559
5.182% USD bond 2028	April 2018	336	336
2.125% CHF bond 2029	March 2014	179	170
5.590% USD private placement 2035	December 2005	11	11
4.375% USD Notes 2042	March 2012	20	20
5.676% USD bond 2048	April 2018	153	153
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,722</b>	<b>3,642</b>

In addition, Syngenta has a long-term USD loan with a floating interest rate which matures in 2024 and 2025, a long-term floating rate CHF loan which matures in 2025 and a long-term fixed rate USD loan which matures in 2026. The balance at December 31, 2023 for the floating rate USD loan was \$1,250 million (2022: \$1,250 million), for the CHF loan \$358 million (2022: \$306 million) and for the fixed rate USD loan \$300 million (2022: \$nil). Intragroup term loans consist of a CNY 3,800 million loan with a floating interest rate based on China Loan Prime Rate (LPR) that matures in 2025, a CNY 3,500 million loan with a floating interest rate based on LPR that matures in 2026, a CNY 5,000 million loan with a 2.85 percent interest rate that matures in 2026, a \$500 million loan with a floating rate interest based on SOFR that matures in 2025 and a \$500 million loan with a 5.05 percent interest rate that matures in 2026.

For information on Syngenta's funding and treasury policies and objectives in terms of the manner in which treasury activities are controlled, see Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

Syngenta reported cash and cash equivalents on December 31, 2023 and 2022 of \$1,639 million and \$1,408 million, respectively. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, Syngenta had current financial debt of \$5,328 million and \$2,688 million, respectively, and non-current financial debt of \$7,868 million and \$7,490 million, respectively.

Absent major acquisitions, Syngenta targets maintaining an investment grade credit rating, as recognized by major third-party rating agencies, which it currently believes provides an optimal balance between financial flexibility and the cost of capital. At December 31, 2023, Syngenta's credit ratings were as follows: Fitch Ratings Ltd BBB+/F2; Standard & Poor's Rating Services BBB/A-2; and Moody's Investors' Services Limited Baa3/P-3. There are no material legal or economic restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends except as disclosed in the consolidated cash flow statement.

Other than refinancing future maturing bonds over the short to medium term, management is of the opinion that, absent a major business acquisition or a very significant deterioration in working capital or the rate of receivables collections from that currently expected, the funding available from the sources described above will be sufficient to satisfy Syngenta's working capital, capital expenditures and debt service

requirements for the foreseeable future, including cash expenditures relating to restructuring programs. In the event of a major business acquisition, Syngenta would seek additional funding from capital markets or other sources. Syngenta regards as sufficiently remote the likelihood that a very significant deterioration in working capital or unexpected decline in the rate of receivables collections will occur as not to require the development of a detailed contingency funding plan.

### Cash flow

The following table sets out certain information about cash flow for each of the periods indicated:

(\$m)	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash flow from operating activities	537	1,071
Cash flow used for investing activities	(2,040)	(1,308)
Cash flow from financing activities	1,767	166

### Cash flow from operating activities

2023 compared with 2022

Cash flow from operating activities decreased by \$534 million to \$537 million in 2023. Income before taxes after the reversal of non-cash and other reconciling items was \$3,527 million in 2023 compared to \$4,194 million in 2022, due to lower operating income excluding hedging gains and losses described above. Higher net interest paid reflected both higher interest rates and increased average net debt in 2023 compared to 2022. Increased other net financial payments were due to higher hedging and foreign exchange costs. Change in net working capital was an outflow of \$1,036 million in 2023 compared to an outflow of \$1,680 million in 2022. Change in inventories was an inflow of \$1,054 million in 2023 compared to an outflow of \$3,028 million in 2022, with a reduction in Crop Protection in 2023 particularly in the second half of the year. Change in trade and other working capital assets was an outflow of \$244 million in 2023 compared to \$695 million in 2022, due to growth in distribution platforms in Brazil, with longer credit terms, and a return to credit offers in Russia, where sales terms at the end of 2022 were 100 percent prepayment; year end trade receivables as a percentage of annual sales increased by 2 percentage points. Change in trade and other working capital liabilities was an outflow of \$1,846 million in 2023 compared to an inflow of \$2,043 million in 2022, with lower trade payables largely due to the inventory reduction in the second half of the year and reduced accrued short-term employee benefits.

### Cash flow used for investing activities

2023 compared with 2022

Cash flow used for investing activities was \$2,040 million in 2023 compared to \$1,308 million in 2022 due to higher purchases of financial assets. Additions to property, plant and equipment were \$56 million higher, while purchases of intangibles and capitalized development costs reduced by \$34 million. Purchases of investments in associates and other financial assets increased by \$639 million due to the investments in bonds, mutual funds and other assets in Argentina due to the restrictions on offshore payments noted above. Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment were \$60 million lower due to a lower level of proceeds under sale and leaseback agreements in 2023 than in 2022. Cash paid for business acquisitions was an outflow of \$132 million in 2023 from a number of individually immaterial transactions and further deferred payments for Valagro S.p.A., compared to \$177 million in 2022 which included Agro Jangada Ltda. in Brazil and deferred payments for Valagro S.p.A.

### Cash flow used for financing activities

2023 compared with 2022

Cash flow from financing activities was an inflow of \$1,767 million in 2023 compared to \$166 million in 2022. In April 2023, Syngenta repaid a \$1,000 million bond at maturity and in October 2023, a CHF 265 million bond was repaid at maturity. In 2022, Syngenta repaid approximately \$710 million of bonds at maturity and \$1,000 million of bonds early. In 2023, financing raised included a \$300 million floating rate loan maturing in 2026; a further \$3.7 billion was borrowed from a financing subsidiary of Syngenta Group. Financing raised in 2022 included approximately \$326 million from a term loan from a third party financial institution and \$2.1 billion from a financing subsidiary of Syngenta Group. The dividend paid to shareholders in 2023 was \$500 million; \$400 million was paid in 2022.

### Research and development (“R&D”)

Syngenta’s Research and Development organization is dedicated to developing quality crop protection and seeds products, as well as crop-focused solutions which integrate multiple technologies. R&D focuses on taking a holistic approach to help customers grow their specific crop using the best technology to address their needs, be it a single technology, a combination of technologies, or technologies and services.

Syngenta is committed to improving crop yield and quality in a sustainable way and, through its global product safety group and global regulatory team, is committed to developing and registering products that are safe and effective. Syngenta maximizes its innovation potential by leveraging its industry expertise and partnering with other technology leaders across the globe.

The total spent on research and development was \$1,770 million in 2023 and \$1,646 million in 2022. This included \$685 million (2022: \$669 million) of internal product development costs that were capitalized.

For the attribution of research and development costs to reported operating segments, see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

There are no off-balance sheet financing transactions associated with research and development activity.

**Contractual obligations, commitments and contingent liabilities**

At December 31, 2023 Syngenta had contractual obligations to make future payments in the periods indicated in the following:

(\$m)	Notes to the financial statements reference	Total	Less than 1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	5–10 years	More than 10 years
Financial debt	16, 18	12,005	5,201	5,539	901	180	184
Interest on fixed rate financial debt	24	651	161	240	61	55	134
Other liabilities		198	64	129	5	-	-
Capital lease payments	22	1,191	127	173	105	175	611
Capital expenditures	19	171	132	34	5	-	-
Pension contribution commitments	21	136	47	89	-	-	-
Unconditional purchase obligations	19	2,302	1,823	405	70	4	-
Long-term research agreements and other long-term commitments	19	149	84	47	16	2	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,803</b>	<b>7,639</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>929</b>

Of the total financial debt, floating rate financial debt is \$5,026 million (comprising local bank loans, overdraft facilities and term loans), of which \$3,634 million is due within one year and \$1,392 million between one and three years. No interest obligation in respect of this debt is included in the table above. There is no contractual obligation to renew this debt. The debt amount, and the interest payments associated with it, will vary over time according to Syngenta’s funding requirements and future interest rates.

Fixed rate debt of \$6,979 million is comprised primarily of the outstanding Eurobonds, Swiss franc domestic bonds, USD bonds and private placement notes and term loans. Fixed rate interest payments of \$651 million on these are included above.

Other liabilities arise from deferred payments related to acquisitions and license agreements.

Provisions for long-term liabilities totaling \$538 million shown in Syngenta’s consolidated balance sheet have not been included in the above table because the timing of their payment is not contractually fixed and cannot be estimated with sufficient certainty within the context of the time periods in the table. This applies particularly to those amounts which are not expected to be paid during 2024. Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements presents the components of the estimated \$216 million of provisions that are expected to be paid during 2024.

The supply agreements for materials giving rise to the unconditional purchase obligations are entered into by Syngenta to ensure availability of materials meeting the specifications required by Syngenta. Where suppliers have made significant capital investment, these agreements generally provide for Syngenta to pay penalties in the event that it terminates the agreements before their expiry dates.

Pension contribution commitments totaling \$136 million represent unconditional fixed payments to the UK pension fund according to the revised schedule of contributions agreed during 2021. Contributions for future service in the UK and Switzerland which are calculated as a fixed percentage of employees’ pensionable pay are not included in the above table. The rules of the Swiss pension fund commit Syngenta to contributing a fixed percentage of employees’ pensionable pay to the fund.

As disclosed in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements, Syngenta expects to pay \$130 million of contributions to its defined benefit pension plans in 2024, excluding restructuring costs and excluding any accelerated payments which Syngenta may decide to make as business and financial market conditions develop during 2024. \$47 million of those contributions are included as commitments in the table above. The remaining \$83 million represents 2024 service contributions, which are not included as commitments in the table above.

The above table excludes income tax liabilities of \$501 million in respect of uncertain tax positions. These are presented within current income tax liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet because it is not possible to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the actual period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities.

**Off-balance sheet arrangements**

Syngenta had no off-balance sheet arrangements as at December 31, 2023, other than the above contractual obligations, commitments and contingent liabilities. Syngenta has no unconsolidated special purpose entities that are likely to create material contingent obligations.

**Critical accounting estimates**

Critical accounting estimates and new accounting pronouncements are discussed in Notes 2 and 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

**Recent developments**

No events occurred between the balance sheet date and the date on which the consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements (see Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements).

**Trend and Outlook**

Sales in 2023 were 4 percent lower than in 2022, 3 percent at constant exchange rates, with 2 percent from lower local currency sales prices and 1 percent lower sales volumes. The lower local currency sales prices were driven by reduced prices for non-selective herbicides, where the cost price of the active ingredients was also significantly lower and where sales prices had increased in 2022. Sales prices of non-selective

herbicides are currently expected to be more stable in 2024. Conversely, field crop seed sales prices were higher in 2023, offsetting increased cost of goods sold that are linked to the cost of the relevant crop; both sales prices and cost of goods are expected to have stabilized in 2024. Lower sales volumes in 2023 reflected reduced non-selective herbicide sales in Brazil, after distributors purchased ahead of demand in 2022 and, also in Brazil, a higher rate of sales returns in corn seeds as described above. While to a lesser extent than in Brazil, channel inventory levels were reduced more generally in 2023 as distributors sought to reduce working capital in a higher interest rate environment. Given the progress of channel inventory reduction in 2023, the impact on 2024 is currently expected to be less significant. Traded prices of key crop commodities underpin farmer profitability and support the usage of crop protection products and high-quality seeds to optimize both crop yield and quality. At the time of writing, these traded prices have come off the peaks seen in mid 2022 and for corn and soybean, in particular, are around the levels seen in early 2021. Operations continue in both Russia and Ukraine and sales in total represented a mid-single digit percentage of total Syngenta sales in 2023; Russia has limited the import of some seeds in 2024, which will have an adverse impact on Syngenta's sales in the country.

The impact of exchange rates movements on sales depends on the phasing of sales in addition to the direction of exchange rate movements. Sales in Euros represent 10 to 15 percent of total Syngenta sales. Sales in other "developed market" currencies (CAD, AUD, JPY, GBP, CHF) represent 5 to 10 percent. Sales in "emerging market" currencies excluding Latin American and certain East European currencies where sales prices are to some extent priced in US dollars (see below) represent a mid-teens percentage of total Syngenta sales. The impact of exchange rate movements on operating income is discussed below.

Research and development expenditure in 2023 included amortization of previously capitalized development costs of \$61 million and impairment of \$36 million, while 2022 included amortization of \$32 million and impairment of \$16 million. It is not possible to predict future impairments, but amortization will continue to increase in 2024. Marketing and distribution costs in 2023 included a net credit for released charges for doubtful receivables of approximately \$30 million, while 2022 included a net expense of approximately \$190 million. It is not possible to accurately predict the movements in provisions for doubtful receivables in 2024, but there is currently no reason to expect either a credit or a significant charge. General and administrative costs (excluding restructuring) in 2023 included a significantly lower level of employee incentive bonuses compared to the high level of 2022 triggered by the very strong business performance in that year and as reflected in the lower accrual within other current liabilities; a performance broadly on target would lead to incentive bonuses broadly in the middle of these levels.

Restructuring and impairment expenses in 2023, including \$8 million reported in cost of goods sold, were \$81 million. Cash restructuring costs were \$43 million and non-cash impairments (including reversal of inventory step ups reported in cost of goods sold) were \$38 million. Cash costs in 2022 were \$125 million. It is generally not possible to forecast future non-cash impairments. Further productivity and other restructuring programs will continue in 2024 and cash restructuring charges currently are foreseen at a broadly similar level to that of 2022. However, in general, the timing of the recognition of charges for particular restructuring events, which is dependent on when irreversible commitments to the events occur, makes it difficult to predict such costs with certainty.

In 2021, oil prices (Brent) largely moved upwards, with a peak of approximately \$87 per barrel, before dropping back to approximately \$80 per barrel by the year end. Geopolitical issues in 2022 led to further volatility and increases to above \$120 per barrel, with prices falling back to approximately \$85 per barrel at the end of the year. Prices in 2023 traded broadly in a range from \$70 to \$95 per barrel, with the average of monthly prices approximately \$81 per barrel, compared to approximately \$96 per barrel in 2022 and approximately \$71 per barrel in 2021. With its current product mix, Syngenta estimates that each \$10 movement in the price of a barrel of oil impacts its Cost of goods sold by approximately \$40 million. However, due to supplier production chains and Syngenta's own inventory, it can take from 9 to 12 months for movements in the oil price to feed through into Cost of goods sold, so that the impact of oil prices on Cost of goods sold in 2024 is largely driven by changes between 2022 and 2023. Subsequent price movements take time to pass through to Syngenta's cost of goods, but increases ultimately may have an adverse impact if Syngenta is not able to pass on the increase through increased sales prices. In addition to the price of oil, supply constraints, from 2020 through to 2022, particularly for Crop Protection intermediates and active ingredients sourced from China, led to significant increases in purchase costs of the relevant products. Product cost increases slowed in the latter part of 2022 and in some cases partially reversed, with much of the higher cost material previously sourced sold in 2023, so a benefit to Cost of goods is expected in 2024. However, a lower level of Cost of goods in the industry may lead to increased sales price pressure, particularly in commodity active ingredients where there are indications of overcapacity of supply in China.

In 2023, approximately 60 percent of Syngenta's sales were in emerging markets. Emerging markets continue to have higher long-term growth potential because significant crop yield gaps exist versus developed markets; this growth potential is further supported by ongoing technology adoption. Managing volatility in such markets, in particular credit and currency exposures, is integral to Syngenta's business model.

Overall, Syngenta has significant currency exposures, which at a high level can be summarized as:

- a short position against the US dollar in Swiss francs and British pounds;
- a net short position in Euros, with Euro priced product costs and over the course of a full year, relatively minor compared with sales in Euros, but with a long position in the first half selling season and a short position in the second half from more evenly spread Euro-based operating costs including raw material costs;
- a long position in Japanese yen, Australian and Canadian dollars and many emerging market currencies.

In Brazil and Argentina, a significant portion of sales are effectively priced in US dollars, resulting in a net short local currency exposure, though the linkage is not absolute and there can be a time lag before local currency prices are adjusted. Syngenta has also acted to link local currency pricing of sales in Russia and particularly Ukraine (both of which export grain to global markets) to US dollars to reduce the long exposure to these currencies. The impact of both the continued military conflict in the Ukraine and related sanctions on Russia cannot be reasonably estimated at this point.

Forecast transaction exposures in the major currencies are hedged under a rolling 12-month program, largely through forward contracts.

## Appendix A

**Reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to equivalent GAAP measures**

A non-GAAP measure is a numerical measure of financial performance, financial position or cash flows that either:

- includes, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including, amounts that are excluded in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented under IFRS; or
- excludes, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding, amounts that are included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented under IFRS.

Syngenta uses non-GAAP measures in this report where they are regarded by management as important for the investor to fully understand Syngenta's performance. The non-GAAP measures presented in this report are measures adjusted for exchange rate movements and to exclude restructuring gains and losses, impairment losses and divestment gains and losses. The Company presents these measures because:

- movements in exchange rates historically have had, and in the future are expected to have, a significant impact on sales and operating income from period to period; and
- restructuring and impairment charges historically have fluctuated, and in the future are expected to fluctuate, significantly from period to period and thereby have a volatile impact on results.

Syngenta has been engaged in significant restructuring activities since its formation in 2000. The incidence of restructuring charges is periodic and volatile, reflecting the timing of irrevocable commitments related to specific sites and operations. Therefore, the impact on reported performance varies from period to period and there is limited continuity in the specific composition or size of such charges. Internal financial reporting and management and employee incentive plans are substantially based on financial measures excluding the charges for restructuring and impairment so that management is incentivized to deliver the benefits of the associated restructuring and not to achieve short-term financial targets by deferring implementation of restructuring plans. Restructuring programs typically deliver benefits with a payback over several years, similar to capital investments, and control over restructuring expenditures is performed on a similar project basis to that applied with capital investments.

Syngenta presents non-GAAP measures on operating income before restructuring and impairment at both the segmental and Syngenta AG group levels. Restructuring and impairment charges have had a material effect on operating income in the period covered by the review. In the opinion of management, reporting operating performance excluding restructuring and impairment in addition to the GAAP measures provides a more thorough understanding of business performance. Together with disclosure of the material elements within restructuring and impairment and of the overall anticipated size and timeframe of restructuring programs, these measures may assist investors in forecasting future operating performance.

Syngenta presents non-GAAP information on income before taxes excluding restructuring and impairment together with income tax expense before restructuring and impairment to assist investors to calculate the Syngenta tax rate both including and excluding the impact of restructuring and impairment charges. The tax rate on restructuring and impairment charges has been volatile and different from the tax rate on income before taxes excluding restructuring and impairment, due in part to many categories of restructuring or impairment charges not being deductible for tax purposes.

In addition to GAAP measures, Syngenta uses these measures excluding restructuring and impairment in internal reporting to management and the Board of Directors, and these measures are used in the incentive plans for Syngenta management and other employees. Restructuring and impairment charges have been incurred in all the periods covered by the review and are expected to continue to arise and have a material effect on operating performance in future periods. Consequently, non-GAAP measures of operating income before restructuring and impairment do not present a complete picture of operating performance and these measures should be seen only as supplementary to the GAAP measures.

For improved clarity, the definitions of these non-GAAP measures and reconciliations of non-GAAP measures to the appropriate GAAP measure are provided below. The tables below are included to show the reconciliation of the GAAP measures to the non-GAAP measures used in the report and do not represent income statements prepared under IFRS.

2023 (\$m)	Total	Restructuring and impairment	Before restructuring and impairment
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>(81)</b>	<b>2,644</b>
Income from associates and joint ventures	8	-	8
Financial expense, net	(1,142)	-	(1,142)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>(81)</b>	<b>1,510</b>
Income tax expense	(348)	21	(369)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>1,141</b>
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(5)	-	(5)
<b>Net income attributable to Syngenta AG shareholder</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>1,146</b>
Tax rate	24%	26%	24%



2022 (\$m)	Total	Restructuring and impairment	Before restructuring and impairment
<b>Operating income</b>	2,850	(249)	3,099
Income from associates and joint ventures	5	-	5
Financial expense, net	(613)	-	(613)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	2,242	(249)	2,491
Income tax expense	(335)	37	(372)
<b>Net income</b>	1,907	(212)	2,119
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(2)	-	(2)
Net income attributable to Syngenta AG shareholder	1,909	(212)	2,121
Tax rate	15%	15%	15%

2021 (\$m)	Total	Restructuring and impairment	Before restructuring and impairment
<b>Operating income</b>	2,128	(240)	2,368
Income from associates and joint ventures	-	-	-
Financial expense, net	(440)	-	(440)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	1,688	(240)	1,928
Income tax expense	(246)	40	(286)
<b>Net income</b>	1,442	(200)	1,642
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	-	(1)
Net income attributable to Syngenta AG shareholder	1,443	(200)	1,643
Tax rate	15%	17%	15%

2020 (\$m)	Total	Restructuring and impairment	Before restructuring and impairment
<b>Operating income</b>	2,107	(188)	2,295
Income from associates and joint ventures	-	-	-
Financial expense, net	(497)	-	(497)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	1,610	(188)	1,798
Income tax expense	(188)	48	(236)
<b>Net income</b>	1,422	(140)	1,562
Attributable to non-controlling interests	1	-	1
Net income attributable to Syngenta AG shareholder	1,421	(140)	1,561
Tax rate	12%	26%	13%

2019 (\$m)	Total	Restructuring and impairment	Before restructuring and impairment
<b>Operating income</b>	1,927	(337)	2,264
Income from associates and joint ventures	1	-	1
Financial expense, net	(425)	-	(425)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	1,503	(337)	1,840
Income tax expense	(47)	70	(117)
<b>Net income</b>	1,456	(267)	1,723
Attributable to non-controlling interests	6	-	6
Net income attributable to Syngenta AG shareholder	1,450	(267)	1,717
Tax rate	3%	21%	6%

**Constant exchange rates**

Syngenta compares results from one period to another period in this report using variances calculated at constant exchange rates (“CER”). To present that information, current period results for entities reporting in currencies other than US dollars are converted into US dollars at the prior period’s exchange rates, rather than the exchange rates for the current year. See Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements for information on average exchange rates in 2023 and 2022. For example, if a European entity reporting in CHF sold CHF 100 million of products in 2023 and 2022, Syngenta’s financial statements would report \$111 million of revenues in 2023 (using 0.90 as the rate, which was the average exchange rate in 2023) and \$105 million in revenues in 2022 (using 0.95 as the rate, which was the average exchange rate in 2022). The CER presentation would translate the 2023 results using the 2022 exchange rates and indicate that underlying revenues were flat. Syngenta presents this CER variance information in order to assess how its underlying business performed before taking into account currency exchange fluctuations. Syngenta also presents its actual reported results in order to provide the most directly comparable data under GAAP.

## Consolidated Income Statement

(for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022)

(\$m)	Notes	2023	2022
Sales	4, 5	19,196	19,963
Cost of goods sold		(12,312)	(11,640)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>6,884</b>	<b>8,323</b>
Marketing and distribution		(2,636)	(2,826)
Research and development		(1,085)	(977)
General and administrative:			
Restructuring	6	(73)	(242)
Other general and administrative		(527)	(1,428)
<b>Operating income</b>		<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,850</b>
Income from associates and joint ventures		8	5
Finance income	25	111	79
Finance expense	25	(1,101)	(573)
Currency losses, net	25	(152)	(119)
Financial expense, net		(1,142)	(613)
<b>Income before taxes</b>		<b>1,429</b>	<b>2,242</b>
Income tax expense	7	(348)	(335)
<b>Net income</b>		<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,907</b>
Attributable to:			
Syngenta AG shareholder		1,086	1,909
Non-controlling interests		(5)	(2)
<b>Net income</b>		<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,907</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022)

(\$m)	Notes	2023	2022
Net income		1,081	1,907
Components of other comprehensive income (OCI):			
Gains on equity investments at fair value through OCI	25	-	48
Remeasurement of defined benefit post-employment plans	14, 21	85	46
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	7	7	(40)
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>54</b>
(Losses)/gains on derivatives designated as cash flow and related hedging costs	24	(92)	42
Currency translation effects		(125)	(289)
Income tax relating to items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	7	20	(2)
<b>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(197)</b>	<b>(249)</b>
<b>Total OCI</b>		<b>(105)</b>	<b>(195)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>976</b>	<b>1,712</b>
Attributable to:			
Syngenta AG shareholder		983	1,722
Non-controlling interests		(7)	(10)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>976</b>	<b>1,712</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

In 2023, in respect of cash flow hedges, losses of \$37 million (2022: \$158 million) were recognized in OCI and gains of \$55 million (2022: losses of \$200 million) were reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

(at December 31, 2023 and 2022)

(\$m)	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	25	1,639	1,408
Trade receivables	8, 25	5,393	5,220
Other accounts receivable	25	1,196	920
Inventories	10	7,976	8,837
Derivative and other financial assets	25	1,002	660
Other current assets	9	717	558
Income taxes recoverable		110	104
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>18,033</b>	<b>17,707</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	11	4,245	3,853
Right-of-use assets	22	670	530
Intangible assets	12	6,792	5,807
Deferred tax assets	7	1,834	1,674
Financial and other non-current assets	13, 25	898	706
Investments in associates and joint ventures	14	220	163
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>14,659</b>	<b>12,733</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>32,692</b>	<b>30,440</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Trade accounts payable	15, 25	(5,929)	(7,264)
Contract liabilities	15	(939)	(1,079)
Current financial debt and other financial liabilities	16, 25	(5,977)	(3,280)
Income taxes payable		(735)	(736)
Other current liabilities	17, 25	(1,352)	(1,497)
Provisions	19	(216)	(131)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>(15,148)</b>	<b>(13,987)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Financial debt and other non-current liabilities	18, 25	(8,319)	(7,849)
Deferred tax liabilities	7	(1,321)	(1,140)
Provisions	19	(538)	(541)
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>(10,178)</b>	<b>(9,530)</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(25,326)</b>	<b>(23,517)</b>
<b>Shareholder's equity:</b>			
Issued share capital		(6)	(6)
Retained earnings		(6,902)	(6,269)
Other reserves		(415)	(602)
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>		<b>(7,323)</b>	<b>(6,877)</b>
Non-controlling interests		(43)	(46)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(7,366)</b>	<b>(6,923)</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>(32,692)</b>	<b>(30,440)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**Consolidated Cash Flow Statement**

(for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022)

(\$m)	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Income before taxes</b>		<b>1,429</b>	2,242
Reversal of non-cash and other reconciling items	20	<b>2,098</b>	1,952
<b>Cash (paid)/received in respect of:</b>			
Interest received		<b>116</b>	55
Interest paid		<b>(720)</b>	(446)
Other financial receipts		<b>47</b>	36
Other financial payments		<b>(781)</b>	(383)
Income taxes		<b>(399)</b>	(505)
Restructuring costs	19	<b>(37)</b>	(15)
Contributions to pension plans, excluding restructuring costs	19	<b>(146)</b>	(121)
Other provisions	19	<b>(34)</b>	(64)
<b>Operating cash flow before change in net working capital</b>		<b>1,573</b>	2,751
<b>Change in net working capital:</b>			
Change in inventories		<b>1,054</b>	(3,028)
Change in trade and other working capital assets		<b>(244)</b>	(695)
Change in trade and other working capital liabilities		<b>(1,846)</b>	2,043
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>537</b>	1,071
Additions to property, plant and equipment	11	<b>(761)</b>	(705)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	3	<b>264</b>	324
Purchases of intangible assets and capitalized development costs	12	<b>(760)</b>	(794)
Purchases of investments in associates and other financial assets		<b>(688)</b>	(49)
Proceeds from disposals of intangible and financial assets		<b>37</b>	93
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	3	<b>(132)</b>	(177)
<b>Cash flow used for investing activities</b>		<b>(2,040)</b>	(1,308)
Proceeds from increase in third party interest-bearing debt	20	<b>4,973</b>	3,179
Repayments of third party interest-bearing debt	20	<b>(2,699)</b>	(2,613)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		<b>(7)</b>	-
Distributions paid to shareholder		<b>(500)</b>	(400)
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>1,767</b>	166
Net effect of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		<b>(33)</b>	(44)
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>231</b>	(115)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<b>1,408</b>	1,523
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>1,639</b>	1,408

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Of total cash and cash equivalents of \$1,639 million (2022: \$1,408 million), \$69 million (2022: \$21 million) is required to meet insurance solvency requirements of Syngenta's insurance subsidiaries. These amounts therefore were not readily available for the general purposes of Syngenta. Other significant restrictions on Syngenta's ability to use assets or settle liabilities are disclosed in Note 1. At December 31, 2023 cash equivalents totaled \$1,008 million (2022: \$597 million) and consisted of bank and money market fund deposits.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022)

(\$m)	Attributable to Syngenta AG shareholder					Total shareholder's equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Issued share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserves	Cumulative translation adjustment	Retained earnings			
<b>January 1, 2022</b>	6	3,416	(63)	(2,579)	4,749	5,529	56	5,585
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,909	1,909	(2)	1,907
OCI	-	-	83	(281)	11	(187)	(8)	(195)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	83	(281)	1,920	1,722	(10)	1,712
Transactions with owner:								
Distributions paid to shareholder	-	-	-	-	(400)	(400)	-	(400)
Hedging gains and losses transferred to cost of inventory	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	26
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	6	3,416	46	(2,860)	6,269	6,877	46	6,923
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,086	1,086	(5)	1,081
OCI	-	-	(72)	(123)	92	(103)	(2)	(105)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	(72)	(123)	1,178	983	(7)	976
Transactions with owner:								
Distributions paid to shareholder	-	-	-	-	(500)	(500)	-	(500)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	(7)
Reclassification on disposal of equity investment	-	-	34	-	(34)	-	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	4	-
Hedging gains and losses transferred to cost of inventory	-	-	(26)	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	6	3,416	(18)	(2,983)	6,902	7,323	43	7,366

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Additional paid-in capital, Fair value reserves and Cumulative translation adjustment are presented combined as Other reserves on the consolidated balance sheet.

The amount available for dividend distribution is based on Syngenta AG's shareholder's equity determined in accordance with the legal provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations. On November 28, 2023, a dividend of \$500 million (\$5.40 per share) was declared. This was paid to Syngenta's parent company, Syngenta Group (NL) B.V. on December 20, 2023. On December 7, 2022, a dividend of \$400 million (\$4.32 per share) was declared. This was paid to Syngenta's parent company, Syngenta Group (NL) B.V. on December 15, 2022.

Following a share transfer on December 28, 2023, Syngenta AG's parent company became Syngenta Group (HK) Investment Co. Ltd.

There were 92,578,149 ordinary shares of par value CHF 0.10 that were authorized, issued, fully paid and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Each ordinary share carries one vote at the shareholder's meetings of Syngenta AG.

Included within the fair value reserves are (i) cash flow hedge reserves, which comprise the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged items that have not yet been recognized in profit or loss, and (ii) fair value reserves, which comprise the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through OCI. Movements in the cash flow hedge reserves are shown in Note 24 and movements in the fair value reserves for equity investments are shown in Note 25. Amounts within OCI related to remeasurement of defined benefit post-employment plans are presented within retained earnings. The tax impact of these movements is presented in Note 7.

The cumulative translation adjustment comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations, as well as from the translation of long-term monetary items that are part of net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

## 1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS or IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items that are required by IFRSs to be measured at fair value, principally certain financial instruments, which are valued at fair value less costs to sell.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Syngenta AG, a company domiciled and incorporated in Switzerland, and all of its more than 150 subsidiaries globally (together referred to as “the Syngenta AG group”) and the Syngenta AG group’s interests in associates and joint ventures. Approximately 40 subsidiaries are considered to be significant legal entities. There are no material non-controlling interests and no material structured entities. The Syngenta AG group’s main research and development facilities are located in Switzerland, UK and USA and its main production sites are in Switzerland, UK, USA, France, China and Brazil. Syngenta AG’s principal executive offices are at Rosentalstrasse 67, 4002 Basel, Switzerland.

The parent of Syngenta AG as of December 31, 2023 is Syngenta Group (HK) Investment Co Ltd., a private company incorporated in Hong Kong. The ultimate parent of Syngenta AG is Sinochem Holdings Co. Ltd. (Sinochem Holdings), a state-owned enterprise of the People’s Republic of China.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars (“\$”) as this is the major currency in which revenues are denominated. “\$m” refers to millions of United States dollars. The functional currency of Syngenta AG is the United States dollar, which is the main currency in which its funding, receipts and payments are denominated.

The Syngenta AG group is a world leading agribusiness operating in the crop protection, seeds, professional solutions and flowers markets. Crop protection includes chemicals such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and seed treatments to control weeds, insects and diseases in crops, as well as biological products, and are essential inputs enabling growers around the world to improve agricultural productivity and food quality. In Seeds, the Syngenta AG group operates in the high value commercial sectors of field crops (including corn, oilseeds and cereals) and vegetables. The Professional solutions business provides turf and landscape and professional pest management products, and the Flowers business provides flower seeds, cuttings and young plants, to professional growers and consumers.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgment when applying accounting policies and to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimated. Note 2 below includes further discussion of certain critical accounting estimates.

### Significant changes in the current reporting period

Syngenta is closely monitoring the on-going impact of the military conflict in Ukraine and related sanctions on business operations in Russia. In Russia, operations are continuing, subject to sanction-related constraints. Operations in Ukraine are also continuing, with Syngenta supporting growers in the export of their crops. During 2022, as a result of uncertainty at the onset of the conflict, provisions against inventories and trade receivables were charged to the consolidated income statement, while in 2023 these provisions were partially released due to better visibility of those impacts on business performance. Syngenta’s business operations in Europe and the Middle East have not been significantly impacted by the military conflict in Israel.

Beginning in September 2019, the Argentine government has imposed and continues to impose significant restrictions on foreign exchange transactions. During 2023, the restrictions tightened significantly and substantially limited the ability of Syngenta Agro S.A., a subsidiary of Syngenta AG (hereafter “Syngenta Argentina”) to secure foreign currency and make payments for imports and distributions out of Argentina. As a result, Syngenta Argentina invested the Argentine pesos generated from operations into marketable securities which have a strategy designed to manage the foreign currency exposure. In the final quarter of 2023, the Argentine government significantly devalued the peso by more than 100% against the US dollar, which adversely impacted the value of Syngenta Argentina’s marketable securities held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), resulting in a net loss of \$272 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, out of which \$260 million was unrealized. As at December 31, 2023, \$441 million of marketable securities were reported within Derivative and other financial assets on the balance sheet, which are subject to currency exchange restrictions as described above.

As of December 31, 2023, the total assets of Syngenta Argentina constituted approximately 6 percent of Syngenta AG’s total assets and the sales generated by Syngenta Argentina during the year ended December 31, 2023 represented approximately 6 percent of Syngenta AG’s total sales. Management continues to closely monitor the risks posed by the Argentine economic environment on Syngenta’s business operations.

## 2. Material accounting policy changes, judgments and estimates

This note describes the impact on Syngenta’s consolidated financial statements of material accounting judgments made when applying IFRSs and critical assumptions and accounting estimates.

### Application of critical accounting policies

#### Royalty and license income

Individual agreements licensing to third parties the right to use Syngenta technology can and do have unique terms and, consequently, the accounting judgments required to apply IFRS 15 to each such agreement can differ significantly. Syngenta recognizes revenue for non-refundable lump sum and guaranteed minimum license income at the start of a license only when the license is distinct from any related Syngenta obligations to supply licensed products during the license term and Syngenta has performed any obligations related to the license grant. For licenses of seed germplasm and trait technology, Syngenta considers that these criteria are met when the license has become effective, the licensee either has control of biological material from which it can independently breed, produce and sell seeds containing the technology Syngenta has licensed to it under the agreement or can obtain any seed purchase requirements in the market from producers other than Syngenta. For licenses of crop protection technology, Syngenta considers that these criteria are met when the license grants the right to manufacture and sell chemical products containing the licensed technology, the right to obtain related manufacturing and formulation



know-how and the right to use existing regulatory data necessary for the licensee to establish its own independent registration to sell the licensed products.

#### Research and development expense

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Costs arising from internal product development projects are recognized as intangible assets if, and only if, Syngenta is able to, has sufficient resources to and intends to complete and use or sell the technology or product being developed, and such completion and use or sale is technically feasible and commercially viable.

On January 1, 2023 following the alignment of accounting policies across the wider Syngenta Group, as defined in Note 14, it was identified that Syngenta AG's existing accounting policy in regards to the treatment of government grants on capitalized development costs, whereby the grant is deducted from the value of the associated assets, was inconsistent with the policies applied in other Syngenta Group companies. Accordingly, Syngenta AG voluntarily elected to change its accounting policy regarding government grants to align with the wider Syngenta Group, and as such the corresponding grants are now presented as a component of deferred income. This is considered to give a more comparable presentation of Syngenta AG's financial statements to other companies within Syngenta Group. Additionally, it provides more relevant information about the effects of capitalizing development costs without deducting the government grants. The effect of the adjustment is to reclassify \$45 million of deductions from within capitalized development costs to deferred income, increasing reported assets and liabilities by this amount. Comparative period financial information has not been retrospectively restated on the basis that such an adjustment would be immaterial.

Costs of projects to develop new crop protection chemical active ingredients that have not yet obtained regulatory approval are expensed as incurred because their technical feasibility and commercial viability cannot be demonstrated until such approval has been obtained. Costs of projects to develop new formulations or extend the use of existing formulations of active ingredients that have regulatory approval, or widen product label indications of existing products already on the market to include additional uses of such products, are capitalized as intangible assets throughout the duration of the projects, which is approximately 3 to 5 years, and are amortized over the useful economic lives of the related new products, starting from the date they are ready for use or sale. Useful economic lives are disclosed under 'Intangible Assets' in Note 26. Costs capitalized for a project are immediately and fully impaired if the project is discontinued before completion. Costs of projects to re-register active ingredients with existing approvals are expensed as incurred because such projects are considered to maintain existing intangible assets rather than create new ones.

Costs of seed breeding programs that include genetically modified traits that require regulatory approval are expensed as incurred because their technical feasibility and commercial viability cannot be demonstrated until such approval has been obtained.

Costs relating to deregulated genetically modified traits and conventional seed breeding programs are capitalized starting from the breeding stage in which new seed hybrids or varieties are identified as potential candidates for commercialization until the launch of the output of the related breeding program, which is approximately 7 years. Breeding costs are recorded by crop, region and, for amortization purposes, by breeding program year. Capitalized costs are impaired before completion of breeding if product launches are no longer expected as a result of major changes to Syngenta's seed crop portfolio. Costs capitalized for a breeding year are amortized over the average commercial life of a new seed product, as disclosed in Note 26, starting from launch.

#### Impairment

For purposes of testing goodwill for impairment, goodwill is allocated to cash generating units (CGUs). Syngenta generally defines each crop protection product active ingredient and each seed crop as a CGU. However, where one active ingredient is sold in mixture with other active ingredients to a significant extent, the active ingredients concerned are grouped together into a single CGU because independent cash inflows only exist at this higher level. Each CGU is generally defined on a global basis, reflecting the international nature of the business, and contains tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment (PP&E) as well as intangible assets such as product and patent rights.

North America corn and soybean seeds are defined as a single CGU because of common intellectual property and other interdependencies between these two crops, which do not apply to other crops. Goodwill arising on business acquisitions that provide economic benefits to multiple operating segments, is allocated to each segment in proportion to each such segment's relative value at the time Syngenta established its current basis of segmentation, and is tested for impairment at those levels by relating the allocated amount for each segment to the total cash flows of the respective segment. The goodwill amounts allocated to segments and significant other CGUs are disclosed in Note 12.

For CGUs to which no goodwill is allocated, a reduction in latest forecasts of current year gross profit compared with the current year budget, is generally considered an indicator of market related impairment and results in the performance of detailed impairment tests. Syngenta also performs detailed impairment tests when there are asset specific indicators of impairment such as withdrawal of or restrictions placed upon product registrations, plans to divest products or, for property, plant and equipment, plans to restructure or close a site. Higher discount rates are used to test property, plant and equipment for impairment in the case of restructuring because of the higher risk associated with remaining cash flows when operations are being physically relocated. The value in use calculation takes account of cash flows from the remaining period of operations and includes decommissioning costs.

If a CGU becomes impaired, the impairment loss is allocated first to any goodwill in the CGU, and then to reduce the CGU's other assets pro rata.

#### Critical accounting estimates

##### Acquisition accounting

Applying the acquisition method of accounting requires significant management judgment to estimate the fair values and useful lives of the acquired assets, in particular intangible assets such as intellectual property (IP) related to currently marketed products and in-process research and development (IPR&D). In 2023, Syngenta recognized new intangible assets, excluding goodwill, of \$19 million (2022: \$72 million) resulting from acquisitions. These acquisitions and the fair values recognized for the acquired intangible assets are set out in Note 3. Key valuation assumptions include market size and share, sales pricing trends and competitors' reaction, cost and efficiency of the production process for the products, and the period over which the products are likely to generate economic benefits. Forecast cash flows for each asset are discounted using a rate developed from the estimated Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the acquired company. Where Syngenta considers the risks applicable to an asset are not fully reflected in the forecast data available, it incorporates a risk premium into the

discount rate. If actual cash flows are materially different from those used in calculating fair values, this may lead to changes in amortization expense or asset specific impairment losses in future periods.

#### Adjustments to revenue and trade receivables

Syngenta's products are consumed mainly by growers, but Syngenta invoices the majority of its sales to distributors. The timing and amount of cash inflows received by growers is impacted by a broad range of economic and political risks, including crop yields and prices, the availability of credit, and the cost of agricultural inputs such as the products sold by Syngenta and its competitors. The cash flows of distributors that supply Syngenta's products to growers and represent the majority of Syngenta's customers are also impacted by these factors. These distributors vary in size and nature from large publicly owned entities to small or medium sized owner-managed businesses. Syngenta's customer base reflects the geographical diversity of its operations, which encompass more than 90 countries and all significant agriculture areas. Considerable management effort and judgment is applied to actively manage and mitigate the risks to Syngenta from these factors and to determine the accounting estimates associated with them, which are set out below:

- the estimated cost of incentive programs that provide rebates and discounts is dependent upon achievement of sales targets, as well as cash discounts for punctual payment of accounts receivable. Syngenta records the estimated cost of these programs when the related sales are made, based on the programs' terms, market conditions and historical experience. At December 31, 2023, trade accounts payable include \$2,456 million (2022: \$2,293 million) of accruals for customer rebates and incentive programs.
- commercial terms in certain markets also provide a right of return, subject to eligibility restrictions by product and either an annual cap equal to a percentage of sales in the immediately prior year, or a return period typically extending up to the end of the agricultural season in which the product was originally sold, which can be 9 months. Accruals for estimated product returns are based on contractual sales terms and on historical experience of actual returns where Syngenta considers these to be reliable estimates of future returns. In accordance with IFRS 15, sales subject to returns are recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the amount of returns is subsequently resolved. At December 31, 2023, trade accounts payable includes \$361 million (2022: \$568 million) of accruals for sales returns. Actual returns can vary significantly from estimates in market segments where the distribution channel holds several months' sales of Syngenta products at the reporting date; forecast consumption of those products by growers could be materially affected if market or weather conditions after the reporting date were significantly different from those expected and the volume of products returned by distributors varies with changes in grower consumption. This is especially relevant to Brazil and certain other markets in the southern hemisphere given Syngenta's financial reporting year-end falls in the middle of the peak demand season for Syngenta's crop protection products. Actual sales returns in 2022 in Brazil of crop protection products Syngenta sold during 2021 were \$57 million, representing 2 percent of relevant sales. This is less than the \$71 million provided at December 31, 2021. Actual sales returns in 2023 in Brazil of crop protection products Syngenta sold during 2022 were \$258 million, representing 8 percent of relevant sales. This was aligned to the \$262 million provided at December 31, 2022. The main reasons for the higher level of sales return in 2023 relate to the build-up of inventory in channel during 2022, adverse weather conditions in Southern Brazil and softening of prices of commoditized products in 2023. At December 31, 2023, Syngenta has recorded a \$143 million allowance for sales returns of crop protection products in Brazil, representing 5 percent of relevant sales in 2023. Syngenta expects significantly lower levels of sales returns in 2024 compared to 2023 mainly driven by the significant reduction of the in-channel inventory.
- during 2023, Syngenta Brazil experienced high levels of returns in their field crop seeds business. Actual sales returns in 2023 were \$111 million, representing 19 percent of the relevant sales. This is higher than the \$21 million provided at December 31, 2022. The main cause of the significantly higher returns was insufficient visibility of in-channel inventory and a shortfall in competitive germplasm that met customer needs due to challenging production conditions. Syngenta expects significantly lower levels of sales return in 2024 compared to 2023 driven by improved planning and production processes.
- allowances for doubtful receivables, which are estimated by critically analyzing individual receivable account balances, taking into account historical levels of recovery and the value of any security held or agreed barter programs which mitigate credit exposure, the economic condition of individual customers, and the overall economic and political environment in relevant countries. As shown in Note 8, the provision for doubtful receivables at December 31, 2023 amounted to \$587 million, or 10 percent (2022: \$620 million or 11 percent) of total trade receivables, of which \$368 million, (2022: \$381 million) related to sales made in Brazil, Ukraine, Russia, Argentina and Venezuela in current and prior years. In 2023, Syngenta reported \$30 million bad debt provision movement credited to income (2022: \$189 million losses). The improvement is mainly related to having provided in 2022 for the estimated impacts of the conflict in Ukraine and Russia, as well as the uncertain economic environment in Africa and Middle East region. In 2023, these provisions were partially released due to better visibility of those impacts on business performance.

Syngenta records these estimates as separate allowances, but its estimation process recognizes their interdependency, as the level of credits to accounts receivable for discounts and product returns may affect the probability of receiving full payment of the net receivable balances.

#### Income Taxes

##### Deferred tax assets

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta's deferred tax assets are \$1,834 million (2022: \$1,674 million), as further analyzed in Note 7. Included in this balance are deferred tax assets for unused tax losses and tax credits of \$52 million (2022: \$52 million), of which \$30 million (2022: \$30 million) relates to tax losses. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible or in which tax losses can be utilized. The tax effect of unused tax losses is recognized as a deferred tax asset when it becomes probable that the tax losses will be utilized. In making assessments regarding deferred tax assets, management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies.

At December 31, 2023, based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is more likely than not that Syngenta will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable could however be reduced in subsequent years if estimates of future taxable income during their carry forward periods are reduced, or rulings by the tax authorities are unfavorable. Estimates are therefore subject to change due to both market-related and government-related uncertainties, as well as Syngenta's own future decisions on restructuring and other matters. Syngenta is unable to accurately quantify the future adjustments to deferred income tax expense that may occur as a result of these uncertainties.

The principal jurisdictions where deferred tax assets have not been recognized at December 31, 2023 are Brazil and Argentina (2022: USA, Brazil and Argentina).

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta has fully recognized \$344 million of net deferred tax assets in the USA (2022: \$231 million recognized and \$71 million not recognized). Syngenta has based its determination of the amount of deferred tax asset it should recognize taking into account the current plans for financing Syngenta's US subsidiaries.

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta has recognized \$220 million (2022: \$229 million) of net deferred tax assets in Brazil and has not recognized \$58 million (2022: \$61 million) of deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards. Syngenta has prepared a five-year forecast to determine the amount of deferred tax recoverable.

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta has recognized \$140 million (2022: \$135 million) of net deferred tax assets in Argentina, and has not recognized \$19 million (2022: \$22 million) of deferred tax assets relating to overall temporary differences. Syngenta has prepared a five-year forecast analysis to determine the amount of deferred tax recoverable.

#### Uncertain tax positions

Syngenta estimates and accrues taxes that will ultimately be payable when reviews or audits by tax authorities of tax returns are completed. These estimates include significant management judgments about the eventual outcome of the reviews and audits of all open years based on the latest information available about the positions expected to be taken by each tax authority. Actual outcomes and settlements may differ significantly from the estimates recorded in these consolidated financial statements. This may affect income tax expense reported in future years' consolidated income statements.

Syngenta has a global supply chain, and intellectual property rights owned by Syngenta are used internationally within the Syngenta AG group. Transfer prices for the delivery of goods and charges for the provision of services, which include contract research and development, contract manufacturing and internal financing arrangements, by one Syngenta subsidiary to another may be subject to challenge by the national tax authorities in any of the jurisdictions in which Syngenta operates. Syngenta has a global transfer pricing policy in place and applies, to the maximum extent possible, a consistent methodology on a global basis. Transfer pricing determination in general, and the benchmarking process in particular, involve significant judgment and therefore a certain level of uncertainty remains as to whether tax authorities will challenge the pricing applied according to the applicable complex and judgmental transfer pricing regulations.

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta's balance sheet includes assets of \$110 million (2022: \$104 million), and liabilities of \$735 million (2022: \$736 million), for current income taxes. These liabilities include \$501 million in respect of the uncertain tax positions described above (2022: \$486 million).

Releases of uncertain tax liabilities during 2023 and 2022 related to changes in tax legislation and closure of previously open tax matters through expiry and settlement of tax audits. The liability for uncertain income tax positions that Syngenta expects will be resolved in 2024 is approximately 14% percent of total recognized current income tax liabilities.

Significant management judgment has been required to estimate the income tax benefits associated with Viptera litigation settlements recognized in 2017 and 2023 (reported in Note 19) because the Syngenta entities named as parties to the litigation are incorporated in different tax jurisdictions. Syngenta's estimates at December 31, 2023 and 2022 assume that all of the Viptera settlement costs will be deductible for income taxes but that deductions will be claimed in more than one jurisdiction. Syngenta estimated the benefit using an average of the tax rates of the relevant jurisdictions and the amounts it has recorded in 2023 and 2022 for both current and deferred income taxes reflect this estimate. The ultimate benefit realized may be different from this estimate and this difference may have a material effect on Syngenta's income tax expense for 2024 and/or future periods.

In Brazil, Syngenta received adverse rulings at administrative court level in transfer pricing disputes for fiscal years 2003 and 2011 and has filed appeals at civil court level. Additionally, Syngenta has appealed at administrative level against transfer pricing assessments for fiscal years 2013 to 2015 and won at first administrative level cancelling those assessments. In 2021 Syngenta received a transfer pricing assessment for 2016 and filed an appeal at administrative court level requiring the cancellation of this assessment. Syngenta believes it will succeed and has recognized no liability for the estimated aggregate \$285 million (2022: \$246 million) contingent liabilities in these disputes.

#### Seeds inventory valuation and allowances

Inventories of \$7,976 million (2022: \$8,837 million) reported in Note 10 include \$1,792 million (2022: \$1,470 million) of seeds, which are subject to the risk of loss through physical deterioration at all stages of the operating cycle. Syngenta accounts for normal losses that occur during production, both in the pre-harvest growing and the post-harvest processing stages, as part of the cost of inventories of in-process and finished seeds. Normal losses in production, which include the cost of seeds discarded before processing because they do not meet Syngenta's quality standards, are therefore expensed when the related finished seed is sold to customers. Losses of finished seeds are expensed as incurred. Syngenta records allowances against the cost of seeds inventories for both quality and obsolescence. Syngenta records allowances for quality for finished seed which is currently of defective quality and for finished seed which is expected to deteriorate physically before sale, based on past experience. Syngenta records allowances for obsolescence for excess seed for which there is insufficient forecast customer demand over the expected remaining commercial life of each seed variety. For excess seeds that Syngenta is likely to be able to sell in the commodity market, the allowance is the cost of the seed minus its net realizable value, which is estimated as the expected net proceeds of commodity sale. If commodity sale is not probable, the allowance is the full cost of the excess seed inventories.

To determine the allowances required, management effort and judgment is applied to analyze at crop, variety and batch level seed inventory quantity, quality and forecast sales data, developing commercial practices, available markets and the speed of expected product portfolio changes. The rapidly evolving combination of corn seed genetics and trait stacks in North America and Latin America result in shorter commercial lives of a typical hybrid seed variety than in other crops and regions, with variation between actual and previously forecast sales and consequent greater risk of excess seed at individual hybrid level. Excess seed quantities are also affected by harvest yield, which is influenced by unpredictable weather and growing conditions. Seeds inventory allowance expense for 2023 was \$299 million (2022: \$152 million), with the increased provision expense driven largely by the high level of product returns in the Brazil seeds business discussed above. The allowance balance at December 31, 2023 was \$492 million (2022: \$309 million), reflecting an increase in total seeds inventory as well as increased uncertainties related to import and export of seeds in Russia.

**Impairment review**

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta has reported intangible assets of \$2,571 million (2022: \$2,456 million) for goodwill and \$4,221 million (2022: \$3,351 million) for intangible assets other than goodwill, as reported in Note 12. The recoverable amount for goodwill has been determined based on value in use of the relevant operating segment, CGU or group of CGUs to which the goodwill is allocated. The recoverable amounts of all material intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (PP&E) have also been assessed for indicators of impairment.

The main assumptions used in determining the recoverable amounts for operating segments and other CGUs include market size and Syngenta's market share, future sales prices and volumes, future development expenditures required to maintain products' marketability and registration in the relevant jurisdictions, and products' lives. At operating segment level, the key assumptions related to sales volume and value are expressed separately for each product line, market segment and crop. At CGU level, assumptions are expressed by product. The assumptions are reviewed annually as part of management's budgeting and strategic planning cycles. These assumptions can be subject to significant adjustment from such factors as changes in crop growing patterns in major markets (for example, as a result of movements in crop prices), changes in product registration, or pressure from competitor products. With the exception of CGUs relating to Syngenta's seeds business, and CGUs connected with acquired businesses where the majority of their growth is expected to occur in periods beyond the normal forecast horizon, estimated cash flows for operating segments and other CGUs were based on Syngenta management forecasts, generally covering a four-year horizon, and included a terminal value which assumed a 2.0 percent long-term growth rate. For CGUs relating to Syngenta's seeds business a nine-year forecast horizon was used for the majority of CGUs, with one CGU using a fourteen-year forecast horizon, and terminal values assumed long-term growth rates of between 2.0 and 4.0 percent. The Seeds CGU's longer forecast horizon and higher long-term growth rates are considered to better reflect these higher-growth business streams and the length of the product development cycle for the development and introduction of new products in these business streams which are in excess of four years.

Management believes, based on recent and expected future growth in agricultural markets, that there are long-term prospects for continued growth in Syngenta's business.

The key inputs used to calculate the pre-tax discount rates used to discount the estimated future cash flows included in the value in use calculations are as follows:

- post-tax weighted average cost of capital: 8.0 percent (2022: 7.8 percent);
- risk-free rate: 4.7 percent (2022: 3.8 percent) equal to market yields on 30-year US government bonds at the date of performing the annual impairment test;
- equity risk premium: 5.75 percent (2022: 6.50 percent).

The discount rate is considered to include market estimates of an industry sector risk premium. Syngenta's CGUs generally reflect the global nature of its Crop Protection and Seeds product sales. The equity risk premium was decreased to 5.75 percent in 2023, primarily linked to the impact of the increase in the risk-free rate. This has led to lower implied equity returns, as the overall economic outlook has remained largely consistent with the prior year. The pre-tax discount rates used for all segments, CGUs and groups of CGUs ranged from 8.5 percent to 10.0 percent (2022: 5.7 percent to 17.3 percent), with the general increase primarily being driven by increases in the risk-free rate as a result of global inflationary pressures.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the largest amounts of goodwill were allocated to the following CGUs:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Crop Core	1,313	1,208
North American corn and soybean	316	316
Rest of world (excluding North America) corn and soybean	467	455

The key inputs used in these CGUs are as follows:

(%)	2023		2022	
	Pre-tax discount rate	Terminal growth rates	Pre-tax discount rate	Terminal growth rates
Crop Core	9.4	2.0	9.4	2.0
North American corn and soybean	9.1	2.6	9.1	2.6
Rest of world (excluding North America) corn and soybean	9.0	2.5	9.0	2.9

The use of a nine-year forecast horizon (fourteen-year for a portion of one seeds CGU) for CGUs relating to Syngenta's seeds business exposes the recoverability of the GGUs to additional risk from changes in assumptions. The recoverability is most sensitive to changes in the discount rate. The estimated recoverable amount of the Rest of World (excluding North America) corn and soybean CGU, which is part of the Field Crops operating segment, exceeded its carrying amount by approximately \$425 million (2022: \$1,330 million). The pre-tax discount rate applied to this CGU was 9.0 percent (2022: 9.0 percent) and would need to increase to 12.7 percent (2022: 11.8 percent) for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount. The estimated recoverable amount of the Field Crops operating segment, which includes several seeds CGUs, exceeded its carrying amount by approximately \$1,909 million (2022: \$2,396 million). The pre-tax discount rate applied to this operating segment was 8.9 percent (2022: 8.9 percent) and would need to increase to 10.6 percent (2022: 11.4 percent) for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount. Management believes that any other reasonably possible change in key assumptions described above would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of the CGUs to exceed their recoverable amounts.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, impairment losses for intangible assets were \$41 million, all of which relates to the Core Crop CGU where further development of certain technologies held by Syngenta is not considered cost effective and activities have been suspended. At December 31, 2023, the recoverable amount of this CGU was \$39,433 million and its carrying amount included non-current assets of \$5,640 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, impairment losses for intangible assets were \$99 million, of which \$60 million related to the Core Crop CGU where further development of certain technologies held by Syngenta was not considered cost effective and activities had been suspended. At December 31, 2022, the recoverable amount of this CGU was \$38,926 million and its carrying amount included non-current

assets of \$5,173 million. A further \$39 million of impairment losses related to the Field Crops CGU where, similarly, the further development of certain technologies held by Syngenta was not considered cost effective and activities had also been suspended. At December 31, 2022, the recoverable amount of this CGU was \$5,851 million and its carrying amount included non-current assets of \$2,705 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, impairment losses for property, plant and equipment were \$3 million (2022: \$11 million) relating to the consolidation of a number of research and development sites.

### Environmental provisions

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta reported in Note 19 provisions for environmental remediation of \$156 million (2022: \$170 million), some of which are included within restructuring provisions. Remediation of environmental damage at sites with which Syngenta is associated typically takes a long time to complete due to the substantial amount of planning and regulatory approvals normally required before remediation activities can begin. The assumptions used by Syngenta to estimate its environmental provisions may change significantly before or during the remediation period due to changes in the extent of remediation required or the method used to remediate the damage. In addition, increases in or releases of environmental provisions may be necessary whenever new developments occur or additional information becomes available. The major uncertainties that impact the outcome of remediation are:

- the extent of the contaminated land area, which is not always limited to land occupied by the Syngenta site. Ongoing monitoring or remediation work may identify changes in the area believed to be contaminated;
- the nature of the work Syngenta will be obliged to perform or pay for. This depends upon the current or proposed use of contaminated land, substantively enacted legislation, and land zoning by and negotiation with the relevant regulatory authorities. In Switzerland, proposed remediation plans at certain sites may be subject to public referenda;
- sharing of costs with other past and present occupiers of Syngenta's sites. At certain shared sites, Syngenta is responsible for an agreed proportion of remediation costs, which may change following discussions with authorities and the affected third parties. At other sites, third parties have agreed to reimburse Syngenta for some or all of the costs it incurs.

Consequently, environmental provisions can change significantly. Because of the inherent uncertainties in estimating such long-term future obligations, Syngenta periodically supplements its internal expertise with external expertise when determining environmental provisions.

In 2023, \$10 million of environmental provisions were released due to updated estimates of costs for remediation activity (2022: costs recognized of \$4 million). In 2023, a further \$10 million of environmental provisions were recognized in relation to a third party contractor's facility experiencing extensive operational and regulatory issues where regulators have required companies who used the facility to share the costs of remedial action (2022: \$10 million). Syngenta has a 16% percent share of these costs. Otherwise, in 2023 and 2022, except for \$13 million (2022: \$21 million) of cash outflows reflecting remediation activity, there were no significant changes to environmental provisions.

Proposals have been made suggesting remediation of the existing contamination on certain shared sites in preference to monitoring and containment. Syngenta will negotiate the proposals with the relevant authorities but the final adopted solution is subject to regulatory uncertainty and the ultimate liability may be higher or lower than the amount provided. Taken together, the provisions at December 31, 2023, for these shared sites comprise approximately 26 percent of total environmental provisions. The top ten exposures at the end of 2023 comprise approximately 85 percent of the total environmental provisions. In the opinion of management, reasonably possible increases in the provisions related to these top 10 exposures would not exceed 122 percent of the total environmental provision recognized at December 31, 2023.

### Defined post-employment benefits

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta has reported other non-current assets of \$246 million (2022: \$83 million) and provisions of \$171 million (2022: \$156 million) as net defined benefit (DB) pension assets and liabilities, respectively, as set out in Note 21. These amounts may change significantly from one accounting period end to another due not only to expense recognized in profit and loss and cash payments, but also to changes in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation (DBO) and to variances between those assumptions and actual outcomes ("experience variances"), both of which are recognized in OCI. Significant judgment is required when selecting key assumptions for measuring post-employment benefit expense for a period and the DBO at the period end for each defined benefit plan. The specific assumptions used and experience variances are disclosed in Note 21. These variances were caused principally by external financial market movements in corporate bond yields used to benchmark the discount rate, and in asset prices affecting the actual return on assets. These factors are outside Syngenta's direct control, and it is reasonably possible that future variances will be at least as great as past variances.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, for each of Syngenta's three largest defined benefit pension plans, the sensitivity of the DBO to a change in each significant actuarial assumption is as follows:

(\$m)	2023			2022		
	Switzerland	UK	USA	Switzerland	UK	USA
Increase (decrease) in DBO						
Discount rate – 25 basis point decrease in rate	91	53	12	68	50	12
Discount rate – 25 basis point increase in rate	(86)	(50)	(11)	(65)	(49)	(11)
Pension increase – 25 basis point increase in rate	n/a	48	n/a	n/a	42	n/a
Pension increase – 25 basis point decrease in rate	n/a	(47)	n/a	n/a	(41)	n/a
Interest credit rate – 25 basis point increase in rate	20	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	n/a
Interest credit rate – 25 basis point decrease in rate	(18)	n/a	n/a	(10)	n/a	n/a
Life expectancy <sup>1</sup>	70	54	6	51	53	5

<sup>1</sup> The life expectancy sensitivity is calculated using the difference between the reported DBO amount and the DBO amount projected using a one-year increase, compared with the assumptions actually used, in the life expectancy for each plan member. This alternative projection is calculated using mortality rates that produce an immediate increase of one year for a plan member at normal retirement date, with corresponding changes at other ages.

Each sensitivity amount is calculated assuming that all other assumptions are held constant. It should be noted that economic factors and conditions often affect multiple assumptions simultaneously. For the UK pension plan, the discount rate and pension increase sensitivities

shown are relative to price inflation, because limited price indexation of pensions in payment and deferred pension rights is required both by the Syngenta UK pension plan rules and by UK statutory pension regulations. For Syngenta's Swiss and US plans, the sensitivities are for changes in the nominal discount rates, because the rules and statutory regulations applicable to those plans contain no inflation linkage and indexation of benefits to inflation is not general market practice in those countries. Syngenta is not able to predict the extent of likely future changes in the discount rate or life expectancy assumptions, but based on past experience, the discount rate for each plan could change by up to 350 basis points (bp) within a twelve-month period. Pensionable pay is now permanently frozen for the UK DB pension plan as explained below, and the sensitivity of the DBO to the assumed rate of increase in pensionable pay is not material for the Swiss or US plans.

To select the discount rate, Syngenta uses yields of AA-rated corporate bonds. The relevant yield is determined either by analyzing a population of bonds whose cash flows collectively approximate the estimated cash flow profile of benefit payments by a Syngenta plan (UK and USA), or by using the yield of a published bond index and adjusting it in line with the relevant market yield curve to the extent that the average maturity of the bonds in the index is different from that of the relevant Syngenta benefits (Switzerland). Nominal discount rates at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Switzerland	1.50 percent	(2022: 2.30 percent)
UK	4.63 percent	(2022: 4.92 percent)
USA	5.05 percent	(2022: 5.40 percent)

In valuing the UK DBO at December 31, 2023, the UK long-term rate of retail price inflation (RPI) is assumed to be 3.09 percent (2022: 3.27 percent). Future statutory pension increases are based on consumer price inflation (CPI). Most Syngenta UK pension plan members have benefits specifically linked to RPI in accordance with the plan rules, but some members will see increases linked to CPI. CPI is assumed to be 45 basis points (2022: 58 basis points) below RPI.

Over the last 20 years, life expectancy estimates steadily increased in all major countries in which Syngenta sponsors pension plans, although available data for the UK and USA for the three most recent years indicates a slight decline compared to previous projections, and Syngenta's projections of future life expectancy improvement have been reduced accordingly. Syngenta sets mortality assumptions after considering the most recent statistics practicable. Syngenta uses generational mortality tables to estimate probable future mortality improvements. These tables assume that the trend of increasing life expectancy will continue, although at a decreasing rate, resulting in pension benefit payments to younger members being likely to be paid for longer time periods than older members' pensions, given that assumed retirement ages are those defined in the rules of each plan. At December 31, 2023, the UK DBO was estimated using mortality rates based on the UK Institute and Faculty of Actuaries' CMI SAPS Pensioner Amounts Light Tables with 1.75 percent per annum long-term trend from 2002-2018 (2022: CMI SAPS Pensioner Amounts Light tables with 1.75 percent per annum long term trend from 2002-2018), with assumed future improvement of 1.25 percent (2022: 1.25 percent) per annum in line with the CMI Core Projections model 2022 (2022: CMI Core Projections model 2021). Syngenta adopts the default value of 7.0 for the default smoothing parameter as mortality experience suggests more weight should be placed on recent data and in 2023, a nil percent (2022: 5 percent) weighting was placed on 2020 and 2021 experience due to COVID-19 impact but a 25 percent weighting was placed on 2022. This change did not materially decrease the DBO. Mortality, commutation and withdrawal assumptions were updated in 2021 following the most recent triennial valuation for UK statutory purposes at March 31, 2021. The next statutory valuation of the plan will be performed at the latest at March 31, 2024.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, Syngenta valued the defined benefit obligation for its Swiss pension plan using mortality, disability and employee turnover assumptions from the BVG 2020 generational table. At December 31, 2023, Syngenta valued the defined benefit obligation for its US pension plan using mortality assumptions from the PRI-2012 generational mortality table together with Scale MP-2021 mortality improvements starting with base year 2012 (2022: base year 2012).

Syngenta's major pension plans give members lump sum or annuity benefit payment options. Syngenta values its pension liabilities on the assumption that the choices made by members who will retire in the future will be consistent with choices made by members who have retired recently.

For calculating benefits of UK plan members, pensionable pay will remain frozen at January 1, 2016 levels. The plan remains open to benefit accrual for existing members, and pay increases awarded after January 1, 2016, which are not part of defined benefit pensionable pay, are pensionable under the Syngenta Group Personal Pension (GPP), a separate defined contribution plan, for those who choose to join. Employees who choose to leave the defined benefit section of the UK pension plan are able to join the GPP. Historical regulatory changes allow members aged at least 55 to transfer their benefits out of the plan into arrangements which allow flexible cash withdrawals, in contrast to the previous requirement that members take at least 75 percent of their benefit in annuity form. While market conditions in recent years have resulted in transfer values favorable to members, increases in gilt yields in 2023 have reduced transfer values. These factors resulted in \$4 million (2022: \$29 million) of benefit payments out of the UK plan as some members withdrew all their benefits. Syngenta has not made any allowance for future transfers out in connection with the regulatory changes. Available data indicates that if transfers were to continue at the current rate until the next statutory valuation, this would not cause Syngenta to recognize a material actuarial gain or loss in its consolidated financial statements.

Between 1978 and 1997, UK legislation required certain pension plans, including Syngenta's UK plan, to accrue Guaranteed Minimum Pensions ("GMP") in a way that resulted in gender inequalities. This affected both the GMP and the non-GMP element of members' pensions. The European Court of Justice's 1991 Barber ruling mandated equal pensions for men and women for benefits earned thereafter. However, how to address the inequality in GMPs was unclear until the 2018 Lloyds case in the UK High Court. This case determined that pension plans must equalize the non-GMP benefits accrued between 1990 and 1997. It also allowed employers to mandate a specific equalization method, "Method C2," which involves comparing pension payable with those of a notional member of the opposite gender and making retrospective payments for the difference, with interest. Syngenta has adjusted its UK DBO to reflect the application of Method C2, although there is uncertainty due to pending clarifications, lack of detailed member calculations, and potential variations in the actual impact of equalization. A further judgment in November 2020 confirmed that historical transfers out also require allowance for GMP equalization.

IFRSs require Syngenta to estimate the economic benefit it can obtain from the amount by which the fair value of assets held in a DB plan exceeds the DBO measured in accordance with IAS 19 ("surplus"), and recognize a reduction in the net DB asset to the extent that the future economic benefit is lower than the actual surplus at the reporting date, or an increase in the net DB liability if the future economic benefit is lower than the projected future surplus that would arise when Syngenta meets an existing minimum funding obligation. Accounting recognition of a surplus in Syngenta's UK defined benefit pension plan is supported by the economic benefit of future contribution savings and, when that

benefit is less than the surplus, also by the future refund, net of applicable taxes, which will be unconditionally available to Syngenta when all liabilities have been settled. At December 31, 2023, Syngenta recognized \$92 million (2022: \$97 million) reduction to the net surplus to reflect taxes Syngenta would suffer on the portion of the projected surplus supported by Syngenta's refund rights. Benefit accrual for existing members of Syngenta's main US pension plan was frozen as from December 31, 2018, as further described in Note 21 below. At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the US pension plan was not in a surplus. At December 31, 2023, due to a slight decrease in the discount rate assumption, Syngenta's Swiss pension plan had a surplus of \$348 million (2022: \$515 million). The surplus was not recognized in full to the extent that the estimated future employer contributions (minimum funding requirement) exceed service costs, thereby restricting to \$161 million (2022: \$nil), the economic benefit arising from the surplus. Swiss pension law does not permit a refund of the surplus.

#### Litigation provisions

Syngenta's accounting estimates related to provisions for litigation are disclosed in Note 19.

### 3. Acquisitions, divestments and other significant transactions

The following significant transactions occurred during 2023 and 2022.

#### 2023

##### Acquisitions

On April 28, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Macspred Pty Ltd. ("Macspred"), a limited liability company incorporated in Australia, a specialist in weed management for the forestry, roads, rail, utilities, and infrastructure sectors. The acquisition enables Syngenta to enter, through its Professional Solutions business, into the forestry products and vegetation markets in Australia.

On May 3, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Agrocerrado Produtos Agrícolas E Assistência Técnica Ltda. ("Agrocerrado"), a limited liability company incorporated in Brazil, a distributor of agricultural products in the Minas Gerais state of Brazil. The acquisition enables Syngenta to strengthen its presence and explore further expansion opportunities in Minas Gerais.

On June 20, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Kubix AgroIndustrial Ltda. ("Kubix"), a limited liability company incorporated in Brazil. Kubix, based in Indaiatuba, state of Sao Paulo, is a production facility that manufactures crop protection products. The acquisition will increase Syngenta's manufacturing capacity to meet growing demand.

On July 3, 2023, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Feltrin Sementes Ltda. ("Feltrin"), a limited liability company incorporated in Brazil. Feltrin is a vegetable seed breeding and distribution company based in Rio Grande do Sul. The acquisition enables Syngenta to increase its vegetable seeds position through Feltrin's strong distribution network.

The acquisition-date fair values of assets, liabilities and consideration for the aforementioned acquisitions were not individually and in aggregate material, and therefore were aggregated in the table below. The major classes of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, which are still provisional due to the timing of the acquisitions, are:

(\$m)	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	10
Inventories	22
Trade receivables and other current assets	41
Property, plant and equipment	21
Intangible assets	19
Deferred tax and other non-current assets	6
Trade and other liabilities	(79)
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>40</b>
Purchase price, after agreed-upon adjustments	77
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>37</b>

Cash flow related to these acquisitions was as follows:

(\$m)	Total
Total cash paid	69
Net cash acquired	(10)
<b>Net cash outflow</b>	<b>59</b>

Deferred consideration payments of \$8 million are included in Financial debt and other non-current liabilities. Payments of deferred consideration related to acquisitions completed in prior periods were \$73 million. The \$59 million net cash outflow is included in Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired, in the consolidated cash flow statement.

##### Sale and leaseback transactions

On December 1, 2023, Syngenta completed the sale and leaseback transaction on three research and development sites, and one formulation and packaging site, all of which were located in the United States of America. The total gain on the associated site disposals was \$171 million, of which \$16 million was recognized as a gain at the disposal date and \$155 million, corresponding to the value of the retained leaseback, is deferred in accordance with IFRS 16, through reduction in the amount recognized for the right-of-use asset, and is being

amortized over a 20-year period from the disposal date. The proceeds from the disposal amount to \$240 million and are reported as Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated cash flow statement.

## 2022

### Acquisitions

On November 1, 2022, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Agro Jangada Ltda. ("Agro Jangada"), a limited liability company incorporated in Brazil, for \$150 million in cash, plus a final purchase price adjustment depending on net working capital value and other items transferred, both to be determined in accordance with the purchase agreement. Agro Jangada is a distributor of agricultural products in the Mato Grosso do Sul state of Brazil. The acquisition enabled Syngenta to strengthen its presence in this key agricultural region and use the distribution management expertise of Agro Jangada to further enhance Syngenta's commercial operations within Brazil. The acquisition is part of the Crop Core operating segment.

On July 5, 2022, Syngenta acquired 100 percent of the issued shares of Semillas Ceres, S.A. de C.V., ("Semillas Ceres"), a limited liability company incorporated in Mexico, for \$14 million in cash, plus a final purchase price adjustment depending on net working capital value and other items transferred, both to be determined in accordance with the purchase agreement. The acquisition increased Syngenta's operations in Mexico's corn seed market and granted Syngenta access to additional white corn seeds germplasm.

During 2023, the major classes of assets and liabilities recognized, which were still provisional at December 31, 2022, have been finalized as follows:

(\$m)	Agro Jangada	Semillas Ceres	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	6
Inventories	40	2	42
Trade receivables and other current assets	72	5	77
Property, plant and equipment	2	4	6
Intangible assets	46	4	50
Trade and other liabilities	(46)	(10)	(56)
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>125</b>
Purchase price, after agreed-upon adjustments	157	5	162
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>

Cash flow related to these acquisitions was as follows:

(\$m)	Agro Jangada	Semillas Ceres	Total
Total cash paid	142	3	145
Net cash acquired	(6)	-	(6)
<b>Net cash outflow</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>139</b>

Deferred consideration payments of \$17 million are included in Financial debt and other non-current liabilities. Payments of deferred consideration related to acquisitions completed in prior periods were \$50 million.

For the Agro Jangada acquisition, amounts included in the 2022 consolidated income statement were sales of \$21 million and net profit of \$2 million. The net profit does not include the purchase accounting impacts for reversal of inventory step up and the amortization of intangible assets both of which had not been determined at the balance sheet date due to the timing of the acquisition. The amounts that would be included in a 2022 consolidated income statement on a pro forma basis, as though the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2022, are estimated sales of \$152 million and net profit of \$21 million excluding purchase accounting impacts.

### Sale and leaseback transactions

On November 18, 2022, Syngenta completed the sale and leaseback transaction on three of its research and development sites in the United States of America. The total gain on the associated site disposals was \$192 million, of which \$26 million was recognized as a gain at the disposal date and \$166 million, corresponding to the value of the retained leaseback, is deferred in accordance with IFRS 16, through reduction in the amount recognized for the right-of-use asset, and is being amortized over a 24-year period from the disposal date. The proceeds from the disposal amounted to \$295 million and were reported as Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated cash flow statement.



#### 4. Segmental breakdown of key figures

Syngenta has five operating segments consisting of the Crop Core, Professional Solutions, Field Crops, Vegetables and Flowers businesses. These have been aggregated into the global Crop Protection reporting segment, consisting of Crop Core and Professional Solutions, and the global Seeds reporting segment, consisting of Field Crops, Vegetables and Flowers. Aggregation is based on internal management structures and underlying economic similarity. Crop Core and Professional Solutions have been aggregated because the similarities in their products, production processes, distribution methods and regulatory environments are much more significant than the differences in the market segments to which their respective customer bases sell, and they each have similar economic performance. Field Crops, Vegetables and Flowers have been aggregated because the extensive similarities which each of these businesses has with the others in their products and customers, their production and distribution processes and the regulatory environment for their products are much more significant than their respective differences, which relate to regulatory processes for GM traits used in certain Field Crops products and to the differences in a proportion of their respective customer bases. Also, the economic performance of these businesses is expected to be similar. Segment performance is managed based on segment operating income before restructuring costs and divestments, which is the measure of segment profit or loss presented, and is based on the same accounting policies as consolidated operating income.

Transactions between segments are generally priced based on the third party selling prices achieved by the purchasing segment less an allowance for selling and distribution profit margins for the purchasing segment.

The segmental breakdown of key figures for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

2023 (\$m)	Crop Protection	Seeds	Total segments	Restructuring	Syngenta
Product sales - to third parties	15,246	3,567	18,813	-	18,813
Royalty and license income - from third parties	5	378	383	-	383
<b>Total segment sales</b>	<b>15,251</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>19,196</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,196</b>
Cost of goods sold	(10,057)	(2,247)	(12,304)	(8)	(12,312)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>6,884</b>
Marketing and distribution	(1,803)	(833)	(2,636)	-	(2,636)
Research and development	(704)	(381)	(1,085)	-	(1,085)
General and administrative:					
Restructuring	-	-	-	(73)	(73)
Other general and administrative	(297)	(230)	(527)	-	(527)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>(81)</b>	<b>2,563</b>

Included in the above operating income are:

Personnel costs	(2,429)	(1,261)	(3,690)	(24)	(3,714)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	(392)	(110)	(502)	(32)	(534)
Amortization of intangible assets	(113)	(163)	(276)	-	(276)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use, intangible and financial assets	(43)	-	(43)	-	(43)
Other non-cash items including charges and releases in respect of provisions	(70)	(99)	(169)	14	(155)
Gains on hedges reported in operating income	39	5	44	-	44

Operating income reconciles to consolidated income before taxes as follows:

2023 (\$m)	
Operating income	2,563
Income from associates and joint ventures	8
Financial expense, net	(1,142)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	<b>1,429</b>

2022 (\$m)	Crop Protection	Seeds	Total segments	Restructuring	Syngenta
Product sales - to third parties	15,959	3,663	19,622	-	19,622
Royalty and license income - from third parties	10	331	341	-	341
<b>Total segment sales</b>	<b>15,969</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>19,963</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,963</b>
Cost of goods sold	(9,476)	(2,157)	(11,633)	(7)	(11,640)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>8,330</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>8,323</b>
Marketing and distribution	(1,982)	(844)	(2,826)	-	(2,826)
Research and development	(651)	(326)	(977)	-	(977)
General and administrative:					
Restructuring	-	-	-	(242)	(242)
Other general and administrative	(1,124)	(304)	(1,428)	-	(1,428)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>(249)</b>	<b>2,850</b>

Included in the above operating income are:

Personnel costs	(2,656)	(1,241)	(3,897)	(17)	(3,914)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	(361)	(140)	(501)	(38)	(539)
Amortization of intangible assets	(99)	(139)	(238)	-	(238)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use, intangible and financial assets	(19)	(1)	(20)	(91)	(111)
Other non-cash items including charges and releases in respect of provisions	(138)	(9)	(147)	(53)	(200)
Losses on hedges reported in operating income	(246)	(10)	(256)	-	(256)

Operating income reconciles to consolidated income before taxes as follows:

2022 (\$m)	
Operating income	2,850
Income from associates and joint ventures	5
Financial expense, net	(613)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	<b>2,242</b>

The analysis of revenue by major product line for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Selective herbicides	3,771	3,999
Non-selective herbicides	1,094	2,470
Fungicides	4,564	4,253
Insecticides	2,556	2,601
Seedcare	1,573	1,544
Professional solutions	652	585
Biologicals	387	348
Other crop protection	836	336
<b>Total Crop Protection before interbusiness eliminations</b>	<b>15,433</b>	<b>16,136</b>
Elimination of Crop Protection sales to Seeds	(182)	(167)
<b>Total Crop Protection</b>	<b>15,251</b>	<b>15,969</b>
Corn and soybean	2,184	2,335
Diverse field crops <sup>1</sup>	850	756
Other seeds	1	-
Vegetables	746	706
Flowers	183	197
<b>Total Seeds before interbusiness eliminations</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>3,994</b>
Elimination of Seeds sales to Crop Protection	(19)	-
<b>Total Seeds</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>3,994</b>
<b>Total Syngenta</b>	<b>19,196</b>	<b>19,963</b>

<sup>1</sup> Diverse field crops comprise primarily sunflower and cereals

The analysis of revenue by primary geographical market for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Europe, Africa and Middle East (EAME)	4,693	4,645
North America	4,720	4,659
Latin America	6,890	7,790
Asia Pacific	2,893	2,869
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>19,196</b>	<b>19,963</b>

Summarized additional information on the nature of expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Salaries, short-term employee benefits and other personnel expense	3,548	3,716
Pension and other post-employment benefit expense	166	198
<b>Total personnel costs</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>3,914</b>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	534	539
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	2	11
Amortization of intangible assets	276	238
Impairment of intangible assets	41	100

## 5. Regional breakdown of key figures

The following countries individually accounted for more than 5 percent of one or more of the respective Syngenta totals for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

(\$m, except %)	Sales <sup>1</sup>				Total non-current assets <sup>2</sup>			
	2023	%	2022	%	2023	%	2022	%
Argentina	1,220	6	1,168	6	492	4	504	5
Brazil	4,612	24	5,469	28	1,463	12	1,157	11
Switzerland	43	-	38	-	4,755	38	3,876	36
UK	152	1	169	1	832	7	703	6
USA	4,092	22	4,066	20	2,421	19	2,269	21
Rest of world	9,077	47	9,053	45	2,491	20	2,331	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,196</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,963</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sales by location of third-party customer. 2022 Sales by country have been restated in order to be consistent with 2023 presentation. Sales of \$737 million that were previously included in Rest of world have been included in Brazil.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and derivative financial assets

No single customer accounted for 10 percent or more of Syngenta's total sales.

## 6. Restructuring

Restructuring for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, broken down into the main restructuring initiatives, consists of the following:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Productivity programs and other restructuring costs:		
Cash costs		
Changes in respect of provisions	14	4
Expensed as incurred	22	26
Non-cash items	30	127
Acquisition, divestment and related costs:		
Cash costs		
Changes in respect of provisions	(23)	10
Expensed	30	85
Non-cash items	8	(3)
<b>Total restructuring</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>249</b>

In 2023, \$8 million for the reversal of inventory step ups reported on acquisitions is presented within Cost of goods sold in the consolidated income statement (2022: \$7 million). The other costs above for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are presented within Restructuring in the consolidated income statement.

### Analysis of restructuring costs

#### 2023

##### Productivity programs and other restructuring costs

Cash costs of \$36 million were incurred for productivity initiatives consisting of \$17 million for system projects covering Procurement, Production and Supply and several system migrations to Syngenta's global ERP platform, \$8 million of severance costs due to strategic alignments in the R&D organization, and \$11 million across a number of individually small initiatives driving operational efficiencies and strategic alignments in the Crop Protection and Seeds businesses.

Non-cash costs consist of \$32 million of accelerated depreciation of a manufacturing facility caused by adopting a shorter asset life due to mandatory relocation, partially offset by a \$2 million gain relating to a reversal of an inventory write-off provision previously reported under Restructuring.

##### Acquisition, divestment and related costs

Cash costs include \$10 million incurred for merger and acquisition projects and transaction costs, \$4 million incurred for projects to integrate completed acquisitions, \$17 million of costs related to the integration of the Syngenta Group, as well as costs relating to analyzing and preparing for a future Syngenta Group IPO, partially offset by \$24 million gain due to the release of a tax contingency provision recognized for a previously completed acquisition that expired in the current year. Non-cash items include \$8 million costs due to the reversal of inventory step-ups reported on acquisitions.

#### 2022

##### Productivity programs and other restructuring costs

Cash costs of \$30 million were incurred for productivity initiatives consisting of \$10 million for system projects, including digital tools and automation initiatives and an upgraded financial reporting and analytics platform, \$14 million relating to transitioning a manufacturing facility acquired in 2020 to optimal capacity and \$6 million across a number of individually small initiatives driving operational efficiencies and strategic alignments in the Crop Protection and Seeds businesses.

Non-cash costs consisted of \$11 million impairment of products rights associated with a mandatory divestment in the Seeds business pursuant to commitments given to the antitrust authorities relating to a previously completed acquisition, \$32 million of accelerated depreciation of a manufacturing facility caused by adopting a shorter asset life due to mandatory relocation, \$64 million impairment of intangible assets associated with products rights acquired in a business acquisition where future value is expected to be lower than previous projections and \$6 million of depreciation relating to transitioning the manufacturing facility acquired in 2020 to its optimal capacity. The remaining \$14 million related to \$16 million for other smaller impairments where asset values are not supported by future business plans and a \$2 million gain for reversal of a previously reported inventory write-off.

##### Acquisition, divestment and related costs

Cash costs included \$74 million incurred for merger and acquisition projects and transaction costs, as well as the update of performance-based earn-outs related to previously completed acquisitions, \$6 million incurred for integration projects and \$15 million of costs related to the formation of the Syngenta Group, consisting of communications, consultancy and project management office expenses. Non-cash costs consisted of \$7 million due to the reversal of inventory step-ups reported on acquisitions and \$10 million divestment gains related to disposal of property, plant and equipment, largely relating to sites disposals under integration and site rationalization plans.

## 7. Income taxes

Income before taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 consists of the following:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Switzerland	425	1,158
Foreign	1,004	1,084
<b>Total income before taxes</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>2,242</b>

Income tax (expense) on income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 consists of the following:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Current income tax (expense):		
Switzerland	(97)	(101)
Foreign	(285)	(526)
<b>Total current income tax (expense)</b>	<b>(382)</b>	<b>(627)</b>

Deferred income tax (expense)/benefit:

Switzerland	(8)	(58)
Foreign	42	350
<b>Total deferred income tax benefit</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>292</b>

Total income tax (expense)/benefit:

Switzerland	(105)	(159)
Foreign	(243)	(176)
<b>Total income tax (expense):</b>	<b>(348)</b>	<b>(335)</b>

The components of current income tax (expense)/benefit on income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Current tax (expense) relating to current years	(434)	(685)
Adjustments to current tax for prior periods	52	58
<b>Total current income tax (expense)</b>	<b>(382)</b>	<b>(627)</b>

The components of deferred income tax (expense)/benefit on income the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(47)	405
Changes in tax rates or legislation	1	(5)
Other adjustments to deferred tax for prior periods	-	(4)
Utilization of tax losses previously recognized as deferred tax assets	(4)	(22)
Benefit of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets	89	5
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets	(5)	(87)
<b>Total deferred income tax benefit</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>292</b>

OCI and Income tax relating thereto, for each component of equity, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023			2022		
	Pre-tax	Tax	Post-tax	Pre-tax	Tax	Post-tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:						
Fair value reserves: Equity investments at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	48	(5)	43
Retained earnings: Actuarial gains/(losses)	85	7	92	46	(35)	11
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:						
Fair value reserves: Cash flow hedges	(92)	20	(72)	42	(2)	40
Currency translation effects	(125)	-	(125)	(289)	-	(289)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>(153)</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>(195)</b>

Current income tax credits recognized in OCI were \$9 million (2022: \$2million). No income tax was directly (charged)/credited to shareholder's equity for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

## Analysis of tax rate

The table below presents the main elements causing Syngenta's effective tax rate to differ from the statutory tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Syngenta's statutory tax rate consists of the ordinary tax rate applicable in the canton of Basel Stadt, where Syngenta is headquartered. Syngenta applies the domestic Swiss tax rate as it believes this is more meaningful than using a weighted average tax rate.

The Swiss domestic rate applicable in the canton of Basel Stadt is 13 percent and has been used for the tax rate reconciliation (2022: 13 percent).

	2023 %	2022 %
Statutory tax rate	13	13
Effect of income taxed at different rates	11	1
Effect of other disallowed expenditures and income not subject to tax	9	(1)
Effect of recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets	(6)	-
Changes in prior year estimates and other tax items	(4)	(2)
Effect of non-recognition of deferred tax assets	1	4
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>

Effect of income taxed at different rates includes rate differences from the domestic Swiss tax rate attributable to income generated by in-market companies which is higher compared to the prior year and is mainly driven by an increased proportion of profits outside of Switzerland. Effect of other disallowed expenditures and income not subject to tax includes a 6 percent increase impact of non-tax deductible currency losses in Argentina.

Changes to prior year income tax estimates and other tax items decreased the tax rate by 4 percent in 2023 mainly due to closures of previous tax periods. Recognition of deferred tax assets decreased Syngenta's effective tax rate by 6 percent in 2023 (Note 2).

Syngenta is closely monitoring the legislative developments in each jurisdiction in which Syngenta operates, including the OECD initiatives for the avoidance of base erosion and profit shifting ("BEPS"). Many governments in jurisdictions in which Syngenta operates are in the process of enacting or have enacted Global Minimum Tax legislation. Syngenta is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules and Syngenta has adopted the IAS 12 amendments upon their release on May 23, 2023. IAS 12 has been amended to clarify that the standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD.

Since the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, Syngenta has no related current tax liability. Syngenta applies the mandatory exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Syngenta is in the process of assessing its exposure to the Pillar Two legislation for when it comes into effect. The ultimate parent of Syngenta is Sinochem Holdings and Syngenta is working closely with Sinochem Holdings to prepare for implementation in 2024. As at December 31, 2023 the impact of the OECD Pillar Two model rules on our financial position, income statement and cash flows cannot currently be reliably estimated.

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows<sup>1</sup>:

2023 (\$m)	January 1	Recognized in net income	Recognized in equity and OCI	Currency translation effects	Other movements and acquisitions	December 31
<b>Assets associated with:</b>						
Inventories	565	167	-	(9)	-	723
Accounts receivable	424	(35)	-	12	5	406
Pensions and employee costs	48	(39)	7	-	-	16
Provisions	621	37	-	(5)	-	653
Unused tax losses and tax credits	52	(4)	-	4	-	52
Financial instruments, including derivatives	23	121	1	1	-	146
Other <sup>2</sup>	255	120	-	(8)	-	367
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,363</b>
<b>Liabilities associated with:</b>						
Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-Use assets	(362)	(21)	-	(12)	-	(395)
Intangible assets	(607)	(90)	-	(43)	-	(740)
Inventories	(121)	(244)	-	(4)	-	(369)
Financial instruments, including derivatives	(31)	16	10	(1)	-	(6)
Other provisions and accruals	(272)	20	-	(13)	-	(265)
Other	(61)	(14)	-	-	-	(75)
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(1,454)</b>	<b>(333)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(73)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,850)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax asset/(liability)</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>513</b>

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows<sup>1</sup>:

2022 (\$m)	January 1	Recognized in net income	Recognized in equity and OCI	Currency translation effects	Other movements and acquisitions	December 31
<b>Assets associated with:</b>						
Inventories	405	220	-	(60)	-	565
Accounts receivable	286	134	-	4	-	424
Pensions and employee costs	106	(11)	(35)	(12)	-	48
Provisions	554	73	-	(6)	-	621
Unused tax losses and tax credits	115	(64)	-	1	-	52
Financial instruments, including derivatives	18	10	(7)	2	-	23
Other <sup>2</sup>	195	71	-	(11)	-	255
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,988</b>
<b>Liabilities associated with:</b>						
Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-Use assets	(318)	(55)	-	7	4	(362)
Intangible assets	(544)	(65)	-	2	-	(607)
Inventories	(42)	(80)	-	1	-	(121)
Financial instruments, including derivatives	(53)	20	(2)	-	4	(31)
Other provisions and accruals	(244)	(28)	-	-	-	(272)
Other	(128)	67	-	-	-	(61)
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(1,329)</b>	<b>(141)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(1,454)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax asset/(liability)</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>(72)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>534</b>

<sup>1</sup> After effects of accounting policy adoption described in Note 26.

<sup>2</sup> The net deferred tax assets for other temporary differences mainly relate to accrued and other liabilities, including lease liabilities of \$156 million (2022: \$128 million).

The deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 reconcile to the amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet as follows<sup>1</sup>:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets	<b>2,363</b>	1,988
Adjustment to offset deferred tax assets and liabilities <sup>2</sup>	<b>(529)</b>	(314)
<b>Adjusted deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,834</b>	1,674
Deferred tax liabilities	<b>(1,850)</b>	(1,454)
Adjustment to offset deferred tax assets and liabilities <sup>2</sup>	<b>529</b>	314
<b>Adjusted deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(1,321)</b>	(1,140)

<sup>1</sup> After effects of accounting policy adoption described in Note 26.

<sup>2</sup> Deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or on entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously are offset for presentation on the face of the consolidated balance sheet where a legal right of set-off exists.

The gross value at December 31, 2023 and 2022 of unused tax loss carry forwards and other deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized, by expiration date, is as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
One year	<b>1</b>	1
Two years	-	1
Three years	-	-
Four years	<b>1</b>	-
Five years	<b>10</b>	12
More than five years	<b>1</b>	1
No expiry	<b>337</b>	244
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	259

2023 and 2022 consist mainly of tax loss carry forwards in UK, Brazil, Belgium and Spain.

A temporary difference for deferred deduction of interest paid in one jurisdiction has been fully recognized as at December 31, 2023 (2022: \$283 million unrecognized).

Deferred tax assets, other than those related to unused tax losses, are not subject to expiry except for \$55 million (2022: \$38 million) unrecognized tax credit carry forward in one jurisdiction that will expire in more than five years.

A deferred tax liability has not been recognized at December 31, 2023 on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for \$758 million (2022: \$638 million).

There are no income tax consequences for Syngenta of paying a dividend to its shareholder.

## 8. Trade and other accounts receivable

Trade receivables at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Trade receivables, gross	5,980	5,840
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(587)	(620)
<b>Trade receivables</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>5,220</b>

Information relating to Syngenta's credit risk exposure at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and movements in the provision for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade and other receivables and amortized cost financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. In addition, further details on the allowance for doubtful receivables charged to income is presented in Note 2.

(\$m)	2023		2022	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)
Maximum exposure to credit risk	1,220	5,980	734	5,840
Collateral held	-	106	-	94
Impairment provisions				
January 1	(6)	(620)	(4)	(459)
Additions due to business acquisitions	-	(11)	-	-
Amounts credited/(charged) to income	(1)	29	1	(190)
Amounts written off	(3)	11	-	26
Currency translation effects and other	(1)	4	-	3
<b>December 31</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(587)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(620)</b>
<b>Carrying value, net</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>5,220</b>

The analysis of gross carrying amount by internal rating grades for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)
Amounts not yet due	4,928	4,960
Amounts past due:		
0-90 days	415	433
90-180 days	143	58
180 days-1 year	265	189
More than 1 year	229	200
<b>Maximum exposure to credit risk</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>5,840</b>

The carrying amount of trade receivables includes \$39 million (2022: \$24 million) that are due more than one year from the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of trade receivables transferred in full and partial recourse factoring arrangements, but not derecognized is \$28 million (2022: \$26 million). Related current liabilities of \$28 million (2022: \$26 million) are disclosed in Note 16. The amount of these receivables before the transfer transactions was \$86 million (2022: \$69 million).

### Credit risk management practices

Syngenta's Corporate Financial Risk Group (CFFORG) monitors, proposes and coordinates country risk, credit management policies and processes including credit limit setting for major customers, approval of credit exceeding 360 days and credit insurance and risk transfer objectives. The CFFORG is supported by Regional, Territory and Country Trade Finance Credit Managers (TFCM) and Credit Committees (CC) with defined authority levels. The CC defines risk mitigation programs at country and customer level such as barter, collateral policy, payment terms, early payment rebates, and refinancing. The CC also defines the optimal credit risk level at customer and country level, approves customer credit facilities, credit scoring and payment terms, defines and reviews collection strategies including credit hold and release processes, treatment of critical customer cases and taking legal actions when collection efforts are insufficient to collect overdue balances, and sets yearly targets for accounts receivable performance. The TFCM coordinates the CC and is responsible for risk analysis,



executing trade financing programs, collection negotiations and dispute resolution, and, where necessary, currency risk, export financing programs, documentary credits and commercial bank guarantees and credit risk insurance. The TFCM is supported by a Credit Operations team responsible for collection and dispute management.

Syngenta manages credit risk to operational assets through country and customer risk limits. Countries are assigned a risk rating based on external analysis of their economic, business and political risk and internal analysis of agricultural risk. Country exposure limits and minimum security requirements are applied in some defined high-risk countries. A standardized credit scoring methodology is applied to all customers generating a creditworthiness score computed using a points-based system which takes into consideration financial and non-financial attributes and credit limits. Based on the total score achieved each customer is classified in a credit risk class which drives policy relating to sales order release, collection process and credit limit. Each customer's credit position is consolidated across all relevant systems to provide a total business view of credit status and history.

Collateral is an important part of the risk mitigation strategy. Collateral is based on a list of locally accepted securities which may include cash, other financial instruments, barter operations or third party credit enhancements such as guarantees or insurance, but normally excludes non-financial assets. Collateral is validated based on its probability of and time to legal enforcement.

Receivable balances are written off only when there is no realistic prospect of their being collected, after completion of related legal actions and permanent cessation of business activity with the defaulting customer. Write-offs are subject to defined authority levels and are not used to solve small payment differences or valid commercial disputes with continuing customers.

#### Estimation of expected credit losses

To estimate expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped into portfolios by credit risk class and country and a provision matrix method is used. The principal inputs when determining matrix percentages are historical records of amounts written off in previous years, amounts currently subject to insolvency proceedings and the likelihood of eventual write-offs of those amounts, the average credit period, past due information and historical experience. Assumptions are also made about forecast conditions for market credit, commodity price, currency and country risk, competition and regulation over the remaining credit period of the trade receivables outstanding at the balance sheet date. These assumptions are consistent with those used to prepare operational budgets for the following period. Rebate credits and validated collateral valued at its expected value are deducted from outstanding receivable balances when determining the maximum exposure to credit loss to which matrix percentages are applied. Expected recoveries under credit insurance policies which are not part of the agreement with the customer are accounted for separately from the expected credit losses and are recognized as assets when the insurer has agreed the claim.

Expected credit losses on other receivables and amortized cost financial assets are generally estimated by assessing each receivable individually. For balances reported as other receivables and current financial assets, lifetime expected credit losses are estimated. For balances reported as non-current financial assets, 12-month expected credit losses are estimated unless the credit risk has increased significantly since the asset was first recognized, in which case lifetime credit losses are estimated. Amounts more than 90 days past due are considered to be in default for this purpose.

## 9. Other current assets

Other current assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Prepaid expenses	643	500
Assets held under barter agreements	61	37
Other	7	5
Assets held for sale	6	16
<b>Combined total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>558</b>

Assets held for sale at December 31, 2023 relate mainly to various sites planned for disposal under integration and site rationalization plans. Assets held for sale at December 31, 2022 relate mainly to equity investments, previously measured at fair value through OCI, which were classified as held for sale, as they were planned for disposal and various sites planned for disposal under integration and site rationalization plans. During 2023 and 2022, divestment gains recognized on sale of assets held for sale were not material.

## 10. Inventories

Inventories at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Raw materials and consumables	956	1,549
Biological assets	44	43
Work in progress	2,900	3,305
Finished products	4,076	3,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>8,837</b>

Inventories expensed through cost of goods sold were \$11,254 million (2022: \$10,780 million).

Finished products include \$239 million (2022: \$345 million) of inventory held by customers under a sale with a right of return.

Movements in inventory write-down provision for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
January 1	(458)	(419)
Additions charged to income	(388)	(267)
Reversals of inventory write-downs	18	64
Amounts utilized on disposal of related inventories	225	117
Currency translation effects and other	(46)	47
<b>December 31</b>	<b>(649)</b>	<b>(458)</b>

Reversals of inventory write-downs arise in the normal course of business when actual outcomes are more favorable than assumptions made in prior periods about Syngenta's future ability to sell inventories that are subject to risks of degradation and obsolescence, such as germination of seeds.

Movements in biological assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows.

(\$m)	2023	2022
January 1	43	41
Changes in fair value	133	143
Sales and harvest	(132)	(139)
Currency translation effects and other	-	(2)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Of which: carried at fair value less costs to sell</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>

Syngenta's inputs for measuring the fair value of those assets that are carried at fair value less costs to sell include both market data from actual sales and inputs based on the stage of growth of immature assets, which is not observable in the market. The fair values therefore represent a level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy as defined by IFRS 13. Their sensitivity to changes in the unobservable inputs is not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Quantities of biological assets in inventories at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are:

	2023	2022
(Millions of plants)		
Plants	53	57
Cuttings	633	589

## 11. Property, plant and equipment

Movements in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

2023 (\$m)	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Assets under construction	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
January 1	105	1,973	5,839	702	8,619
Additions	9	57	260	460	786
Disposals	(6)	(86)	(139)	(3)	(234)
Transfers between categories	2	131	287	(420)	-
Currency translation effects and other	-	65	287	16	368
<b>December 31</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>9,539</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>					
January 1	-	(1,073)	(3,693)	-	(4,766)
Depreciation charge	-	(84)	(359)	-	(443)
Impairment losses	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Depreciation on disposals	-	29	116	-	145
Currency translation effects and other	-	(43)	(184)	-	(227)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,171)</b>	<b>(4,123)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,294)</b>
<b>Net book value – December 31</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>4,245</b>

Additions to property, plant and equipment of \$786 million (2022: \$718 million) comprise \$761 million (2022: \$705 million) of cash purchases, \$4 million (2022: \$6 million) of capitalized borrowing costs, and \$21 million (2022: \$7 million) of additions due to business combinations.

Movements in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

2022 (\$m)	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Assets under construction	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
January 1	116	2,092	5,844	497	8,549
Additions	4	44	225	445	718
Disposals	(14)	(152)	(161)	(15)	(342)
Transfers between categories	3	63	149	(215)	-
Currency translation effects and other	(4)	(74)	(218)	(10)	(306)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>8,619</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>					
January 1	-	(1,100)	(3,645)	(5)	(4,750)
Depreciation charge	-	(83)	(328)	-	(411)
Impairment losses	(2)	(7)	(2)	-	(11)
Depreciation on disposals	-	69	142	5	216
Currency translation effects and other	2	48	140	-	190
<b>December 31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,073)</b>	<b>(3,693)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,766)</b>
<b>Net book value – December 31</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>3,853</b>

## 12. Intangible assets

Movements in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

2023 (\$m)	Goodwill	Product rights	Trademarks	Patents	Software	Capitalized development costs	Other intangibles	Total
<b>Cost</b>								
January 1	2,723	3,837	217	45	666	1,888	867	10,243
Additions from business combinations	75	2	25	-	-	-	(25)	77
Additions from internal development	-	-	-	-	-	788	-	788
Other additions	-	11	-	2	49	-	11	73
Reclassification of tax credits	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45
Retirements and disposals	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	(23)
Currency translation effects and others	44	173	13	3	60	208	30	531
<b>December 31</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>11,734</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment losses</b>								
January 1	(267)	(2,988)	(84)	(36)	(520)	(108)	(433)	(4,436)
Amortization charge	-	(108)	(13)	(1)	(43)	(61)	(50)	(276)
Impairment losses	-	(5)	-	-	-	(36)	-	(41)
Retirements and disposals	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	22
Currency translation effects and others	(4)	(129)	(7)	(3)	(44)	(8)	(16)	(211)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>(271)</b>	<b>(3,230)</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(586)</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>(498)</b>	<b>(4,942)</b>
<b>Net book value – December 31</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>6,792</b>

Additions in 2023 and 2022 include intangible assets arising from license agreements involving non-monetary exchanges or where the cash flows related to the acquisition of the asset are payable over several years. Cash paid to acquire and develop intangible assets was \$760 million (2022: \$794 million).

Included in Capitalized development costs is an amount of \$60 million (2022: \$39 million) that represents borrowing costs capitalized during the year using a capitalization rate of 3.6 percent (2022: 3.4 percent). Also included in Capitalized development costs is an amount of \$43 million (2022: \$nil) that represents depreciation that has been capitalized as it has been incurred on assets used within the development activities.

Amortization is included within Cost of goods sold, Research and development and General and administrative expenses.

Other intangibles consist principally of values assigned to supply contracts, production know-how and customer relationships acquired in business combinations.

Movements in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

2022 (\$m)	Goodwill	Product rights	Trademarks	Patents	Software	Capitalized development costs	Other intangibles	Total
<b>Cost</b>								
January 1	2,754	3,844	221	45	643	1,186	780	9,473
Additions from business combinations	3	2	1	-	-	-	72	78
Additions from internal development	-	-	-	-	-	708	-	708
Other additions	-	51	-	1	70	-	26	148
Retirements and disposals	-	(26)	(4)	-	(35)	-	(13)	(78)
Currency translation effects and others	(34)	(34)	(1)	(1)	(12)	(6)	2	(86)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>10,243</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment losses</b>								
January 1	(271)	(2,838)	(76)	(35)	(517)	(60)	(403)	(4,200)
Amortization charge	-	(105)	(12)	(2)	(44)	(32)	(44)	(239)
Impairment losses	-	(83)	-	-	-	(16)	-	(99)
Retirements and disposals	-	23	4	-	35	-	13	75
Currency translation effects and others	4	15	-	1	6	-	1	27
<b>December 31</b>	<b>(267)</b>	<b>(2,988)</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>(520)</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>(433)</b>	<b>(4,436)</b>
<b>Net book value – December 31</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>5,807</b>

The net book value at December 31, 2023 and 2022 of goodwill is allocated to Syngenta's operating segments and other CGUs as summarized below:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Allocated to operating segments:		
Crop Core	1,313	1,208
Professional Solutions	40	38
Field Crops	21	21
Vegetables	103	79
Flowers	13	13
<b>Total allocated to operating segments</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,359</b>
Allocated to other individual CGUs:		
North America Corn and Soybean seed	316	316
Corn and Soybean seed rest of world	467	455
Other, not individually significant	298	326
<b>Total allocated to other individual CGUs</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,097</b>
<b>Total goodwill</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>2,456</b>

The total amount of goodwill attributable to the Field Crops operating segment is \$955 million (2022: \$938 million), consisting of \$21 million (2022: \$21 million) allocated at the operating segment level and a further \$934 million (2022: \$917 million) allocated to other individual CGUs that form part of the overall operating segment as follows: Corn and Soybean seed rest of world \$467 million (2022: \$455 million), North America Corn and Soybean seed \$316 million (2022: \$316 million) and \$151 million (2022: \$146 million) allocated to Other, not individually significant CGUs.

The total amount of goodwill attributable to the Crop Core operating segment is \$1,460 million (2022: \$1,388 million), consisting of \$1,313 million (2022: \$1,208 million) allocated at the operating segment level and a further \$147 million (2022: \$180 million) allocated to Other, not individually significant CGUs that form part of the overall operating segment.

### 13. Financial and other non-current assets

Financial and other non-current assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Equity securities at fair value through OCI	182	156
Precious metal catalysts	44	39
Royalties receivable	92	91
Long-term marketable securities	91	84
Other non-current receivables	118	117
Post-employment benefit assets (Note 21)	349	171
Long-term derivative financial assets (Note 25)	22	48
<b>Total financial and other non-current assets</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>706</b>

### 14. Associates, joint ventures and transactions and agreements with related parties

#### Associates and joint ventures

Investments in associates and joint ventures at December 31, 2023 are \$220 million (2022: \$163 million).

None of Syngenta's investments in associates and joint ventures are publicly quoted. At December 31, 2023, these investments consist mainly of \$144 million (2022: \$125 million) for a 50 percent ownership of the associate CIMO Compagnie Industrielle de Monthey SA, Switzerland (CIMO), which provides utility services to Syngenta and other occupants of the Monthey manufacturing site, \$31 million (2022: \$25 million) for a 40 percent ownership of the associate MAS Seeds SA (MAS), which produces and sells seeds, with Syngenta being one of MAS's customers, and \$29 million for a 40% ownership of Intrinsyx Bio Inc., a US based research and development company involved in the development of biological products, acquired on August 4, 2023.

During 2023, Syngenta's share of CIMO's net actuarial gains recognized in OCI is \$7 million (2022: \$9 million losses). Other effects on Syngenta's consolidated income statement for the periods presented, or any financial statement line items of the above associates and joint ventures themselves, are not material.

Transactions between Syngenta and its associates and joint ventures during the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- Goods and services provided by Syngenta to its associates and joint ventures \$18 million (2022: \$14 million)
- Goods and services provided by associates and joint ventures to Syngenta \$158 million (2022: \$143 million)

At December 31, 2023 Syngenta has trade and other accounts receivable from associates and joint ventures of \$11 million (2022: \$7 million) and accounts payable and other current liabilities to associates and joint ventures of \$24 million (2022: \$26 million).

A bank overdraft guarantee of \$21 million (2022: \$21 million) has been provided to an associate.

On January 1, 2012 Syngenta agreed to advance CHF 3 million to CIMO over a 26-year term to help finance the construction of a container and handling area for use in the utility services provided to Syngenta. At December 31, 2023 the balance outstanding was \$2 million (2022: \$2 million).

#### Syngenta Group

The Syngenta AG group is part of the Syngenta Group, a global leader in agricultural science and innovation, with parent company Syngenta Group Co. Ltd. The entity, which is domiciled in China, but operationally headquartered in Switzerland, encompasses four business units: Syngenta Crop Protection, based in Basel, Switzerland; Syngenta Seeds, based in Chicago, USA; Adama, based in Airport City, Israel; and Syngenta Group China, based in Shanghai, China. Transactions between the Syngenta AG group and fellow subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Syngenta Group, during the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- Goods and services provided to fellow subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Syngenta Group \$790 million (2022: \$298 million). This amount includes \$307 million of revenue generated under a new repurchase arrangement with a fellow subsidiary of the Syngenta Group, which is eliminated in these consolidated financial statements. Under this arrangement, raw materials and active ingredients are supplied to the fellow subsidiary and manufactured goods are repurchased for further sale
- Goods and services provided by fellow subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Syngenta Group \$976 million (2022: \$1,036 million)

At December 31, 2023, the Syngenta AG group has trade and other accounts receivable from fellow subsidiaries of Syngenta Group of \$386 million (2022: \$105 million) and accounts payable and other current liabilities to fellow subsidiaries of Syngenta Group of \$166 million (2022: \$287 million).

The following borrowings were raised from fellow subsidiaries of the Syngenta Group:

- In October 2023, a CNY 5,000 million loan from a fellow subsidiary of the Syngenta Group with a 2.85 percent interest rate and a term of three years
- In March 2023, a CNY 3,500 million loan from a fellow subsidiary of the Syngenta Group with a floating interest rate based on China Loan Prime Rate (LPR) and a term of three years

- In December 2022, a CNY 17 million loan with a 3.1 percent interest rate and a term of ten years. During 2023, two more drawdowns of the loan, also with terms of ten years, increased the borrowing to CNY 87 million
- In October 2022, a \$500 million loan from a fellow subsidiary of Syngenta Group with a 5.05 percent interest rate and a term of three years and six months
- In July 2022, a \$360 million loan with a floating interest rate based on SOFR (previously LIBOR) and a term of three years and in September 2022, the loan was increased by a further \$140 million
- In April 2022, a CNY 3,800 million loan with a floating interest rate based on LPR and a term of three years

During 2021, a Syngenta AG subsidiary entered into a revolving credit facility of up to \$1.5 billion with a fellow subsidiary of the Syngenta Group and in March 2023, the facility was increased to \$5 billion. \$2,450 million was drawn down during the year (2022: \$1,450 million). As at December 31, 2023, Syngenta's drawings under the facility were \$2,950 million (2022: \$500 million). As at December 31, 2023, Syngenta AG subsidiaries had other short term borrowings from subsidiaries of the Syngenta Group of \$96 million (2022: \$45 million).

In total, as at December 31, 2023, borrowings from fellow subsidiaries of the Syngenta Group were \$5.8 billion, including CNY 7,884 million at December 31, 2023 exchange rates (2022: \$2.1 billion, including CNY 4,127 million at December 31, 2022 exchange rates).

### Sinochem Holdings

Transactions between the Syngenta AG group and fellow subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Sinochem Holdings, its ultimate parent company, excluding those with Syngenta Group disclosed above, during the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- Goods and services provided to fellow subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Sinochem Holdings \$3 million (2022: \$1 million)
- Goods and services provided by fellow subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Sinochem Holdings \$4 million (2022: \$17 million)

At December 31, 2023, the Syngenta AG group has \$nil accounts receivable and accounts payable with fellow subsidiaries of Sinochem Holdings (2022: \$nil accounts receivable and \$3 million accounts payable).

### Other related party transactions

Transactions and balances between Syngenta and its employee post-retirement benefit plans are disclosed in Note 21.

### Key management personnel

Key management personnel are considered to be the members of the Group Leadership Team and the Board of Directors of both Syngenta AG and the Syngenta Group. The Group Leadership Team is collectively responsible for the active leadership of both Syngenta AG and the Syngenta Group under the guidance of the Syngenta Group Board of Directors. The Syngenta Group Board of Directors includes members of key management of Sinochem Holdings, the ultimate parent of Syngenta AG.

The compensation expense incurred by the Syngenta AG group is as follows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. These charges cover most members of the Group Leadership Team and the full Board of Directors of Syngenta AG. Two members of the Group Leadership Team did not render any services to Syngenta AG for which they received compensation from the Syngenta AG group. During 2023 and 2022, due to changes in the Group Leadership Team, there are transition periods where different numbers of active members have been included and in November 2023, an additional role was added to the Group Leadership Team, bringing the total number of roles to nine.

(\$m)	2023	2022
Fees, salaries and other short-term benefits	40	128
Post-employment benefits	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>129</b>

Those members of the Group Leadership Team and the Syngenta AG Board of Directors that are remunerated by Syngenta AG, receive their cash compensation in Swiss francs, except one member of the Leadership Team who is based in the US and is paid in US dollars. The compensation amounts presented above have been converted into US dollars using the average currency exchange rate in effect during each year reported. The average Swiss franc per US dollar exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2023 is 0.90 (2022: 0.95).

Post-employment benefits include healthcare, disability, death in service and pension costs.

## 15. Trade accounts payable and contract liabilities

The contractual maturities of trade accounts payable at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	Total	0–90 days	90–180 days	More than 180 days
<b>2023</b>	<b>5,929</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>2,297</b>
2022	7,264	4,380	685	2,199

The carrying amount of trade accounts payable includes \$25 million (2022: \$37 million) that are due more than one year from the balance sheet date.

Trade accounts payable include \$349 million (2022: \$660 million) arising from reverse factoring arrangements between suppliers and financial institutions. Under reverse factoring arrangements, participating suppliers receive immediate payments from the financial institutions for invoices owed and Syngenta makes a settlement to the financial institutions at a later date. The amounts payable to the suppliers are not derecognized because the original liability is not substantially modified on entering into the arrangements and the new liability carries the

characteristic of trade accounts payable. Syngenta has presented these under trade accounts payable because they represent liabilities to pay for goods and services, formally agreed with suppliers and are part of the normal operating cycle. The settlements to the financial institutions are included within operating cash flows because they continue to be part of the normal operating cycle and represent payments for the purchase of goods and services.

Included within trade accounts payable are rebates payable and provisions for sales returns. Movements in these liabilities with customers for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
January 1	2,861	2,195
Changes in liabilities recognized in the period from:		
Products supplied in the period	3,887	3,370
Prior period estimates	(163)	(106)
Rebates settled and product returns received	(3,792)	(2,567)
Currency translation effects and other	24	(31)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>2,861</b>

Contract liabilities consist of advance payments from customers and deferred revenue, mainly from customer loyalty programs.

Movements in contract liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
January 1	1,079	1,178
Additions due to acquisitions	3	3
Advance payments received from customers	3,606	4,206
Performance obligations recognized in the period	87	102
Revenue recognized in the period from:		
Amounts included in the contract liability at the beginning of the period	(1,100)	(1,189)
Contract liabilities applied to current period	(2,726)	(3,207)
Currency translation effects and other	(10)	(14)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,079</b>

At December 31, 2023, contract liabilities for customer loyalty programs are \$120 million (2022: \$112 million) and will be recognized as revenue as the promised goods and services are transferred to the customers, which is expected to occur over the next three years.

## 16. Current financial debt and other financial liabilities

Current financial debt and other financial liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Short-term financial debt:		
Bank and other financial debt	3,606	1,260
Receivables factored with recourse	28	26
<b>Total short-term financial debt</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>1,286</b>
Current portion of long-term financial debt:		
Unsecured bonds	567	1,287
Liabilities to banks and other financial institutions	1,000	10
Lease liabilities	127	105
<b>Total current portion of long-term financial debt (Note 18)</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>1,402</b>
<b>Total current financial debt</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>2,688</b>
Short-term derivative and other financial liabilities	649	592
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,977</b>	<b>3,280</b>

Included in Bank and other financial debt are borrowings of \$3,046 million (2022: \$545 million) from fellow subsidiaries of the Syngenta Group, as described in Note 14.

The contractual maturities of current financial debt at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	Total	0–90 days	90–180 days	180 days–1 year
<b>2023</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>776</b>
2022	2,688	1,092	1,113	483

The maturities of short-term derivatives are presented in Note 24. The maturities of other financial liabilities are as follows: \$95 million 0-90 days; \$43 million 90-180 days and \$14 million 180 days-1 year (2022: \$177 million 0-90 days; \$49 million 90-180 days and \$40 million 180 days-1 year).

Information about fair values of financial liabilities is presented in Note 25.

## 17. Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consist of the following:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Accrued short-term employee benefits	544	896
Taxes other than income taxes	162	129
Accrued utility costs	147	106
Social security and pension contributions	74	55
Other payables	280	145
Other accrued expenses	145	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,497</b>

The maturities of other current liabilities are as follows. For liabilities without a contractual maturity date, the analysis represents the estimated timing of cash outflows.

(\$m)	Total	0-90 days	90-180 days	180 days-1 year
<b>2023</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>190</b>
2022	1,497	957	343	197

## 18. Financial debt and other non-current liabilities

In April 2023, Syngenta raised a \$300 million floating rate loan maturing in 2026. In April 2023, Syngenta also repaid a \$1,000 million bond at maturity. In October 2023, Syngenta repaid a CHF 265 million bond at maturity.

In March 2022, Syngenta repaid a \$500 million bond at maturity. In July 2022, Syngenta repaid \$1,000 million following a cash tender offer for any and all of its outstanding 4.892% USD bond 2025, 5.182% USD bond 2028, 4.375% USD Notes 2042 and 5.676% USD bond 2048. In December 2022, Syngenta repaid a CHF 200 million bond at maturity. The early bond repurchases resulted in an additional expense of \$8 million reported in Financial expense, net in the consolidated income statement.

Financial debt and other non-current liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
\$ private placement notes	66	66
4.441% USD bond 2023	-	997
1.250% CHF bond 2023	-	288
0.625% CHF bond 2024	269	244
1.625% CHF bond 2024	298	271
4.892% USD bond 2025	677	674
3.375% Eurobond 2026	1,005	983
0.700% CHF bond 2026	167	152
1.250% Eurobond 2027	552	530
5.182% USD bond 2028	336	330
2.125% CHF bond 2029	179	163
4.375% \$ Notes 2042	20	19
5.676% USD bond 2048	153	150
<b>Unsecured bond issues and US private placement notes</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>4,867</b>
Liabilities to banks and other borrowings	4,649	3,133
Lease liabilities (Note 22)	1,191	892
Less: current portion of financial debt (Note 16)	(1,694)	(1,402)
<b>Total non-current financial debt</b>	<b>7,868</b>	<b>7,490</b>
Non-current derivative financial liabilities	198	153
Other non-current liabilities and deferred income	253	206
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,319</b>	<b>7,849</b>



Included in Liabilities to banks and other borrowings are borrowings of \$2,738 million (2022: \$1,548 million) from fellow subsidiaries of the Syngenta Group, as described in Note 14.

Information about fair values of financial liabilities is presented in Note 25.

Other non-current liabilities and deferred income relates to license and acquisition agreements with several counterparties and long-term incentive programs. Of the \$253 million, related cash flows of \$134 million (2022: \$166 million) are payable between one and five years, \$32 million (2022: \$40 million) of deferred income will be recognized as related licensed product sales occur and \$87 million (2022: \$nil) of government grants will be amortized over periods between 5 and 30 years.

All non-current debt ranks equally. Covenants are monitored on a regular basis and Syngenta is in full compliance with all applicable covenants.

Syngenta AG has fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis the due and punctual payment of the principal of and any premium and interest on the debt securities issued by Syngenta Finance AG, which is a direct, wholly-owned finance subsidiary, and Syngenta Finance N.V., which is an indirect, wholly-owned finance subsidiary. The guarantees rank equally with all of Syngenta's other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. No other subsidiary of Syngenta guarantees such debt securities.

## 19. Provisions, commitments and contingencies

### Provisions

Provisions at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Restructuring provisions	29	62
Employee benefits:		
Pensions (Note 21)	170	155
Other post-retirement benefits (Note 21)	20	18
Other long-term employee benefits	58	55
Environmental provisions	156	169
Provisions for legal and product liability settlements	224	127
Other provisions	97	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>672</b>

(\$m)	2023	2022
Current portion of:		
Restructuring provisions	11	28
Employee benefits	9	14
Environmental provisions	12	5
Provisions for legal and product liability settlements	136	33
Other provisions	48	51
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>131</b>
Total non-current provisions	538	541
<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>672</b>

The timing of payment in respect of non-current provisions is, with few exceptions, not contractually fixed and cannot be estimated with certainty. Key assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in Note 2.

At December 31, 2023, Syngenta recognized \$4 million (2022: \$4 million) in Financial and other non-current assets in respect of virtually certain reimbursements related to the above provisions. During 2023, Syngenta recognized and received as part of Other General and Administrative \$30 million of insurance reimbursement relating to product liability claims.

Syngenta has recorded provisions for environmental liabilities at some currently or formerly owned, leased and third-party sites throughout the world. These provisions are estimates of amounts payable or expected to become payable and take into consideration the number of other potentially responsible parties at each site and the identity and financial positions of such parties in light of the joint and several nature of certain of the liabilities. The material components of Syngenta's environmental provisions are based on a risk assessment involving investigation of the various sites.

It is reasonably possible that Syngenta may be required to make expenditures in excess of the established provisions to remediate environmental liabilities at some currently or formerly owned, leased and third-party sites throughout the world. Further, in cases where it is not possible to estimate reliably the remediation costs that may be incurred in the future for environmental damage that has occurred at sites currently in operation and having no present obligation for environmental damage remediation, no provisions have been made. This is because it is neither possible to determine a time limit beyond which the sites will no longer be operated, nor what remediation costs may be required upon their eventual closure.

In the USA, Syngenta and/or its indemnitors or indemnitees, have been named under federal legislation (the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended) as a potentially responsible party ("PRP") in respect of several sites. Syngenta expects to be indemnified against a proportion of the liabilities associated with a number of these sites by the sellers of the businesses associated with such sites and, where appropriate, actively participates in or monitors the clean-up activities at the sites in respect of which it is a PRP.

Provisions for legal and product liabilities includes settlement of all material claims by exporter plaintiffs related to Viptera (see Litigation matters section), which was paid in January 2024. Otherwise, provisions for legal and product liability settlements, all of which are individually immaterial, relate to various legal proceedings incidental to the normal conduct of Syngenta's business, including proceedings involving product liability claims, commercial claims, employment and wrongful termination claims, patent infringement claims, competition law claims, indirect tax assessment claims, regulatory compliance claims, waste disposal claims and tort claims relating to the release of chemicals into the environment.

Other provisions mainly comprise provisions for long-term contractual obligations under license and other agreements.

Movements in provisions for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

(\$m)	January 1	Charged to income	Release of provisions credited to income	Payments	Actuarial (gains)/ losses	Transfers offset in defined benefit pension assets	Currency translation effects/ other	December 31
Restructuring provisions:								
Employee termination costs	17	12	(2)	(14)	-	-	2	15
Other third party costs	45	4	(23)	(23)	-	-	11	14
Employee benefits:								
Pensions	155	70	(2)	(146)	20	69	4	170
Other post-retirement benefits	18	3	(5)	(1)	1	4	-	20
Other long-term employee benefits	55	8	(1)	(4)	-	-	-	58
Environmental provisions	169	2	(10)	(12)	-	-	7	156
Provisions for legal and product liability settlements	127	141	(25)	(6)	-	-	(13)	224
Other provisions	86	47	(33)	(11)	-	-	8	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>(217)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>754</b>

Within restructuring provisions, employee termination costs include severance, pension and other costs directly related to affected employees and other third party costs principally include payments for early termination of contracts with third parties related to redundant activities. Other movements include provisions acquired through the business combinations described in Note 3.

## Commitments

Commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at December 31, 2023 are \$171 million (2022: \$164 million).

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, Syngenta had entered into long-term commitments to purchase minimum quantities of certain raw materials, long-term research agreements with various institutions to fund various research projects, and other commitments. The estimated timing of minimum future committed payments is as follows:

(\$m)	2023		2022	
	Materials purchases	Other	Materials purchases	Other
Within one year	1,823	84	1,685	70
From one to two years	265	31	775	32
From two to three years	140	16	201	15
From three to four years	65	8	100	8
From four to five years	5	8	79	3
After more than five years	4	2	43	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>131</b>

Syngenta's sales are made subject to normal warranties, which cover product technical specifications and, in some cases, products' performance effect on grower crop yields. Certain license agreements indemnify the other party against liabilities arising from claims related to the intellectual property licensed to or by Syngenta. Leases might include a clause where Syngenta has to cover any damage or losses that its actions cause to either the lessor or lessee. Syngenta has also issued warranties to purchasers of businesses or product lines relating to events that arose before the sales. It is not possible to predict the maximum future payments possible under these or similar provisions because it is not possible to predict whether any of these contingencies will occur.

Syngenta has obtained licenses from others for the rights to sell certain products, or products containing certain technology, under agreements which require Syngenta to pay royalties based on its future sales of those products or that technology.

## Contingencies

### Litigation matters

Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters cannot be predicted with certainty. Consequently, it is reasonably possible that the final resolution of some of these matters could require Syngenta to make expenditures in excess of the established provisions that are reported above. Further, the range of amounts involved, as well as the period of time over which many of these expenditures may be made, cannot be reasonably estimated.

Syngenta maintains general liability insurance, including product liability insurance, covering claims on a worldwide basis with coverage limits and retention amounts which management believes to be adequate and appropriate in relation to Syngenta's businesses and the risks to which it is subject.

Significant recent or on-going legal proceedings are described below.

#### VIPTERA™

Beginning on September 12, 2014, several thousand lawsuits were filed against Syngenta in state and federal courts in the United States by plaintiffs seeking damages from Syngenta for commercializing its AGRISURE VIPTERA® (MIR162) and DURACADE™ corn seed in the United States without having obtained import approval from China for those products. In September 2017 plaintiffs and Syngenta reached a settlement to resolve all claims on behalf of all U.S. non-Viptera and Viptera producers as well as grain elevators and ethanol plants and the settlement is now final.

The settlement of the producer cases does not cover claims of the exporter plaintiffs such as Cargill, ADM, Louis Dreyfus, Trans Coastal Supply Company, Inc. ("Transcoastal"), The DeLong Company ("DeLong"), and Agribase International, Inc.. ADM and Syngenta reached in December 2017 a settlement of the Viptera litigation that ADM had brought against Syngenta in Louisiana Court. Louis Dreyfus and Syngenta reached a settlement in May 2019. Agribase and Syngenta reached a settlement in February 2020. Transcoastal and Syngenta reached a settlement in October 2020. On August 2, 2023, Syngenta and Cargill executed a settlement agreement regarding the Viptera litigation which Cargill had brought against Syngenta in Louisiana. As a result, Cargill's claims against Syngenta regarding its AGRISURE VIPTERA® and DURACADE™ corn seed have been dismissed. The United States District Court in Kansas has remanded the DeLong lawsuit for trial to the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, which has set a June 2024 trial date. Syngenta strongly believes that DeLong's claims are without merit and will vigorously defend the lawsuit.

In December 2015, a claim was filed in Ontario, Canada by a proposed representative plaintiff on behalf of a putative class comprising all farmers in Canada against Syngenta Canada Inc. and Syngenta AG seeking damages from Syngenta for commercializing its AGRISURE VIPTERA® (MIR162) and DURACADE™ corn seed in the North American corn market without having obtained import approval from China for those products. The causes of action referred to in the lawsuit include negligence and negligent misrepresentations. The allegations include claims that Syngenta actively misled farmers about the importance of the Chinese market, the timing and substance of the application for approval in China, its ability to channel VIPTERA™ corn into non-Chinese markets and its ability to contain the infiltration of VIPTERA™ corn to the North American corn supply. The proposed representative plaintiff is seeking on behalf of the putative class general and special damages of 300 million Canadian dollars (USD 226 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates), punitive and aggravated damages of 100 million Canadian dollars (USD 75 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates), the costs of distributing all monies awarded to class members, pre-judgment interest, and costs on a substantial indemnity basis. Syngenta's motion to strike this action was argued in April 2018, and on November 28, 2018, the judge dismissed the plaintiff's action in its entirety. The plaintiff appealed this decision. The appeal was heard in June 2019 and while the Court of Appeal denied plaintiff's appeal of the lower court's decision dismissing the claim as to the negligent misrepresentation and Competition Act claims, it granted the appeal as to the premature commercialization claim which would allow the lawsuit to continue as to that claim alone. Syngenta filed the documents necessary to seek leave to appeal the Court of Appeal's decision to the Supreme Court of Canada. On December 10, 2020, Syngenta's application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was denied. The parties proceeded to the certification stage of the proceeding. The motion for certification was heard on May 10-12, 2021. On September 29, 2021, the Superior Court certified the lawsuit. The certification decision was procedural and made no determination on the merits of the case. On January 15, 2024, the parties argued Syngenta's motion for summary judgment. We are awaiting the court's decision. Syngenta maintains this lawsuit is without merit and will continue to vigorously defend it.

On February 14, 2017, a similar action was filed in Quebec against Syngenta Canada Inc. and Syngenta AG. The Petitioners are seeking essentially the same relief as in the Ontario action on behalf of all corn producers conducting business in Quebec who sold corn for commercial purposes after November 18, 2013. They allege that Syngenta was negligent and engaged in illegal commercial practices, contrary to the Competition Act and the Civil Code of Quebec, and that damages (amount unspecified) will continue to accrue until the corn business between North America and China is re-established at the levels that existed before Syngenta's negligence occurred. Punitive damages, pre-judgment interest and costs are also claimed. Syngenta has entered an appearance in the action. No other steps have been taken. Syngenta is continuing to vigorously defend against the Canadian actions and strongly believes that they are without merit.

#### Canada beekeeper lawsuits

In September 2014, a claim was filed in Ontario, Canada by two proposed representative members on behalf of a putative class comprising all beekeepers who have owned or continue to own and operate honey producing, pollinating, and/or queen bee rearing businesses in Canada since January 1, 2006, against a number of Syngenta legal entities together with certain entities of a second manufacturer of neonicotinoid insecticides. Plaintiffs allege negligence through the sale by that manufacturer and by Syngenta of products containing such insecticides in the knowledge that they would be injurious to bees and by virtue of misrepresentations and concealment relating thereto. Plaintiffs claim 400 million Canadian dollars (USD 302 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates) general and 50 million Canadian dollars (USD 38 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates) punitive damages. The pleadings in the Ontario proceedings were subsequently amended by plaintiffs' counsel to add waiver of tort and unlawful conspiracy to the single cause of action, negligence, which was previously pleaded. Both of the additional causes of action are ancillary to and largely dependent on the negligence claim. The class has not yet been authorized.

In October 2014, a Motion for Authorization was filed by the same firm of plaintiffs' counsel in Montréal, Quebec seeking permission to bring a similar class proceeding in that province. The proposed representative plaintiff operates a family business specialized in the breeding of queen bees. The Quebec litigation closely resembles the original Ontario lawsuit claiming negligence except that, rather than a nationwide class, it alleges a class limited to Quebec. At this early stage damages are unspecified. The Motion for Authorization was argued in November 2017.

The Quebec class has been authorized on August 20, 2018, and notices have been sent to potential class members. Plaintiffs' motion to add Syngenta AG as a defendant has been granted.

Syngenta will defend these lawsuits, the claims in which are without foundation.

#### Paraquat Parkinson's disease litigation

Since September 2017, approximately 7,300 lawsuits, including more than 900 lawsuits that have been voluntarily dismissed or otherwise resolved, have been filed against Syngenta in state and federal courts in the United States by plaintiffs seeking damages from Syngenta arising from their use of or exposure to Syngenta's paraquat products. Plaintiffs allege that their use or exposure to Syngenta's paraquat products has caused them to develop Parkinson's disease and/or kidney disease. The cases name Syngenta AG, Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, and Syngenta Seeds, and variously name other alleged distributors of paraquat as additional defendants. While the counts raised in each complaint differ slightly by plaintiff and jurisdiction, they tend to include: (1) Strict Liability - Design Defect; (2) Strict Liability - Failure to Warn; (3) Negligence; (4) Public Nuisance; (5) Violation of Consumer Fraud & Deceptive Business Practices Acts; (6) Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability; and (7) Punitive Damages. Certain suits also include claims by the spouses of individuals with Parkinson's disease for Loss of Consortium. The pending state court cases are in California, Delaware, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia. The pending federal court cases were filed in various U.S. District Courts, though the majority of new cases are being filed directly in the Southern District of Illinois as part of the pending Multi-District Litigation.

Multi-District Litigation (MDL). On June 7, 2021, the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation determined that consolidation is appropriate and that the pending federal court actions would be transferred to the Southern District of Illinois for pre-trial purposes. The first Case Management Order, issued June 10, 2021, stayed all responsive pleading and related deadlines for the coordinated cases. The Court also appointed a Special Master to oversee discovery. On February 14, 2022, the Court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss as to all public nuisance claims and certain state consumer protection claims and denied the motions to dismiss as to the other causes of action without prejudice. On April 13, 2022, Syngenta submitted answers in sixteen potential bellwether cases identified by the Court. On the same date, the Court selected six of those bellwether plaintiffs for further case-specific discovery; that discovery has been completed. On August 17, 2022, the Court selected 20 additional plaintiffs and ordered limited discovery and depositions in each of those cases to collect representative data and evaluate claims. On July 28, 2023, the parties completed summary judgment and briefing, challenging admissibility of expert opinions, and a hearing on those motions was held from August 21-24, 2023. At the conclusion of the hearing, the MDL court canceled the trial scheduled to begin in October 2023 and no additional deadlines for the bellwethers are currently set. On January 22, 2024, the Court ordered additional limited discovery of 25 plaintiffs. Since that order, the Court has ordered discovery of additional replacement plaintiffs in response to dismissals filed by some of the plaintiffs selected in the January 22, 2024 and dismissals filed by replacement plaintiffs.

Illinois State Court Claims. Two additional cases are pending in Illinois state courts, and Syngenta has filed its answers as to both following denial of its motions to dismiss. The cases are in Vermillion and St. Clair County, Illinois. Discovery is in progress in the St. Clair County suit. In January 2023, the plaintiff in the Vermillion County case passed away, and the plaintiff's family is in the process of setting up the plaintiff's estate.

California Consolidated Proceeding. Beginning in April 2019, plaintiffs in California state court filed complaints against Syngenta AG and Syngenta Crop Protection LLC and variously name Chevron USA, Inc., Growmark, Inc., and/or Wilbur-Ellis Company, LLC (or subsidiaries and/or affiliates thereof) as additional defendants. The ten California cases filed in 2019 were consolidated for pre-trial purposes. Defendants demurred to the complaints in the consolidated California cases on the grounds of federal preemption and primary jurisdiction. Defendants' demurrer was denied by order dated December 23, 2019, except as to Count IV (the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act claim), which was dismissed, and on January 21, 2020, Syngenta filed its answers in the consolidated California cases. On December 7, 2021, the Court entered an order coordinating the state court proceedings with the MDL. On March 15, 2022, the Court selected four bellwether plaintiffs. The parties have completed summary judgment and briefing, challenging the admissibility of expert opinions, though no hearing on those motions has been held. The first state court trial was scheduled to begin on January 8, 2024, but that trial date has been adjourned.

Pennsylvania State Court Claims. On May 10, 2022, the court in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania issued an order coordinating the pending Pennsylvania state court actions for pre-trial proceedings. On June 6, 2022, the Court issued a case management order temporarily staying all responsive pleading deadlines and dispositive motions until further order of the Court; discovery deadlines have also been stayed while additional conferences occur. On December 12, 2022, Syngenta submitted its preliminary objections to plaintiffs proposed long form complaint. On November 9, 2023, the Court entered a Case Management Order which set out a schedule for bellwether selection, discovery, and motions practice, and scheduled the first trial to begin in April 2025.

Delaware State Court Claims. Approximately 34 cases have been filed in Delaware on behalf of approximately 175 plaintiffs. Defendants filed motions to dismiss, which were argued on January 5, 2024. No case schedule has been set, nor has the case been formally consolidated.

Washington State Court Claim. On November 23, 2021, one of the pending Washington state court cases, Smith v. Syngenta AG, et al., was dismissed with prejudice in response to Syngenta's motion to dismiss. The plaintiff appealed the dismissal, and on January 30, 2023, the Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the case for further proceedings. Discovery is currently underway, and a trial has been set for October 7, 2024.

Canadian Litigation. Lawsuits alleging that Syngenta's paraquat products to have caused their Parkinson's disease have been filed by plaintiffs seeking class certification in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. The Plaintiffs proceeded first in Quebec seeking to authorize a national class. Syngenta opposed the motion, and maintained that if authorized, the class should be limited to Quebec. The authorization motion was heard June 6, 2022, and a Quebec only class was authorized on July 27, 2022. In February 2023, the court granted the plaintiff's motion to discontinue the Ontario proceeding to pursue the action in British Columbia. In British Columbia, the plaintiff's certification motion was argued November 27 to December 1, 2023, and a decision is pending.

#### Federal Trade Commission and related litigation

On September 29, 2022, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") and ten states filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina against Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Syngenta Corporation, Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC., and Corteva, Inc. alleging violations of federal and state antitrust laws. The allegations cover what the complaint asserts are "many years," and involve the distributor loyalty programs of Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC. and Corteva, Inc. and claim that the programs are used to exclude generic competition. The complaint sought to enjoin the defendants from engaging in the alleged unlawful conduct, now and in the future, regarding all crop protection products and active ingredients. The complaint further sought unspecified monetary and other equitable relief, as well as civil

penalties on behalf of the state plaintiffs under their respective state laws, and costs including attorneys' fees. Additional complaints were subsequently filed in the federal courts in Indiana, North Carolina, and Mississippi by individuals against the Syngenta entities, Corteva, Inc. and other unrelated parties alleging violations of federal and state antitrust laws as well as other statutes and common law ("the Individual Lawsuits"). The allegations involved the loyalty programs which were the subject of the FTC complaint. The Individual Lawsuits seek class certification and compensatory and treble damages (as yet unspecified) as well as injunctive relief, costs, attorneys' fees and post and pre-judgment interest.

On December 12, 2022, Syngenta filed a motion to dismiss the FTC complaint. Following the filing, the FTC amended its complaint in an effort to address the deficiencies pointed out in Syngenta's motion. The amended complaint also added two additional states as plaintiffs, bringing the total number of state plaintiffs to twelve. Syngenta has filed a revised motion to dismiss directed at the amended complaint. On December 30, 2022, the state of Arkansas filed a separate lawsuit in federal court in Arkansas modeled on the FTC complaint.

Plaintiffs in some of the Individual Lawsuits moved the United States Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation (the "JPML") to transfer and consolidate the Individual Lawsuits in the Southern District of Indiana (the "MDL Motion"). Syngenta and other defendants filed a response to the MDL Motion requesting that the JPML instead transfer all Individual Lawsuits to the Middle District of North Carolina. The JPML held a hearing on the MDL Motion on January 26, 2023. On February 6, 2023, the JPML issued an order centralizing the Individual Lawsuits in the Middle District of North Carolina. The individual plaintiffs and Syngenta agreed that briefing on Syngenta's motion to dismiss the private plaintiffs' lawsuits will wait until after a decision on the motion to dismiss the FTC lawsuit. Syngenta filed a motion to transfer the Arkansas lawsuit to the MDL. On January 17, 2024, that motion was denied.

Syngenta's motion to dismiss the FTC complaint was argued on December 2, 2023. The motion was denied on January 12, 2024. Accordingly, we anticipate discovery in the FTC litigation to commence soon and briefing to commence in the private plaintiffs' lawsuits.

Syngenta believes that the allegations of these complaints are totally without merit and will continue to defend the lawsuits.

#### Tax matters

Significant management judgment is required to estimate the tax liabilities related to the eventual outcome of reviews and audits by tax authorities of tax returns filed by Syngenta's subsidiaries. Tax returns filed by many of Syngenta's subsidiaries during the past several years are either currently under examination by tax authorities or are open for future examination until expiry under statutes of limitation. In Syngenta's opinion, the likelihood is remote that a material amount in excess of recorded provisions will result from the resolution of any such examination or case. Syngenta is also subject to certain tax claims pending before the judiciary. See Note 2 "Uncertain tax positions" for detail regarding on-going transfer pricing disputes in Brazil. Syngenta believes it will successfully defend its position in these disputes. However, it is reasonably possible that actual outcomes and settlements may differ significantly from the estimated liabilities shown in the consolidated balance sheet for income taxes and in Note 17 for other taxes.

#### Contingencies summary

Given the inherent difficulties in estimating liabilities relating to post-employment benefit obligations, litigation, tax, environmental and certain other matters due to uncertainty concerning both the amount and timing of future expenditures, it is reasonably possible that additional costs may be incurred materially in excess of provisions recorded for such liabilities. Such expenditures, in excess of established provisions, could have a material effect on Syngenta's consolidated operating results and cash flows for a particular reporting period, but management does not believe they will have a materially adverse effect on Syngenta's consolidated financial position or liquidity, although there can be no assurances in this regard.

## 20. Notes to the consolidated cash flow statement

### Non-cash and other reconciling items included in income before taxes

Non-cash and other reconciling items included in income before taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of:		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	446	422
Right-of-use assets (Note 22)	133	128
Intangible assets (Note 12)	317	338
Less: depreciation and amortization capitalized (Note 12)	(43)	-
Deferred revenue and other (gains) and losses	(7)	47
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	(29)	(29)
Charges in respect of pension provisions (Note 19)	68	103
Charges in respect of other provisions (Note 19)	123	79
Financial expense, net	1,142	613
(Gains)/losses on hedges reported in operating income	(44)	256
Income from associates and joint ventures	(8)	(5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>1,952</b>

## Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

Movements in assets and liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

2023 (\$m)	January 1	Net cash flows from/ (used for) financing activities	Changes in fair value	Other	Currency translation effects	December 31
Bonds and US private placement notes (Note 18)	4,867	(1,291)	-	7	139	3,722
Lease liabilities (Note 18)	892	(137)	-	399	37	1,191
Other long-term debt (Note 18)	3,133	1,475	-	19	22	4,649
Short-term debt (Note 16)	1,286	2,351	-	7	(10)	3,634
<b>Total financial debt</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>13,196</b>
Bond hedges net liability/(asset)	108	-	4	26	-	138
Margin deposit liability	73	(70)	-	-	-	3
Margin deposit asset	(229)	(54)	-	-	-	(283)
<b>Net liabilities arising from financing activities</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>13,054</b>

Other movements include \$182 million of new leases, \$217 million of lease liabilities recognized on sale and leaseback transactions, \$19 million of other long-term debt and \$7 million of short-term debt acquired with Agrocerrado Produtos Ltda and Feltrin Sementes Ltda, \$4 million adjustment to gross up bond issuance fees, \$3 million amortization of bond discounts and \$26 million of cash outflows on bond interest rate swaps and cross currency hedges, which are reported as operating cash flows.

Movements in assets and liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

2022 (\$m)	January 1	Net cash flows from/ (used for) financing activities	Changes in fair value	Other	Currency translation effects	December 31
Bonds and US private placement notes (Note 18)	6,689	(1,710)	(3)	-	(109)	4,867
Lease liabilities (Note 18)	634	(146)	-	433	(29)	892
Other long-term debt (Note 18)	1,329	1,831	-	17	(44)	3,133
Short-term debt (Note 16)	624	739	-	-	(77)	1,286
<b>Total financial debt</b>	<b>9,276</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>10,178</b>
Bond hedges net liability/(asset)	43	-	81	(16)	-	108
Margin deposit liability	46	27	-	-	-	73
Margin deposit asset	(54)	(175)	-	-	-	(229)
<b>Net liabilities arising from financing activities</b>	<b>9,311</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>10,130</b>

Other movements include \$272 million of new leases, \$166 million of lease liabilities recognized on sale and leaseback transactions, \$5 million of lease liabilities divested with Societa Produttori Sementi S.p.A., \$17 million of other long-term debt acquired with Agro Jangada Ltda. and Semillas Ceres, S.A. de C.V., and \$16 million of cash outflows on bond hedges, which are reported as operating cash flows.

See Note 24 for a description of bond hedges and margin deposits. Bond hedges are presented in the consolidated balance sheet as follows: current assets of \$38 million (2022: \$nil) are included within "Derivative and other financial assets", non-current assets of \$22 million (2022: \$45 million) are included within "Financial and other non-current assets", and non-current liabilities of \$198 million (2022: \$153 million) are included within "Financial debt and other non-current liabilities".

Margin deposit liabilities are included within "Current financial debt and other financial liabilities", and margin deposit assets are included within "Derivative and other financial assets".

Cash flows are presented in the consolidated cash flow statement as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Proceeds from increase in third party interest-bearing debt	4,973	3,179
Repayments of third party interest-bearing debt	(2,699)	(2,613)
<b>Net</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>566</b>

## 21. Post-employment benefits

Syngenta has, apart from legally required social security arrangements, numerous independent pension plans, which are either “defined contribution” plans where company contributions and resulting benefit costs are a set percentage of employees’ pay or “defined benefit” plans where benefits are generally based on employees’ length of service and pensionable pay. Syngenta’s contributions to defined contribution plans were \$98 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022: \$92 million). Approximately 32 percent of Syngenta’s employees are members of defined benefit plans. All of Syngenta’s major defined benefit plans are funded through legally separate trustee administered funds. The cash funding of these plans, which may from time to time involve special payments, is designed to ensure that present and future contributions should be sufficient to meet future liabilities. Syngenta’s main defined benefit pension plans are in the UK, Switzerland and the USA.

### UK

In accordance with its rules, Syngenta’s UK Pension Fund (the UK Fund) is governed by a company (the Trustee) that is controlled by a publicly listed independent professional trustee corporation. That corporation appoints the Trustee’s directors, including its own representative, Syngenta-nominated and member-nominated directors. The Trustee manages the UK Fund and appoints professional advisers independently to assist it in doing so. The UK Fund is subject to UK pensions legislation, is regulated by the UK Pensions Regulator and is exempt from most UK taxation through its registered status. The defined benefit section of the UK Fund has been closed to new members since 2002. New employees since 2002 instead joined a defined contribution pension plan also within the UK Fund. This was open to new members until August 31, 2013. After that date, new employees are eligible to join a separate defined contribution plan. The defined benefit section of the UK Fund is open to future accrual for employees who were members before 2002; however, effective January 1, 2016, pensionable pay for these employees has been frozen, as described in Note 2. At retirement date, defined benefit members have the right to take up to 25 percent of the value of their benefits as a lump sum, with the balance being paid as an annuity. Alternatively, after taking appropriate advice, members may transfer their defined benefits to a different authorized pension arrangement.

The Trustee is required by the UK Fund’s rules to increase pensions in payment and accrued deferred pension rights each year by the lower of 5 percent and price inflation, as measured by the UK Retail Price Index (RPI) or Consumer Price Index (CPI), as applicable.

An independent actuary is required to value the UK Fund’s liabilities in accordance with UK pension regulations and certify the required contributions, both for future service and elimination of any deficit, at least every three years. Following each such valuation, employer contribution amounts must be formally agreed between Syngenta and the Trustee, subject to review by the Pensions Regulator, and remain binding until re-assessed in the following valuation. The solvency of the UK Fund, defined as its ability to pay benefits as they fall due, is guaranteed by the sponsoring subsidiary, Syngenta Ltd., and by Syngenta AG. In addition, certain benefits under the UK Fund are guaranteed by the UK Pension Protection Fund.

The Trustee agrees the investment strategy for the UK Fund’s assets and implements it through an investment sub-committee (the UK Investment Committee) it appoints from among the Trustee directors. The investment objectives are to ensure the assets are appropriately diversified and liquid to generate sufficient returns to meet the benefit liability and control the long-term costs of the UK Fund. These objectives are achieved through appointing and monitoring a number of third-party investment managers, each with specific investment mandates that collectively cover a wide range of investment classes and geographical markets and utilize both asset liability matching and return seeking strategies. Asset liability matching is attained through a liability driven investment (“LDI”) strategy achieved both through underlying investment class selection (e.g. fixed interest) and through using derivatives to limit the potential impact of changes in interest rates, price inflation and foreign currency exchange rates on the benefits payable by and assets of the UK Fund. The UK Fund recognizes that the use of derivatives introduces collateral risk, but this is tightly monitored and controlled, and the UK Fund has access to other liquid assets should additional collateral be required by the LDI manager. The Trustee continues to reshape the investment portfolio reducing the overall investment risk and hence expected return. This is in line with the funding agreement between the Trustee and Syngenta Limited. As a result, the Trustee has invested certain of the plan’s assets to purchase insurance policies with UK local insurers to cover around 14 percent of Syngenta’s UK pension liabilities. The insurers pay the Trustee an income flow to match a defined set of benefit payments.

### Switzerland

The Swiss federal law on occupational old age, disability and survivors’ pensions (“BVG”) sets minimum standards for occupational pension plans, which Syngenta’s Swiss pension fund (the Swiss Fund) exceeds. All employees having had an employment contract for more than three months with any of Syngenta’s Swiss subsidiaries or with its CIMO associate entity (see Note 14) and whose age and income exceed the minimum stipulated by BVG are automatically insured in the Swiss Fund. The benefits payable on retirement are calculated according to the capital sums that each member accumulates through transfer of benefits from previous employments, employer and employee contributions during service with Syngenta or with CIMO, interest and member voluntary contributions. Disability and survivors’ death in service benefits are defined on the basis of the member’s insured remuneration. Leavers before retirement are required to transfer their accumulated retirement and capital savings to the occupational pension plan of their new employment. The Swiss Fund is governed by a twelve-member Board of Trustees. Six members, including the President, are nominated by Syngenta (five members) and CIMO (one member), and six are elected by insured plan members from among the employees. Its decisions regarding certain items, including rates of retirement credits for service and interest credits, conversion rates on retirement and plan asset investment strategy require a two-thirds majority vote. Legal conformity of the Swiss Fund’s regulations is verified by the Swiss Pension Inspectorate. Syngenta’s legal obligations, including required employer contributions, are defined in the pension fund rules which are agreed by the Board of Trustees.

Employer and employee contributions are payable according to an age-related scale of percentages of pay. Under BVG, the Swiss Fund guarantees the vested benefit amount as confirmed annually to members. Interest may be added to member balances at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Members have the right to take their retirement benefit as a lump sum, an annuity or part as a lump sum with the balance converted to a fixed annuity at the rates defined in the Fund’s rules. The Board of Trustees may increase the annuity at their discretion subject to the Swiss Fund’s funded status including sufficient free funds as determined according to Swiss statutory valuation rules. Syngenta accounts for the Swiss Fund as a defined benefit pension plan.

An actuarial balance sheet is usually drawn up annually by the Swiss Fund’s actuary. If the balance sheet reveals a deficit, the Board of Trustees defines appropriate measures to eliminate the deficit. If necessary, and after consultation with the actuary, the contributions payable

by employees and by Syngenta may be increased or the benefits may be adjusted to the funds available. The Board of Trustees manages the Swiss Fund's assets in conformity with the investment policy rules laid down by Swiss law, with the objectives of achieving investment that is secure, produces an appropriate yield and meets the liquidity needs of the Swiss Fund. This is implemented through an investment sub-committee similar to the UK Investment Committee mentioned above.

## USA

Syngenta's main US defined benefit pension plan (the US Plan) is a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA) and the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code). In addition, certain benefits under the US Plan are guaranteed by the US Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. The US Plan was closed to new members effective January 1, 2009. Employees joining Syngenta after that date participate in a defined contribution pension plan. The defined benefits of existing members of the US Plan were not affected by this change. The US Plan offers members the choice of taking their retirement benefits, which are generally based on their age, pay and years of service, as a full lump sum at retirement date or as a fixed annuity. In these consolidated financial statements, the benefit obligation has been valued assuming that 80 percent of current eligible members will take the lump sum option at normal retirement or other permissible commencement dates. This assumption is consistent with historical and expected future member choices.

US plan assets are held in a separate trust with State Street Bank and Trust Company as trustee and custodian. The assets must generally remain in the trust until all pension benefits are paid. An Investment Committee of Syngenta employees (the US Investment Committee), appointed by the Board of Directors of Syngenta Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Syngenta AG, oversees the investment of the plan assets, either directly or through the appointment of investment managers. The US Investment Committee develops and implements an investment strategy that takes into account the liability profile of the US Plan. Asset classes are selected that include equities, fixed income and alternative assets. Interest rate derivatives may be used to hedge the interest rate risk of the US Plan. The Plan's key risks include interest rate risk that impacts the value of the liability and the fixed income assets of the US Plan, investment performance volatility, and to a lesser degree inflation and longevity risk. An actuarial valuation is required each year and is used to determine the valuation and characteristics of the liability of the US Plan.

Syngenta Corporation's funding policy is to contribute to the US Plan amounts necessary on an actuarial basis to at least satisfy the minimum funding requirements of the Code. Additional discretionary contributions above the minimum funding requirements can be made and are generally based on the annual administrative expense of the plan, along with an adjustment for any over/under funding.

Benefits under the plan were frozen effective December 31, 2018, and no participants shall accrue additional benefits after that date.

## Defined benefit plan disclosures

The status of Syngenta's defined benefit plans at December 31, 2023 and 2022 using actuarial assumptions determined in accordance with IAS 19 is summarized below. The following tables provide reconciliations of benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status of the defined benefit pension plans to the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

(\$m)	2023	2022
<b>Benefit obligations</b>		
January 1	4,471	6,626
Current service cost	68	99
Past service gain	1	-
Settlements	-	(1)
Employee contributions	41	37
Interest cost	164	78
Actuarial losses/(gains):		
From changes in demographic assumptions	(16)	(11)
From changes in financial assumptions	340	(1,705)
From actual experience compared to assumptions	26	45
Benefit payments	(290)	(350)
Currency translation effects and other	338	(347)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>4,471</b>
Of which arising from:		
Funded plans	5,001	4,338
Wholly unfunded plans	142	133



(\$m)	2023	2022
<b>Plan assets at fair value</b>		
January 1	5,011	6,464
Actual return on plan assets	205	(931)
Employer contributions	148	121
Employee contributions	41	37
Benefit payments	(290)	(350)
Settlements	-	(1)
Currency translation effects and other	382	(329)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>5,011</b>

Actual return on plan assets can be analyzed as follows:

Interest on plan assets	179	74
Actuarial gains/(losses)	26	(1,005)
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>(931)</b>

Funded status	354	540
Effect of asset ceiling	(279)	(613)
<b>Net accrued benefit asset/(liability)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>(73)</b>

Amounts recognized in the balance sheet:

Prepaid benefit costs (Note 13)	246	83
Accrued benefit liability	(171)	(156)
<b>Net amount recognized</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>(73)</b>

All material changes in the amount shown for the asset ceiling arose from the effect of applying the ceiling at each period end. Changes in the asset ceiling amount due to interest and foreign currency translation during 2023 and 2022 were immaterial.

Of the accrued benefit liability for pensions of \$171 million at December 31, 2023, \$170 million is included in Note 19 as pension provisions and \$1 million as restructuring provisions (2022: \$155 million as pension provisions; \$1 million as restructuring provisions).

The following table shows the estimated undiscounted future defined benefit payments that are projected to occur within ten years from the balance sheet date. Actual payments may differ from those shown because of uncertain future events, including members' choice of benefit options as described above.

(\$m)	
2024	325
2025	321
2026	315
2027	316
2028	322
Years 2029-2034	1,519
<b>Total 2024-2034</b>	<b>3,118</b>

Syngenta's estimate of employer contributions to be paid to defined benefit plans in 2024 is \$130 million. Actual payments could differ materially from this estimate if any new funding regulations or laws are enacted or due to business and market conditions, which may result in Syngenta prepaying contributions. Additional contributions, the amount and timing of which are uncertain, may also be required as Syngenta's restructuring programs are implemented.

In accordance with UK pension regulations, Syngenta has agreed with the Trustee to pay fixed contributions to meet the valuation deficit determined at each valuation date, administration costs and part of the costs of employee service. The balance of the costs of employee service is payable as a percentage of pensionable pay in each year. In 2023 and 2022, \$38 million and \$36 million of fixed contributions were paid respectively. In December 2021, Syngenta agreed revised pension funding arrangements with the Trustee as part of the 2021 triennial valuation. Under these arrangements, as long as the Fund is in deficit on a UK statutory basis, in addition to future service contributions, the fixed contributions required to repair the deficit in the Fund are \$38 million per annum from April 1, 2021 until October 31, 2026. This agreement will apply until October 31, 2026.

The fair values of assets and liabilities of the major defined benefit pension plans, together with aggregated data for other defined benefit plans, are as follows. Unquoted investments represent investments in pooled funds in which the underlying investments are not publicly traded in a market that provides pricing information on an ongoing basis:

At December 31, 2023	Fair value (\$m, except assumptions)					%
	Switzerland	UK	USA	Other plans	Total	
Investments quoted in active markets:						
Equities	720	65	16	8	809	15
Real estate funds	400	-	-	-	400	7
Bonds	814	927	279	22	2,042	37
Other assets	-	(25)	-	10	(15)	-
Unquoted investments:						
Equities	86	19	25	-	130	2
Real estate <sup>1</sup>	248	315	-	1	564	10
Bonds	66	151	-	1	218	4
Insurance policies	-	263	-	-	263	5
Other assets	679	214	46	7	946	17
Cash and cash equivalents	77	53	9	1	140	3
<b>Fair value of assets</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>100</b>
Benefit obligation	(2,742)	(1,820)	(412)	(169)	(5,143)	
of which:						
Active members	(1,433)	(209)	(150)			
Deferred members	n/a	(339)	(67)			
Pensioners and dependants	(1,309)	(1,272)	(195)			
<b>Funded status</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>(119)</b>	<b>354</b>	
Effect of asset ceiling	(187)	(92)	-	-	(279)	
<b>Net pension asset/(liability)</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>(119)</b>	<b>75</b>	
Net periodic benefit cost	50	4	3	11	68	
Significant actuarial assumptions:						
Discount rate (%)	1.5	4.6	5.1	-	2.3	
Inflation (RPI) (%)	n/a	3.1	n/a			
Pensionable pay increase (%)	2.1	-	-			
Pension increase (%)	-	3.1	n/a			
Interest credit rate (%)	2.0	n/a	n/a			
Remaining life expectancy (years)						
male aged 63 in 2023	24.8	24.8	22.4			
female aged 63 in 2023	26.6	26.5	24.5			
male aged 63 in 2043	27.1	26.1	24.0			
female aged 63 in 2043	28.6	28.0	26.0			
Weighted average duration of benefit obligation (years)	13	12	12			

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$72m investment in a property fund held by the UK Fund that is suspended due to valuation uncertainties arising from remediation liabilities that are still to be quantified and the impact of the Leasehold Reform (Ground Rent Act) 2022 on future residential ground rents. The investment is held at the latest net asset value provided by the fund manager, which includes an allowance for these uncertainties.

At December 31, 2022	Fair value (\$m, except assumptions)					%
	Switzerland	UK	USA	Other plans	Total	
Investments quoted in active markets:						
Equities	621	118	13	8	760	15
Real estate funds	345	-	-	-	345	7
Bonds	684	650	263	24	1,621	32
Other assets	-	(13)	-	10	(3)	-
Unquoted investments:						
Equities	82	24	22	-	128	3
Real estate	236	343	-	-	579	12
Bonds	63	192	-	-	255	5
Insurance policies	-	246	-	-	246	5
Other assets	566	311	53	(3)	927	18
Cash and cash equivalents	133	(7)	16	11	153	3
<b>Fair value of assets</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,011</b>	<b>100</b>
Benefit obligation	(2,215)	(1,697)	(395)	(164)	(4,471)	
of which:						
Active members	(1,100)	(185)	(155)			
Deferred members	n/a	(309)	(66)			
Pensioners and dependants	(1,115)	(1,203)	(174)			
<b>Funded status</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(114)</b>	<b>540</b>	
Effect of asset ceiling	(515)	(97)	-	(1)	(613)	
<b>Net pension asset/(liability)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(115)</b>	<b>(73)</b>	
Net periodic benefit cost	74	19	2	8	103	
Significant actuarial assumptions:						
Discount rate (%)	2.3	4.9	5.4	-	2.4	
Inflation (RPI) (%)	n/a	3.3	n/a			
Pensionable pay increase (%)	2.1	-	-			
Pension increase (%)	-	3.3	n/a			
Interest credit rate (%)	1.5	n/a	n/a			
Remaining life expectancy (years)						
male aged 63 in 2022	24.7	25.0	22.4			
female aged 63 in 2022	26.5	26.7	24.4			
male aged 63 in 2042	27.0	26.4	23.9			
female aged 63 in 2042	28.5	28.2	25.9			
Weighted average duration of benefit obligation (years)	12	13	12			

Other assets include investments in private equity funds, diversified hedge funds, infrastructure funds, insurance funds and inflation, interest rate and foreign currency derivatives.

The following table provides an analysis of the benefit costs recorded in the consolidated income statement for the defined benefit pension plans for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Current service cost	68	99
Past service gain	1	-
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	14	-
Interest on the net defined benefit (asset)/liability	(15)	4
<b>Net periodic benefit cost</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>103</b>

Amounts recognized in OCI were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Actuarial losses/(gains)	324	(666)
Effect of asset ceiling	(391)	594

The sensitivity of the benefit obligation to the significant actuarial assumptions is discussed in the “Critical accounting estimates” section of Note 2.

### Other post-retirement benefits

Syngenta’s most significant other post-retirement benefit plan is the retiree medical plan in the USA. The plan is self-insured and the principal benefit for the majority of eligible participants is a subsidy of their medical insurance premiums after retirement. The subsidy amount varies based on age and service at retirement. Retirees who are eligible for Medicare enroll in individual Medicare plans available in the open market or public exchange, and are responsible for paying the full cost of coverage in excess of the subsidy. The assumed healthcare cost trend rate for this plan at December 31, 2023 was 7.25 percent, decreasing in each successive year from 2024 onwards, to reach an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent in 2033 (December 31, 2022: 7.5 percent decreasing to 5.0 percent in 2033).

Syngenta had a net benefit asset for other post-retirement benefits at December 31, 2023 of \$103 million (2022: \$88 million) reported within Defined benefit post-employment benefit asset in Note 13 and a net benefit liability of \$20 million (2022: \$18 million) reported within Other post-retirement benefits provision in Note 19. Actuarial gains recognized in OCI for the period were \$11 million (2022: \$17 million losses). Expense recognized in the consolidated income statement, contributions to the other post-retirement benefit plans and benefit payments by the plans were not material for 2023 and 2022.

## 22. Leases

### Lease activities

#### Land and buildings

Syngenta leases land and buildings for use in its manufacturing, warehousing and administration activities. The terms for these leases are negotiated on an individual basis to reflect Syngenta’s requirements for the underlying asset and to ensure Syngenta complies with any relevant legal regulations and range from 1 to 73 years in length, with a weighted average lease term of 20 years. Lease payments are usually agreed in advance, with some leases providing for additional payments that are based on changes in local price indices, or upon rent reviews conducted to periodically align rental payments with the prevailing market rate. Additionally, in order to allow operational flexibility some land and building leases also grant Syngenta options to extend the lease beyond its initial term or to terminate the lease early. The likelihood of exercising these options is assessed by Syngenta on a lease-by-lease basis and if the option is considered to be reasonably certain it directly impacts upon the lease term used in calculating the right-of-use asset and lease liability values.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 Syngenta entered into sale and leaseback arrangements on its land and buildings as disclosed in Note 3.

#### Machinery and equipment

Machinery and equipment leases relate primarily to Syngenta’s car fleet, which is used by the management and sales functions. The average contract duration for fleet assets is 3 years.

### Right-of-use assets

Movements in right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

2023 (\$m)	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
January 1	48	536	182	766
Additions	8	139	100	247
Disposals	(3)	(30)	(36)	(69)
Currency translation effects and other	3	23	8	34
<b>December 31</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>978</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>				
January 1	(16)	(150)	(70)	(236)
Depreciation charge	(9)	(56)	(69)	(134)
Impairment losses	-	-	1	1
Depreciation on disposals	3	29	37	69
Currency translation effects and other	-	(7)	(1)	(8)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(184)</b>	<b>(102)</b>	<b>(308)</b>
<b>Net book value – December 31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>670</b>

Movements in right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

2022 (\$m)	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
January 1	41	405	162	608
Additions	10	174	88	272
Disposals	(1)	(38)	(60)	(99)
Currency translation effects	(2)	(5)	(8)	(15)
<b>December 31</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>766</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>				
January 1	(9)	(123)	(77)	(209)
Depreciation charge	(9)	(65)	(54)	(128)
Depreciation on disposals	1	37	60	98
Currency translation effects and other	1	1	1	3
<b>December 31</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(150)</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>(236)</b>
<b>Net book value – December 31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>530</b>

### Lease liability maturity

The maturities of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Within one year	177	125
One to two years	146	107
Three to five years	311	211
More than five years	1,243	758
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>1,201</b>
Present value (Note 18)	1,191	892

As detailed in Note 26, the value of the lease liability is dependent upon a number of judgments around the duration of the lease terms applied to individual leases, together with an assessment as to whether any purchase options contained within leases are reasonably certain of being exercised. The current lease liability represents Syngenta's current assessment of these judgmental areas, with the range of hypothetical lease liabilities that Syngenta's lease portfolio could give rise to being \$991 million to \$1,511 million.

### Other lease disclosures

The amounts charged to the income statement in respect of leases are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Interest on lease liabilities	(47)	(25)
Expenses relating to variable lease payments	(3)	(2)
Expenses relating to short-term leases	(44)	(29)

Total cash outflows in respect of leases for the year ended December 31, 2023 are \$186 million (2022: \$171 million). The cash outflows included in the consolidated cash flow statement in respect of leases are presented net of interest paid and for the year ended December 31, 2023 amount to \$137 million (2022: \$146 million).

Syngenta accounts for short-term leases and leases of low value by applying the recognition exemptions permitted in IFRS 16 "Leases", with lease payments expensed as they are incurred.

### 23. Principal currency translation rates

As an international business selling in over 100 countries and having major manufacturing and research and development facilities in Switzerland, the UK, the USA, France, China and Brazil, movements in currencies impact Syngenta's business performance. The principal currencies and exchange rates against the US dollar used in preparing the consolidated financial statements were as follows.

Year end rates used for the consolidated balance sheets at December 31:

	2023 per \$	2022 per \$
Swiss franc	<b>0.84</b>	0.92
British pound sterling	<b>0.79</b>	0.83
Euro	<b>0.90</b>	0.94
Brazilian real	<b>4.84</b>	5.22
Russian ruble	<b>89.88</b>	72.39
Chinese yuan	<b>7.12</b>	6.92

Average rates during the years ended December 31, used for the consolidated income and cash flow statements:

	2023 per \$	2022 per \$
Swiss franc	<b>0.90</b>	0.95
British pound sterling	<b>0.81</b>	0.81
Euro	<b>0.93</b>	0.95
Brazilian real	<b>4.99</b>	5.16
Russian ruble	<b>84.26</b>	69.17
Chinese yuan	<b>7.09</b>	6.71

### 24. Risk management of financial risks

#### Risk management framework

The nature of Syngenta's business and its global presence exposes it to a range of financial risks. These risks include (i) market risks, which include potential unfavorable changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and other market prices (equities, credit spreads etc.), (ii) counterparty credit risk and (iii) liquidity and refinancing risk.

A financial risk management framework is in place in the form of a Treasury policy approved by the Board of Directors. This policy provides guidance over all Treasury and finance related matters, is underpinned by delegated authority guidelines and is additionally supported by detailed procedures in place across Syngenta. In accordance with its Treasury policy, Syngenta actively monitors and manages financial risk with the objectives of reducing fluctuations in reported earnings and cash flows from these risks and providing economic protection against cost increases. These objectives are achieved through (a) a monthly assessment of the impact of market risks against defined risk limits (see following section), which take into account the risk appetite of Syngenta and (b) the use of a variety of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.

Financial instruments available for use to mitigate these risks are selected by Syngenta according to the nature of the underlying risk. These instruments are designed to economically hedge underlying risks arising from operational activities and from funding and investment positions. Syngenta does not enter into speculative financial transactions.

The fair values and the volumes of the derivatives (including the time periods being hedged) used to manage financial market risks at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are below, classified by accounting treatment: CF and FV indicate derivatives where cash flow hedge and fair value hedge accounting is applied, respectively; and M2M indicates derivatives that are marked to market through profit or loss and hedge accounting is not specifically required.

2023	Accounting treatment	Fair value of outstanding derivatives <sup>1</sup>			Maturity profile in \$m			
		Quantity	Assets \$m	Liabilities \$m	0-90 days	90-days -1 year	1-5 years	>5 years
<b>Risk</b>								
Foreign exchange risk								
Trading transaction – committed	M2M	14,733	108	(457)	(206)	(143)	-	-
Trading transaction – uncommitted	CF	1,582	36	(16)	13	7	-	-
Issued financial debt and interest	CF	3,285	36	(198)	-	18	(195)	15
Interest rate risk	CF	1,550	24	-	-	20	4	-
Commodity price risk								
Gas <sup>2</sup>	CF	3	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Soft commodities <sup>3</sup>	M2M	192	66	(23)	14	29	-	-
Soft commodities <sup>4</sup>	CF	150	9	-	9	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,495</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>(695)</b>	<b>(171)</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>(191)</b>	<b>15</b>
Derivatives subject to ISDA Master netting agreements			(135)	135				
Collateral (received) / paid under CSA agreements			(3)	282				
<b>Net amounts in the event that all conditional set-off rights are applied</b>			<b>141</b>	<b>(278)</b>				

2022	Accounting treatment	Fair value of outstanding derivatives <sup>1</sup>			Maturity profile in \$m			
		Quantity	Assets \$m	Liabilities \$m	0-90 days	90-days -1 year	1-5 years	>5 years
<b>Risk</b>								
Foreign exchange risk								
Trading transaction – committed	M2M	14,650	188	(275)	(96)	9	-	-
Trading transaction – uncommitted	CF	2,211	94	(15)	25	54	-	-
Issued financial debt and interest	CF	1,988	-	(153)	-	-	(145)	(8)
Interest rate risk	CF	1,000	45	-	-	-	45	-
Commodity price risk								
Gas <sup>2</sup>	CF	10	-	(2)	(1)	(1)	-	-
Soft commodities <sup>3</sup>	M2M	278	33	(34)	(5)	2	2	-
Soft commodities <sup>4</sup>	CF	136	19	-	5	14	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,273</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>(479)</b>	<b>(72)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>(8)</b>
Derivatives subject to ISDA Master netting agreements			(179)	179				
Collateral (received) / paid under CSA agreements			(73)	229				
<b>Net amounts in the event that all conditional set-off rights are applied</b>			<b>127</b>	<b>(71)</b>				

1 The fair values of derivatives are reported in the consolidated Balance Sheet as shown in Note 25

2 758,474 million (2022: 1,794,000 million) British thermal units

3 Mainly 8,969,739 bushels (2022: 9,615,366 bushels) of soybean, 1,217,510 bushels (2022: 2,797,999 bushels) of corn, 30,720,317 lbs (2022: 62,121,648 lbs) of coffee and 35,062,618 lbs (2022: 38,850,000 lbs) of cotton.

4 8,840,524 bushels (2022: 5,834,114 bushels) of soybean and 7,006,691 bushels (2022: 8,222,850 bushels) of corn.

Hedge accounting is applied wherever possible. Exceptions to this are derivatives where the fair value movements of the hedges and the retranslation of the underlying exposures are largely offset in profit or loss; or derivatives placed, which do not fulfil the specific requirements of the accounting standard to achieve hedge accounting.

For those transactions that do not fulfil the specific requirements of the accounting standard to achieve hedge accounting, the gains and losses on those hedging instruments for the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

- Foreign currency forward contracts that are effective economic hedges of forecast cash flows arising from anticipated sales and purchases between Syngenta affiliates and third parties. The amount recorded in profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 is a loss of \$17 million (2022: loss of \$46 million).
- Commodity derivative contracts that are effective economic hedges of the anticipated purchases of raw materials or purchases principally related to corn and soybean in North America and Latin America, and the resale of various crops in barter arrangements. The amount recorded in profit or loss in respect of these derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2023 is a loss of \$19 million (2022: loss of \$129 million). The profit or loss impact from the corresponding forecasted transactions occurs when the related finished product inventories are sold, which is generally in the year following recognition of the gain or loss on the hedge.

### Assessment of the impact of market risks

The impact of market risks is assessed using a variety of Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) methods. These are standard risk management models designed to statistically estimate with a pre-set probability the highest potential losses in value (VaR) or earnings (EaR) over a specified time period based on current and forecast positions and possible movements in market prices. These methods are adjusted

to reflect the nature of the exposures and the impact of the exposures on profit or loss of the financial year. Diversification impacts between different currencies are factored into the model. VaR and EaR calculations are based on a 99% confidence level. The net risk and the specific methods used to assess the impact of financial risks are shown below:

Risk	Method	Exposure (financial statement item)	Time horizon (months)	December 31, 2023 Net Risk (\$m)	December 31, 2022 Net Risk (\$m)
Foreign exchange trading transaction – committed and issued financial debt and interest	EaR	Monetary asset and liability carrying amounts	12	21	27
Foreign exchange trading transaction – uncommitted	EaR	Operating income	12	269	152
Foreign exchange translation	VaR	Cumulative translation adjustment in OCI	1	391	335
Interest rate risk	EaR	Interest expense	12	96	74
Commodity price risk <sup>1</sup>	EaR	Operating income	12	16	26

<sup>1</sup> US soybean and corn. Other commodity related risks are immaterial for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The assessment of the impact of market risks is performed monthly and the results are compared against annually defined risk limits. In cases where the net impact is higher than a risk limit, Syngenta enters into derivative financial instrument transactions in order to stay within the risk limits approved in the treasury policy.

Syngenta cannot predict future movements in risk variables precisely, therefore calculations of the impact of market risks neither represent actual losses nor consider the effects of potential favorable movements in underlying risk variables. Accordingly, these calculations may only be an indication of future movements to the extent the historic market patterns repeat in the future.

### Foreign exchange risk

Operating worldwide exposes Syngenta to foreign exchange transaction and translation risk at both the Syngenta AG group and subsidiary level.

#### Foreign exchange transaction risk – committed

Syngenta's individual subsidiaries predominantly transact their operational activities in their respective functional currencies. However, the globally integrated nature of Syngenta's business results in its subsidiaries bearing some amount of transactional balance sheet risk because some monetary items (including financial assets and liabilities) are denominated in foreign currencies. Such committed foreign currency exposures are largely generated by the routing of products between Syngenta's central hub and its foreign locations and by the intragroup funding activities performed by Group Treasury mainly in the respective currency of the affiliate. Following the risk management strategy, Syngenta hedges these committed exposures wherever possible and cost effective. Syngenta uses mainly foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign currency swaps to manage the risk and aligns the maturities of the derivative instruments with the cash flows of the hedged transactions. Net committed transactional currency exposures are identified and reported at least on a monthly basis by business units and monitored and managed by Group Treasury.

#### Foreign exchange transaction risk – issued financial debt and interest

Syngenta has a funding strategy which involves securing a diversification of funding sources in different markets and maintaining an optimal currency mix of debt. This additional foreign currency exposure arises from the debt issuances in Swiss Francs and Euros under the Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) program and intragroup term loans with Syngenta Group (HK) Holdings Company Limited denominated in Chinese Renminbi. The risk management objective is to minimize the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on these foreign currency denominated debt interest and principal repayments. The foreign exchange risk on the foreign currency denominated debt is managed mostly by derivative instruments, and within a portfolio of other committed transactions. Syngenta uses cross currency swaps placed mainly with the same terms as the hedged item to manage the risk and eliminate or reduce the uncertainty in the cash flows.

#### Foreign exchange transaction risk – uncommitted

Uncommitted transactions are expected, highly probable future transactions for which Syngenta does not yet have a contractual right or obligation (mainly sales and costs).

The US dollar represents the biggest single currency for both sales and costs. However, currency mismatches arise from Syngenta having a centralized cost base, denominated mainly in US Dollars, Euros, Chinese Renminbi and Swiss Francs, against a local selling base, denominated mainly in US dollars, Euros and various other currencies, including those in emerging markets. In addition, due to the seasonality of Syngenta's business, the sales by currency are not phased linearly throughout the year.

The risk management objective is to minimize the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the operating income forecasted to result from these transactions. Syngenta considers hedging this exposure unless it can reliably expect that operating income could, without significant adverse economic impact, be protected by adjusting the pricing of forecast transactions for changes in foreign exchange rates before those transactions occur. Hedging transactions are managed to minimize the potential adverse movement for the entire portfolio of the net transactional flows, rather than on an individual currency basis. To reduce the risk of the portfolio, Syngenta may enter into derivatives contracts, namely foreign exchange forward contracts and currency options, with the same or a shorter maturity than the timing of the hedged cash flows.

#### Foreign exchange translation risk

Translation exposure arises from the consolidation of foreign currency denominated financial statements of Syngenta's subsidiaries. This is reported as currency translation effects in OCI. Translation risk can be significant; however, Syngenta regards its equity base to be of sufficient magnitude generally to absorb the short- to medium-term impact of exchange rate movements. No management of the exposure was undertaken in 2023 or 2022.

### Interest rate risk

Syngenta is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates on its borrowings (including forecasted borrowings) and excess cash. While the majority of Syngenta's borrowings have fixed interest rates, portions of Syngenta's net borrowings, including its short-term commercial paper program, drawings under the syndicated credit facility and local borrowings, are subject to changes in short-term interest rates. Syngenta monitors its



interest rate exposures and analyzes the potential impact of interest rate movements on net interest expense. The risk management strategy involves ensuring an efficient fixed/floating mix of total debt within approved interest rate risk limits. The risk can be managed by the use of interest rate derivatives relating to future interest payments of financial debt liabilities. The derivative instruments are placed with the same maturity as the expected cash flows of the hedged transactions so that the timing of the cash flows of the hedged transactions effectively matches the timing of the cash flows of the derivative instrument.

As part of the Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reference rates reform, the affected benchmark rates have been discontinued. At December 31, 2023, Syngenta has transitioned all its financial instruments with reference to IBOR rates. For derivatives, Syngenta has adhered to the ISDA 2020 IBOR Fallbacks Protocol, as have all its counterparties.

### Commodity price risks

Operating in the agribusiness sector, changes in certain commodity prices affect Syngenta's reported operating results and cash flows. On a limited basis, Syngenta enters into derivative transactions to hedge the exposure of its cost base to commodity prices. This activity comprises oil and natural gas hedging in the UK and USA, as well as soft commodity hedging for corn and soybean purchases by the Seeds business in the USA, Canada, Brazil and Argentina, where Syngenta contracts to purchase various seed crops from growers and hedges the cost of the purchases. In barter arrangements where Syngenta sells products in exchange for receiving a certain amount of a commodity crop, Syngenta hedges the value of the crop.

Natural gas exposure occurs in Syngenta's primary manufacturing sites and Syngenta is managing the exposure by hedging the main risk component, which is the natural gas market price, contractually linked to a natural gas index price. The other risk components within the exposure are immaterial.

The main objective of managing commodity price risk is to reduce the impact of commodity price changes on operating income and to provide economic protection against future cost increases. Syngenta uses fixed price contracts and derivatives (both Over-the-Counter (OTC) and exchange traded instruments, including commodity options and futures contracts) to achieve this objective. The derivative instruments are placed with the same maturity as the expected cash flows of the hedged transactions so that the timing of the cash flows of the hedged transactions effectively matches the timing of the cash flows of the derivative instrument.

### Derivatives and hedge accounting

Syngenta seeks to apply, wherever possible, hedge accounting to present its financial statements in accordance with the economic purpose of the hedging activity. Hedges for which hedge accounting is not adopted either (a) do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting treatment under IFRS or (b) when combined with the accounting for the underlying hedged items, impact the financial statements in a manner aligned with the economic purpose of the hedging activity.

Syngenta determines the economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments by reviewing the critical terms of the hedged items and the hedging instruments. Except as described below, Syngenta concludes that the risk being hedged for the hedged items and risk inherent in the hedging instruments are sufficiently aligned, there is no inherent mismatch in the hedging relationship and a 100 percent hedge ratio applies both for the actual quantities hedged and for the hedge accounting. The impact of the critical terms is also assessed using historical scenario analysis supported by statistical methods (regression analysis).

For the hedging of foreign currency risk of uncommitted forecasted trading transactions, because the foreign currency exposures are largely generated by the routing of products from Syngenta's central manufacturing sites to its foreign locations, the profit or loss impact from the corresponding transactions occurs when the related finished product inventories are sold to third parties. When entering into derivative hedging contracts, Syngenta selects maturity dates based on the forecast period for which Syngenta holds inventories of its products for each commercial market by hedged currency exposure. Limited variability in the holding period occurs mainly due to timing of the third-party sales transactions ("inventory holding period mismatch").

For the hedging of commodity price risk of soy and corn, there is variability between the index being hedged (CBOT) and the drivers of the actual exposures (local elevator prices linked to CBOT). The variability is, however, limited to individual transactions within the group of transactions in this hedging program, and a hedge ratio of 100 percent is observed for the whole group of transactions.

The following table summarizes the accounting treatment, sources of ineffectiveness and the effectiveness assessment method for the identified financial market risks:

Risk	Accounting treatment	Potential sources of ineffectiveness	Effectiveness assessment	
			Method	Frequency
Foreign exchange risk:				
Trading transaction – uncommitted	CF	Lower volume of hedged items; inventory holding period mismatch	Critical terms match	Quarterly
Issued financial debt and interest	CF	Lower volume of hedged items	Critical terms match <sup>1</sup>	Quarterly
Interest rate risk	CF	Lower volume of hedged items	Critical terms match	Quarterly
Commodity price risk:				
Gas	CF	Lower volume of hedged items	Critical terms match	Semi-annually
Soft commodities	CF	Lower volume of hedged items; index mismatch	Regression analysis	Quarterly

<sup>1</sup> Except EUR 900 million 3.375% Eurobond where a quantitative assessment is applied

Ineffectiveness is recognized in the consolidated income statement in Other general and administrative for hedges of uncommitted foreign currency forecast transactions, in Financial expense, net for hedges of committed foreign currency monetary items, in Financial expense, net for hedges of interest rate risk and in Cost of goods sold for hedges of commodity price risk. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 none of the above potential sources of ineffectiveness, individually or collectively, resulted in material amounts of actual ineffectiveness being reported for any hedge accounting relationships.

**Fair Value Hedge Accounting**

At December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 there was no fair value hedge accounting in place.

**Cash flow hedges**

The gains and losses on derivative instruments recognized in and classified out of the cash flow hedge reserve during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows. The amounts shown exclude related income tax effects, which are disclosed in Note 7.

2023 (\$m)	Continuing hedging relationships				Hedge accounting no longer applied		Total
	Foreign exchange risk		Commodity price risk		Subtotal	Foreign exchange risk – translation	
	Trading transaction – uncommitted	Issued financial debt and interest	Gas	Soft commodities			
Opening balance	77	(5)	-	32	104	(71)	33
Gains/(losses) on hedges recognized in OCI	(8)	(17)	4	(13)	(34)	(3)	(37)
Transferred directly to assets or liabilities	-	-	(4)	(22)	(26)	-	(26)
(Gains)/losses on hedges reclassified to profit or loss:							
General and administrative	(51)	-	-	-	(51)	-	(51)
Financial expense, net	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(74)</b>	<b>(85)</b>

2022 (\$m)	Continuing hedging relationships				Hedge accounting no longer applied		Total
	Foreign exchange risk		Commodity price risk		Subtotal	Foreign exchange risk – translation	
	Trading transaction – uncommitted	Issued financial debt and interest	Gas	Soft commodities			
Opening balance	38	(30)	-	28	36	(71)	(35)
Gains/(losses) on hedges recognized in OCI	(79)	(81)	-	(23)	(183)	-	(183)
(Gains)/losses on hedges reclassified to profit or loss:							
Cost of goods sold	-	-	-	27	27	-	27
General and administrative	118	-	-	-	118	-	118
Financial expense, net	-	106	-	-	106	-	106
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>(71)</b>	<b>33</b>

Amounts reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve into profit or loss are recognized in the consolidated income statement in Other general and administrative for hedges of uncommitted foreign currency forecast transactions, in Financial expense, net for hedges of committed foreign currency monetary items and for hedges of interest rate risk and in Cost of goods sold for hedges of commodity price risk.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties involved in transactions with Syngenta may default on their obligation, resulting in financial losses to Syngenta. Credit risk relates both to financial assets (including derivatives, marketable securities and money market contracts) as well as to operational assets managed by Syngenta's businesses (such as trade receivables) and cash deposits. Syngenta's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying values of its financial assets and receivables, including derivatives with positive market values. These amounts are disclosed in Note 25. Syngenta has policies and operating guidelines in place to ensure that financial instrument transactions are only entered into with high credit quality banks and financial institutions. These include limits in respect of counterparties to ensure that there are no significant concentrations of credit risk. Syngenta continuously monitors the creditworthiness of its counterparties based on credit ratings and credit default swap data. To minimize its exposure to derivative positions, Syngenta enters into netting agreements under an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreement with its respective counterparties. In addition, for almost all derivative positions, Syngenta has entered into Credit Support Annex contracts (CSAs) under which cash is exchanged as collateral. At December 31, 2023, Syngenta had no treasury or derivative transactions representing a significant concentration of credit risk. No credit losses have been incurred from investments in derivative financial instruments during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

For discussion of credit risk to trade and other accounts receivable see Note 8.

**Liquidity risk and refinancing risk**

Within Syngenta's risk management framework, liquidity risk is defined as the risk of being unable to raise funds to meet payment obligations when they fall due. Refinancing or funding risk is defined as the risk of being unable, on an ongoing basis, to borrow in the market to fund actual or proposed commitments. Syngenta mitigates its liquidity and refinancing risk by: maintaining a committed unsecured funding facility; ongoing discussions with its core banks to best monitor its funding capacity; simulations; and diversification of its debt portfolio.

Syngenta's liquidity risk policy is to maintain at all times sufficient liquidity reserves both at the Syngenta AG Group and subsidiary level in order to meet payment obligations as they become due and also to maintain an adequate liquidity margin. The planning and supervision of liquidity is the responsibility of the subsidiaries and Group Treasury. Liquidity requirements are forecasted on a daily basis. Syngenta operates regional or country cash pools to allow efficient use of its liquidity reserves.

## Short-term liquidity

Two of Syngenta's larger markets are Europe, Africa and the Middle East and North America. Both sales and operating profit in these two regions are seasonal and are weighted towards the first half of the calendar year, reflecting the northern hemisphere planting and growing cycle. Latin America is the largest market for Syngenta and sales and operating profit there are weighted towards the second half of the calendar year, reflecting the southern hemisphere planting and growing cycle. This seasonal operating activity results in seasonal working capital requirements.

Syngenta's principal source of liquidity consists of cash generated from operations. Syngenta makes use of trade receivable factoring across various regions and reverse factoring arrangements to manage timing of cash flows. Working capital fluctuations due to the seasonality of the business are supported by short-term funding available from a \$2.5 billion Global Commercial Paper program, a \$5 billion revolving short-term credit facility with Syngenta Group (HK) Holdings Company Limited and \$4 billion committed credit lines with various financial institutions.

(\$m)	2023		2022	
	Balance outstanding at December 31, 2023	Average balance outstanding	Balance outstanding at December 31, 2022	Average balance outstanding
Global Commercial Paper program	-	493	-	537
Short-term credit facility with Syngenta Group	2,950	1,436	500	644
Committed credit lines	-	2,110	250	462
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,950</b>		<b>750</b>	

The maturity analyses for Syngenta's current financial liabilities other than short-term derivative liabilities are presented in Notes 16 and 17.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the maturities of short-term derivative liabilities are as follows:

(\$m)	Total	0-90 days	90-180 days	180 days- 1 year
<b>2023</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>67</b>
2022	326	271	40	15

## Long-term financing

Long-term capital employed is currently financed through ten unsecured bonds, two unsecured notes issued under the Note Purchase Agreement in the US Private Placement market, four term loans with financial institutions and five intragroup term loans with fellow subsidiaries of Syngenta Group. Movements in long-term capital are described in Note 18.

The following table shows Syngenta's contractually agreed (undiscounted) interest and principal repayments on long-term financing-related non-derivative financial liabilities and the related derivatives held at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Non-derivative financial liabilities are recorded at amortized cost (less related issuance costs). Derivative financial liabilities are recorded at fair value. The table therefore shows the total carrying amount of Syngenta's financial debt adjusted for the effect, if any, of applying fair value hedge accounting.

2023 (\$m)	Non-derivative financial liabilities (Unsecured bonds, notes and term loans)				Derivative financial liabilities (Interest rate and cross-currency swaps)			
	Fixed rate interest	Variable rate interest	Principal repayment	Total	Fixed rate interest	Variable rate interest	Repayment <sup>1</sup>	Total
Less than 1 year	161	141	1,567	1,869	(33)	14	-	(19)
1-3 years	240	78	5,530	5,848	(47)	17	(165)	(195)
3-5 years	61	-	889	950	(11)	-	(6)	(17)
5-10 years	55	-	179	234	-	-	-	-
More than 10 years	134	-	184	318	-	-	-	-
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>9,219</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>(171)</b>	<b>(231)</b>
Net carrying amount				<b>8,371</b>				<b>198</b>

2022 (\$m)	Non-derivative financial liabilities (Unsecured bonds, notes and term loans)				Derivative financial liabilities (Interest rate and cross-currency swaps)			
	Fixed rate interest	Variable rate interest	Principal repayment	Total	Fixed rate interest	Variable rate interest	Repayment <sup>1</sup>	Total
Less than 1 year	164	117	1,287	1,568	(18)	-	-	(18)
1-3 years	254	119	3,872	4,245	(29)	-	(12)	(41)
3-5 years	122	-	2,146	2,268	(27)	-	(102)	(129)
5-10 years	66	-	498	564	(8)	-	(7)	(15)
More than 10 years	145	-	184	329	-	-	-	-
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>8,974</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>(203)</b>
Net carrying amount				<b>7,988</b>				<b>153</b>

<sup>1</sup> The repayments above (and the net carrying amount of the derivative financial liabilities) do not include the amounts paid as collateral

Forecast data for liabilities that may be incurred in the future is not included in the table above. Amounts in foreign currency were translated to US dollars at the closing rate at the reporting date. Variable payments at each year end arising from financial instruments were calculated based on the forward interest rate yield curve and the spread that Syngenta pays on its outstanding debt and open derivatives at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Non-derivative financial liabilities, repayment of which can be demanded by the counterparty at any time, have been assigned to the earliest repayment period.

**Capital structure**

Absent major acquisitions, Syngenta targets maintaining an investment grade credit rating, as recognized by major third-party rating agencies, which it currently believes provides an optimal balance between financial flexibility and the cost of capital. At December 31, 2023, Syngenta's credit ratings were as follows: Fitch Ratings Ltd BBB+/F2; Standard & Poor's Rating Services BBB/A-2; and Moody's Investors' Services Limited Baa3/P-3.

Syngenta manages capital by monitoring levels of net debt, as calculated below, against a target. Syngenta defines net debt as excluding financing-related derivatives and related collateral paid and received under CSA agreements as these balances offset each other. Capital is returned to the shareholder primarily through dividend payments.

The net debt to equity ratio was 150 percent at December 31, 2023 (125 percent at December 31, 2022).

The components of net debt at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
Current financial debt	5,328	2,688
Non-current financial debt	7,868	7,490
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,639)	(1,408)
Marketable securities <sup>1</sup>	(548)	(182)
<b>Net debt at December 31</b>	<b>11,009</b>	<b>8,588</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included within 'Derivative and other financial assets' and 'Financial and other non-current assets'

The movements in net debt are as follows:

(\$m)	2023	2022
January 1	8,588	7,571
New leases in the year	399	438
Other non-cash items	302	11
Cash paid under CSAs, net	124	148
Foreign exchange effect on net debt	483	(401)
Dividends paid	500	400
Free cash outflow	613	421
<b>December 31</b>	<b>11,009</b>	<b>8,588</b>

Syngenta defines free cash flow as cash flow from operating and investing activities, excluding investments in and proceeds from marketable securities, which are included in investing activities; excluding cash flows from and used for foreign exchange movements and settlement of related hedges on inter-company loans, which are included in operating activities; and including cash flows from acquisitions of non-controlling interests, which are included in financing activities.

## 25. Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables show the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities by category of financial instrument and reconciliation to where they are presented in the balance sheet as at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The fair value hierarchy level is shown for those financial assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value in the balance sheet.

2023 (\$m)	Carrying amount (based on measurement basis)				Total	Comparison fair value	Footnote
	Amortized cost	Fair value level 1	Fair value level 2	Fair value level 3 <sup>1</sup>			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,639	-	-	-	1,639	1,639	2
Trade receivables	5,393	-	-	-	5,393	5,393	2
Other accounts receivable:							
Financial assets	625	-	-	-	625	625	2
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	571	-	3
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,196</b>		
Derivative and other financial assets:							
Derivative financial assets	-	8	249	-	257	257	4
Marketable securities	31	177	249	-	457	457	2
Other current financial assets	288	-	-	-	288	288	2
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,002</b>		
Financial and other non-current assets:							
Equity investments at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	182	182	182	1
Derivative financial assets	-	-	22	-	22	22	4
Loans, receivables and marketable securities	269	-	-	-	269	269	5
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	425	-	3
<b>Total</b>					<b>898</b>		
Trade accounts payable	5,929	-	-	-	5,929	5,929	2
Current financial debt and other financial liabilities:							
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	497	-	497	497	4
Lease liabilities	127	-	-	-	127	-	3
Other non-derivative financial liabilities	5,353	-	-	-	5,353	5,353	2
<b>Total</b>					<b>5,977</b>		
Other current liabilities:							
Financial liabilities	124	-	-	-	124	124	2
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,228	-	3
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,352</b>		
Financial debt and other non-current liabilities:							
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	198	-	198	198	4
Lease liabilities	1,064	-	-	-	1,064	-	3
Other non-derivative financial liabilities	6,836	-	-	-	6,836	6,782	6
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	221	-	3
<b>Total</b>					<b>8,319</b>		

1 The main valuation input for these transactions is the price from their most recent shareholder financing transactions. Where the most recent shareholder financing transactions are not considered representative of fair value, pricing models are used

2 Carrying amount approximates the estimated fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments

3 Fair value is not required to be disclosed for non-financial assets, including defined benefit pension assets, for non-financial liabilities and for lease liabilities

4 Derivative financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss except that gains and losses on cash flow hedges of forecast transactions are not recognized in profit or loss until the hedged transaction is recognized in profit or loss

5 Fair values of these receivables are measured by discounting their cash flows at interest rates derived using observable yields on government bonds with maturities and currencies that match those of the respective receivable and the estimated credit risk of each receivable. The total fair value disclosed in respect of loans and receivables at amortized cost is due from counterparties that have not issued traded bonds and represents a level 3 fair value measurement

6 Financial liabilities represent both exchange traded bonds, non-exchange traded private placement notes issued by Syngenta and bilateral term loans. The fair value disclosed includes level 2 fair value measurements derived from observable price quotations for these bonds

2022 (\$m)	Carrying amount (based on measurement basis)				Total	Comparison fair value	Footnote
	Amortized cost	Fair value level 1	Fair value level 2	Fair value level 3 <sup>1</sup>			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,408	-	-	-	1,408	1,408	2
Trade receivables	5,220	-	-	-	5,220	5,220	2
Other accounts receivable:							
Financial assets	379	-	-	-	379	379	2
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	541	-	3
<b>Total</b>					920		
Derivative and other financial assets:							
Derivative financial assets	-	19	312	-	331	331	4
Marketable securities	-	98	-	-	98	98	2
Other current financial assets	231	-	-	-	231	231	2
<b>Total</b>					660	660	
Financial and other non-current assets:							
Equity investments at fair value through OCI	-	3	-	153	156	156	1
Derivative financial assets	-	-	48	-	48	48	4
Loans, receivables and marketable securities	185	84	-	-	269	269	5
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	233	-	3
<b>Total</b>					706		
Trade accounts payable	7,264	-	-	-	7,264	7,264	2
Current financial debt and other financial liabilities:							
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	326	-	326	326	4
Lease liabilities	105	-	-	-	105	-	3
Other non-derivative financial liabilities	2,849	-	-	-	2,849	2,849	2
<b>Total</b>					3,280		
Other current liabilities:							
Financial liabilities	94	-	-	-	94	94	2
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,403	-	3
<b>Total</b>					1,497		
Financial debt and other non-current liabilities:							
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	153	-	153	153	4
Lease liabilities	787	-	-	-	787	-	3
Other non-derivative financial liabilities	6,718	-	-	-	6,718	6,490	6
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	191	-	3
<b>Total</b>					7,849		

1 The main valuation input for these transactions is the price from their most recent shareholder financing transactions. Where the most recent shareholder financing transactions are not considered representative of fair value, pricing models are used

2 Carrying amount approximates the estimated fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments

3 Fair value is not required to be disclosed for non-financial assets, including defined benefit pension assets, for non-financial liabilities and for lease liabilities

4 Derivative financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss except that gains and losses on cash flow hedges of forecast transactions are not recognized in profit or loss until the hedged transaction is recognized in profit or loss

5 Fair values of these receivables are measured by discounting their cash flows at interest rates derived using observable yields on government bonds with maturities and currencies that match those of the respective receivable and the estimated credit risk of each receivable. The total fair value disclosed in respect of loans and receivables at amortized cost is due from counterparties that have not issued traded bonds and represents a level 3 fair value measurement

6 Financial liabilities represent both exchange traded bonds and non-exchange traded private placement notes issued by Syngenta and bilateral term loans. The fair value disclosed includes level 2 fair value measurements derived from observable price quotations for these bonds

The levels of fair value hierarchy used above are defined as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Equity investments at fair value through OCI consist mainly of unquoted companies whose proprietary technologies are still at the development stage. The last round financing price is used as fair value for all classes of shares held by Syngenta if either:

- the round took place less than 12 months before the reporting date and there are no terms where any class of shares would not convert into common shares at the last round valuation; or

- Syngenta has information showing that the investee company has progressed according to plan in meeting its technological, operational and financial objectives.

Otherwise, fair value of each material investment is estimated using accepted valuation methodologies, consisting of the following steps:

1. calculation of the investee company's Enterprise Value (EV) from projected revenues using M&A transaction multiples and public company comparable revenue multiples
2. solving for the value of equity by adjusting EV for debt and applying a discount for lack of control
3. allocating the equity value to all shares of all classes:
  - equally if investors' most likely exit is through an initial public offering (IPO) or if the total equity value is so high that all classes would convert to common shares;
  - in other circumstances, using the Option-Pricing Method to model uncertainty regarding future exit outcomes. This method models common and preferred shares as call options on the future distributable value of the investee enterprise's equity, at exercise prices based on their liquidation preferences at specified liquidity events. Valuation inputs are estimated individually for each investee enterprise and vary based on the maturity of its business and stage of development of its proprietary technologies.

If an investee undergoes an IPO, the fair value of the investment at subsequent period ends is based on quoted market prices. Shareholdings subject to a lock-up period where the underlying shares are actively traded on a stock exchange are fair valued by applying a discount to the quoted price for lack of marketability and these measurements are classified as level 2. They are reclassified as level 1 on expiry of the lock-up period. In 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 or into or out of level 3 of the fair value hierarchy or between the fair value and amortized cost categories, except as disclosed in the below table.

Movements in equity investments measured at fair value through OCI for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

(\$m)	2023		2022	
	Total	Out of which: Level 3	Total	Out of which: Level 3
January 1	156	153	125	125
Unrealized gains recognized on equity instruments at fair value through OCI	-	2	48	52
Additions due to issues	20	20	23	23
Disposals	(1)	-	(30)	(30)
Transfer to Level 1	-	-	-	(7)
Classified as held-for-sale	-	-	(11)	(11)
Currency translation effects and other	7	7	1	1
<b>December 31</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>153</b>

Income, expense, gains and losses relating to financial instruments recognized in profit or loss during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

2023 (\$m)	Amortized cost loans and receivables <sup>2</sup>	Marketable securities FVTPL	Derivative assets and liabilities	Lease liabilities	Other liabilities carried at amortized cost	Total
Recognized within Financial expense, net <sup>1</sup> :						
Finance income - Interest income	111	-	-	-	-	111
Finance expense - Interest expense	(108)	-	21	(47)	(647)	(781)
Finance expense - Changes in fair value	-	(272)	-	-	-	(272)
Currency gains/(losses), net	-	-	(152)	-	-	(152)
Recognized within Marketing and distribution:						
Reversal of impairment charges	29	-	-	-	-	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(272)</b>	<b>(131)</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>(647)</b>	<b>(1,065)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Financial expense, net also includes \$48 million of bank charges (2022: \$49 million)

<sup>2</sup> Interest expense includes derecognition losses on financial assets

2022 (\$m)	Amortized cost loans and receivables <sup>2</sup>	Derivative assets and liabilities	Lease liabilities	Other liabilities carried at amortized cost	Total
Recognized within Financial expense, net <sup>1</sup> :					
Finance income - Interest income	79	-	-	-	79
Finance expense - Interest expense	(26)	(16)	(26)	(456)	(524)
Currency gains/(losses), net	-	(119)	-	-	(119)
Recognized within Marketing and distribution:					
Impairment charges	(189)	-	-	-	(189)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(136)</b>	<b>(135)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(456)</b>	<b>(753)</b>

## 26. New IFRSs and accounting policies

### Adoption of New IFRSs

Syngenta has adopted the following new or revised IFRSs from January 1, 2023. Except where indicated below, these IFRSs have not been early adopted and their adoption had no material impact on these consolidated financial statements:

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and “Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts”;
- “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”, Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2;
- “Definition of Accounting Estimates”, Amendments to IAS 8;
- “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”, Amendments to IAS 12. The amendments state that the initial recognition exemption does not apply when the transactions give rise to equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences on initial recognition such as on lease arrangements;
- “International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules”, Amendments to IAS 12. Syngenta has adopted the amendments upon their release on May 23, 2023. The amendments provide a temporary mandatory exception from deferred tax accounting for the top-up tax, which is effective immediately, and require new disclosures about the Pillar Two exposure from December 31, 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2023, Syngenta has applied the temporary mandatory exception from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

The relevant new or revised IFRSs that Syngenta has not yet adopted are the following:

- “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current” and “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”, Amendments to IAS 1;
- “Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback”, Amendment to IFRS 16;
- “Supplier Finance Arrangements”, Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7;

Syngenta is currently assessing the potential impacts of the above amendments that will be mandatory from January 1, 2024. Based on an analysis to date, Syngenta does not believe that these amendments will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. Syngenta is also assessing potential impact arising from “Lack of Exchangeability”, Amendments to IAS 21, and “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”, Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, which are not mandatory until after December 2024.

### Accounting policies

#### Business combinations

Syngenta accounts for business combinations in accordance with IFRS 3, using the acquisition method. For this purpose, a business is an integrated set of activities and assets that includes, as a minimum, an input and a substantive process and is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing goods or services to customers, generating investment income or other income from ordinary activities, and the fair value of which does not consist substantially exclusively of a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. At the date it acquires control of another business, Syngenta records the fair value of the agreed consideration payable, including the estimated fair value of any contingent consideration and of any pre-existing ownership interest it holds in the acquired entity. Directly attributable acquisition transaction costs are expensed as incurred. The assets and liabilities of acquired businesses are identified and recorded in the consolidated financial statements at their acquisition date fair values, with certain exceptions as set out in IFRS 3. Acquired intangible assets are generally valued based on the income approach: the relief from royalty method is generally used for brand names, the distributor method for customer relationships, and the residual income method for product technology rights. Acquired land and buildings are valued based on the market approach and specialized plant and equipment based on the cost approach.

#### Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, stated at historical cost or fair value, are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction or the date the fair value was determined, respectively. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate that approximates the actual exchange rate on the date of the transaction. With exceptions for Syngenta AG, Syngenta Agro S.A., and certain regional supply centers, holding and finance subsidiaries, which have the US dollar as their functional currency because their funding, receipts and payments are predominantly transacted in US dollars, each Syngenta subsidiary uses the local currency of its country of operations as its functional currency. Unrealized gains or losses related to designated cash flow hedging arrangements and gains and losses on remeasuring equity investments designated at fair value through OCI are recognized in OCI. All other resulting foreign exchange transaction gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss and presented within Financial expense, net. Foreign exchange gains and losses on marketable securities measured at fair value through profit and loss are presented net as part of fair value changes.

Income, expense and cash flows of foreign operations are translated into US dollars using average exchange rates prevailing during the period. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to US dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on these translations are recognized directly in OCI. Upon disposal or loss of control of a foreign subsidiary, the cumulative currency translation difference relating to the subsidiary, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

The consolidated historical cost of inventories that have been transferred between Syngenta AG group entities since their initial purchase or manufacture is measured by translating the currencies in which the costs of purchase or manufacture were incurred into US dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when those costs were incurred, and foreign exchange differences arising on retranslating these amounts to US dollars at the rates at the balance sheet date or the date the inventories were sold, as applicable, are recognized in OCI.



## Revenue

Syngenta's main source of revenue is product sales. Control of products passes to Syngenta's customers, and revenue for product sales is recognized, at a point in time which is usually upon delivery, subject to reasonable assurance of collectability. Delivery is defined based on the terms of the sale contract. Syngenta also derives revenue from licensing the right to use its intellectual property (IP), principally its seeds germplasm and traits. Each licensing contract Syngenta enters into has unique terms and certain licensing contracts may involve significant upfront or milestone payments in addition to sales-based royalties.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which Syngenta expects to be entitled in exchange for the products or license rights it transfers to customers.

The main forms of variable revenue for Syngenta are as follows and the judgments associated with estimating their amount are discussed in Note 2:

- cash incentive programs that provide rebates and discounts dependent on achievement of targets for purchase of Syngenta products, and cash discounts for punctual or early payment of invoices. Syngenta recognizes sales minus an allowance for rebates, and a refund liability presented within Trade accounts payable in the consolidated balance sheet. The allowance and liability are measured at the amount expected to be refunded or credited to customers, estimated based on the programs' terms, market conditions and historical experience.
- sales returns, which arise both in markets where the customer has a legal or contractual right of return and in markets where customers do not have such rights but Syngenta's commercial practice is to accept returns. In either case, Syngenta recognizes sales minus an allowance for expected returns, an estimated refund liability, and an asset for the right to recover its products corresponding to the expected returns. The refund liability and the asset are presented within Trade accounts payable and Inventories respectively in the consolidated balance sheet. The allowance and liability are measured at the amount expected to be refunded or credited to customers and the asset is measured at the standard purchase or production cost of the underlying Syngenta products, minus allowances for transportation and obsolescence where relevant.
- In licenses which grant the right to use Syngenta's IP as it exists when the license is granted, and in which Syngenta receives revenue for non-refundable lump sums and minimum guaranteed income amounts which can be reliably estimated and for which there are no related future Syngenta performance obligations or contingencies other than the passage of time, Syngenta recognizes that revenue on signature of or on the effective date of the license, whichever is later. Revenue for lump sum milestone payments which are contingent on product regulatory approvals is recognized only when the competent regulatory authorities have granted the relevant approvals. Sales-based royalty income is recognized in the period that the licensees make sales in respect of which the royalties are payable.

In certain markets, sales terms allow customers the option of a one-time, non-repeatable extension of credit, for a defined additional period, in respect of a defined proportion of purchases made during a defined period, if the customers still have the inventories on hand upon expiration of the initial agreed credit period. Customers have no right to return these inventories, and must pay unconditionally when the additional credit period expires. In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue for these sales is recognized upon product delivery.

Syngenta periodically enters into prepayment contracts with customers whereby it receives advance payments for products to be delivered in a future period. These advance payments are recorded as liabilities and presented as part of Contract liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. Advance payment liabilities are released and revenues associated with such advance payment transactions are recognized when control of the prepaid products passes to the customer.

For certain customers in certain markets, trade receivables are settled either with proceeds from sales by such customers of agricultural commodities or by delivery of commodities to Syngenta by such customers. For these arrangements, Syngenta recognizes revenue when it has a legally enforceable receivable, the amount of which is reliably measurable based on an agreed price for the Syngenta products. Where Syngenta has a contract with the customer for physical delivery of a commodity at a fixed price which is hedged using derivative financial instruments, an embedded derivative is recognized for the fair value of the contract until physical delivery. When Syngenta subsequently resells the commodity, it classifies additional revenue as sales only to the extent that the original contract for the sale of Syngenta products included revenue that was contingent upon the commodity sales proceeds. Any remaining gains or losses on the commodity sale are recorded in Marketing and distribution expense in the consolidated income statement.

## Research and development

Research expenses are charged to the consolidated income statement when incurred. As disclosed in Note 2, internal development costs are capitalized as intangible assets only when there is an identifiable asset that can be completed and is expected to generate future economic benefits and when the cost of such an asset can be measured reliably. Costs incurred internally to develop new chemical or biological crop protection products based on active ingredients that have not yet obtained regulatory approval, or to develop new seed varieties containing genetically modified (GM) traits that have not yet obtained regulatory approval, are expensed as incurred because of the uncertainty inherent in the outcome of the regulatory approval process. Costs incurred in the design, development and testing of new or improved non-GM or deregulated GM seed varieties and hybrids, of formulations of existing registered chemical active ingredients or projects to extend the application range of existing crop protection products, or of new and improved production processes that do not themselves require regulatory approval and that can be applied to products which have already obtained approval, are capitalized if the processes are technically feasible, Syngenta intends and has sufficient resources to complete the development, the product or process will generate future economic benefits, and expenditure attributable to developing the product or process can be measured reliably. Government grants received in respect of research and development costs, including tax credits treated as government grants for accounting purposes, are recognized in profit or loss in the same periods as the costs to which they relate. Development expenses Syngenta incurs to develop technology on behalf of a third party under a collaboration agreement are capitalized and amortized over the agreement term if Syngenta expects to recover the costs under the terms in that agreement.

Costs of purchasing distribution rights, patent rights and licenses to use or sell products, or technology or registration data are capitalized as intangible assets. Costs of applying for patents for internally developed products, costs of defending existing patents and costs of challenging patents held by third parties where these are considered invalid, are considered part of development expense and expensed as incurred.

**Expenses by function**

Cost of goods sold includes costs of purchasing and producing inventories that have been sold to third parties, inbound and inter-site distribution expenses, impairment of inventories, environmental remediation costs associated with ongoing Syngenta manufacturing sites, and general overhead expenses of Syngenta's Production and Supply function which are expensed as incurred. Marketing and distribution includes costs of selling products, providing technical support for products sold, marketing and promotional expenses, distribution of finished products to third party customers, and impairment of trade and other receivables. Research and development includes the expenses of Syngenta's research sites and third party research collaboration agreements, expenses incurred during the regulatory process for Syngenta products and the costs of Syngenta's global field trials organization. General and administrative includes expenses of general management, finance, human resources, information systems, legal affairs and taxes, corporate affairs and communications, business planning and corporate development functions. Services provided by these departments to the Production and Supply, Marketing and Distribution and Research and Development functions are allocated to and included within those other functions. Gains and losses arising on routine asset disposals and gains and losses reclassified from OCI when hedged forecast foreign currency trading transactions affect profit or loss are also reported within General and administrative. Impairment of property, plant and equipment that results from restructuring plans, rather than ongoing activities of the functions responsible for the assets, is included in Restructuring. Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets is also included in Restructuring unless a specific function is accountable for the impairment loss. Non-current asset depreciation and amortization are charged to the functions responsible for the related assets.

**Restructuring**

Restructuring represents the effect on reported performance of initiating and enabling business changes that are considered major and that, in the opinion of management, will have a material effect on the nature and focus of Syngenta's operations, and therefore require separate disclosure to provide a more thorough understanding of business performance. Restructuring includes the incremental costs of closing, restructuring or relocating existing operations, and gains or losses from related asset disposals. Restructuring also includes the effects of analyzing and preparing for potential industry consolidation transactions as well as completing and integrating significant business combinations and divestments, including related transaction costs, gains and losses. Recurring costs of normal business operations and routine asset disposal gains and losses, including those arising from sale and leaseback transactions carried out to optimize Syngenta AG group financing, are excluded.

**Income taxes**

Income taxes for the year comprise current and deferred taxes, calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method and thus is calculated on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Syngenta accounts for income tax credits as a reduction in income tax expense if they are receivable solely through offset against an income tax liability, and treats them as government grants for accounting purposes if they are receivable in cash if no income tax liability arises against which Syngenta is required or permitted to offset the tax credits. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized on the initial recognition of goodwill if the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its tax base. Deferred tax assets, including those related to unused tax losses, are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the assets can be utilized. Income tax expense, current and deferred, is recognized in profit or loss unless it relates to items recognized in OCI or in equity in which case the tax expense is also recognized in OCI or equity, respectively.

Syngenta's policy is to comply fully with applicable tax regulations in all jurisdictions in which Syngenta's operations are subject to income taxes. Syngenta's estimates of current income tax expense and liabilities are calculated assuming that all tax computations filed by Syngenta's subsidiaries will be subject to review or audit by the relevant tax authorities. Syngenta and the relevant tax authorities may have different interpretations of how regulations should be applied to actual transactions. Syngenta records provisions for taxes it estimates will ultimately be payable when the reviews or audits have been completed, including allowances for any interest and penalties which may become payable. Syngenta releases these provisions when the tax audit of the applicable year is completed or an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) settlement is reached that impacts previous years' tax payments, or otherwise when the statute of limitations for the applicable year expires, unless there is evident reason for earlier release.

**Leases**

IFRS 16 requires a lessee to account for all leases, unless exempt as described below, by recognizing a lease asset (right-of-use asset) for the right to use the asset underlying the lease (underlying asset) and a corresponding liability for lease payments during the lease term, defined as the non-cancellable period of the lease and any additional periods for which the lessee has an option to use or purchase the asset that it is reasonably certain to exercise. In assessing whether such periods are reasonably certain, Syngenta considers the length of the non-cancellable lease period in each lease, contractual terms and conditions relating to the optional period(s) and to exercising the option(s), recent or planned future leasehold improvements, the impact of terminating the lease on its operations and associated termination costs, and whether Syngenta is reasonably certain to continue unchanged all other significant terms in the current lease. The lease liability includes payment for an option to purchase the underlying asset if, and only if, Syngenta is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

As permitted by IFRS 16:

- Syngenta has included in the lease liability payments for services associated with leases of cars, but not with leases of other types of asset;
- Syngenta accounts for short term and low value item leases by expensing costs on a straight-line basis over the lease term, without recognizing right-of-use assets and liabilities. Short term leases are all leases with a term of less than one year on inception. Low value item leases are all leases of underlying assets worth \$5,000 or less when new and which are independent of other assets.

For all other leases, on their commencement Syngenta recognizes:

- a liability equal to the present value of payments required over the lease term for the use of the asset, excluding contingent payments, discounted at Syngenta's incremental borrowing rate (IBR). Syngenta's IBR is comprised of a reference rate based on cash and swap curves for the currency and maturity of the lease payments and a financing spread adjustment which differentiates between asset classes based on the value of the collateral offered by the nature of the underlying asset. The spread adjustment for leases of land and

buildings is derived from market data for spreads on debt funded transactions to purchase commercial real estate. The spread adjustment for leases of other assets is derived from the spread on Syngenta's senior unsecured notes;

- a right-of-use asset equal to the lease liability, adjusted by lease payments made or incentives received, by initial direct costs of obtaining the lease and by an estimate of costs associated with obligations to decommission or restore the underlying asset or the site where it is located.

Where Syngenta sells an asset to a third party and then subsequently leases back the asset, the transaction is accounted for as a sale-and-leaseback transaction in accordance with IFRS 16. Syngenta applies the revenue recognition guidance in IFRS 15 to determine whether control of the underlying asset passes to the buyer-lessor, in which case Syngenta accounts for the transaction as a sale. Where the sale of the asset is considered to have satisfied the performance obligation requirements of IFRS 15, the original asset is derecognized, a lease liability is recognized for the leaseback as described in the paragraph immediately above, and the right-of-use asset arising from the subsequent leaseback is recognized at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained. Accordingly, only part of the gain or loss on disposal of the underlying asset is recognized immediately as any gain or loss arising on the transaction relates to the rights transferred. The deferred gain is therefore recognized through reduced depreciation charges for the right-of-use asset over the lease term.

After commencement, the right-of-use asset is amortized systematically over the lease term, except where Syngenta is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option in the lease agreement, in which case the asset is amortized over the same useful life that Syngenta would use to depreciate an item of Property, plant and equipment similar to the underlying asset, and is subject to review for impairment. The lease liability is accounted for at amortized cost using the IBR at lease commencement. The resulting interest cost is presented within Interest expense in the consolidated income statement. Lease payments which are contingent on use of the underlying asset are not included in the lease liability and are expensed as incurred.

### Financial instruments

#### Trade and other accounts receivable

Trade and other accounts receivable include invoiced amounts less adjustments for expected credit losses. Syngenta generally holds trade receivables to collect their contractual cash flows and classifies and measures them at amortized cost.

Factoring arrangements transferring substantially all economic risks and rewards associated with accounts receivable to a third party are accounted for by derecognizing the accounts receivable upon receiving the cash proceeds of the factoring arrangement. When it is not apparent that all the risks and rewards have been substantially transferred or retained, Syngenta uses a Monte Carlo simulation model and derecognizes accounts receivable only when over 90% of the cash flow variability has been transferred to a third party factor. Factoring arrangements that transfer to a third party some, but not substantially all economic risks and rewards are accounted for by continuing to recognize Syngenta's continuing rights over the receivable and by recognizing any related obligation to the third party factor.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits with banks and financial institutions. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and have a maturity of three months or less at the time Syngenta acquired or first records them.

#### Marketable securities

Marketable securities are financial assets which are traded in liquid markets and comprise mainly investments in debt securities, debt funds and equity securities. Marketable securities that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Marketable securities not giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Marketable securities that are held for trading are presented as current assets.

### Derivative and other financial instruments

Regular way purchases and sales of marketable securities are recognized at settlement date.

Financial assets and liabilities which have remaining contractual maturities of 12 months or less at the balance sheet date are presented within Total current assets and Total current liabilities, respectively. Financial assets and liabilities which have remaining contractual maturities of more than 12 months are presented within Financial and other non-current assets and Financial debt and other non-current liabilities, respectively.

Equity investments in other entities which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures of Syngenta are included in Financial and other non-current assets. They are classified and measured at fair value through OCI and are revalued to fair value at each reporting date, with all changes in fair value recognized within OCI. In Syngenta's opinion, presenting gains and losses on these investments in OCI is more consistent with Syngenta's strategic investment objectives than presenting those gains and losses within profit and loss. The fair value of equity investments is measured as described in Note 25.

Other non-current receivables represent royalty and license receivables, loans to employees and other third parties, and amounts recoverable from third parties in reimbursement of environmental remediation and other costs. These receivables are stated at amortized cost, less provision for impairment where appropriate.

Financial debt is recognized initially at its fair value less transaction costs, which represents the net proceeds from issuing the debt. Subsequently, financial debt is stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where subject to a fair value hedge relationship, in which case the carrying amount of the debt is adjusted by the change in the fair value of the hedged exposure during the hedge relationship.

Derivative financial instruments are recorded initially at their fair value when Syngenta becomes a party to the instrument. They are revalued to fair value at each reporting date and presented as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Fair values of publicly traded derivatives are based on quoted market prices of the specific instruments held at the balance sheet date.

Fair values of non-publicly traded derivatives are valued using accepted economic methodologies for pricing these financial instruments, such as discounted cash flow analysis or option pricing models. The valuation models seek to make maximum use of market inputs existing at the balance sheet date. The methods used to determine the fair value of specific types of non-publicly traded derivatives are as follows:

- Interest rate and cross-currency swaps are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The future cash flows are determined using relevant market forward interest rates at the balance sheet date and are discounted using the zero-coupon rates with equivalent maturities for AA rated entities at the balance sheet date, as adjusted for the counterparty's credit risk. These discount rates incorporate the impact of net credit risk present in those derivative instruments. For cross-currency swaps, the discount rates reflect the impact of the currency basis on the future cash flows denominated in different currencies;
- Forward contracts are determined using relevant market exchange rates at the balance sheet date;
- Currency options are valued using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model, which incorporates spot exchange rates, zero coupon rates with equivalent maturities for entities with credit ratings which approximate Syngenta's counterparty credit risk, and implied volatility in the market forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date; and
- Commodity options are valued using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model, which incorporates future commodity price curves with equivalent maturities and implied volatilities in the commodities markets at the balance sheet date, adjusted for counterparty credit risk.

Realized gains and losses on disposal of amortized cost financial assets, revaluation gains and losses on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges, and gains and losses corresponding to the ineffective portion of derivatives designated as accounting hedges are recorded in profit or loss as they arise.

Syngenta applies hedge accounting as follows:

#### Fair value hedges

The designated hedging instruments are remeasured to fair value and the underlying hedged items are remeasured by the amount of change in the fair value of the hedged risk. The resulting remeasurement gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss as they occur.

#### Cash flow hedges

For the effective portion of the hedge, gains and losses on remeasuring designated hedging instruments to fair value are recognized in OCI as part of the cash flow hedge reserve. If the hedged transaction results in recognition of a non-financial asset such as inventories, the cumulative hedge gain or loss is reclassified as part of the carrying amount of the related inventories. For other hedged transactions, the cumulative hedge gain or loss is reclassified from OCI into profit or loss in the period (or periods) during which the underlying hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, any cumulative unrealized gain or loss on the hedging instrument remains in equity until the underlying hedged item affects profit or loss. However, if a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative unrealized gain or loss on the hedging instrument is immediately reclassified into profit or loss.

#### Net working capital

For the purposes of presenting consolidated cash flows, the balance sheet items included in Net working capital are Inventories, Trade receivables, Other accounts receivable, Trade accounts payable, Contract liabilities, Other current assets, Other current liabilities, and similar items due after more than one year, such as minimum royalties from multi-year license agreements.

#### Inventories

Purchased products are recorded at acquisition cost while own-manufactured products are recorded at manufacturing cost including a share of production overheads based on normal capacity. Cost of inventories is determined on a first-in-first-out basis. Allowances are made for inventories with a net realizable value less than cost, or which are slow moving. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs to sell. Costs to sell include direct marketing, selling and distribution costs. Unsaleable inventories are fully written off.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at acquisition or production cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Eligible borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the asset cost if construction is expected to take more than one year to complete. Capitalization ceases when the asset is ready for its intended use. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis to the income statement, starting from the date the asset is ready for use, over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	20 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	10 to 25 years
Furniture and vehicles	5 to 20 years
Computer hardware	3 to 7 years

Land is recorded at acquisition cost and is not subject to depreciation.

Expenditures made for existing property, plant and equipment that will provide future economic benefit are capitalized and depreciated over the revised remaining useful life of the asset.

#### Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses. Currently, all such intangible assets are assigned a finite estimated useful life. The cost of acquired intangible assets other than goodwill consists of the purchase price including transaction costs. The cost of internally generated intangible assets consists of direct internal and external design, development, and testing costs incurred to make the asset ready for use in the manner intended by management. Borrowing costs associated with internal projects to develop new products or software are capitalized to the extent that the costs of the project itself are capitalized and the project is expected to take more than one year from inception to complete. Capitalization ceases when the products or software are ready for their intended uses.

Intangible assets are amortized starting from the date the asset is ready for use. In respect of product rights, this is when regulatory approval has been obtained. Asset lives are reviewed annually. The straight-line method of amortization is used except where another systematic basis better reflects the pattern of consumption of the economic benefits represented by the asset. Amortization is charged within the consolidated income statement to the function responsible for the asset, or to General and administrative. The estimated useful lives of major classes of intangible assets are as follows:

Product rights	10 to 20 years
Trademarks and patents	5 to 20 years
Other intangibles	5 to 20 years
Software	3 to 10 years

Costs of successfully completed internal development projects which are capitalized because they meet the criteria described in Note 2 are amortized starting from launch of the related products, over periods that depend on the nature of the project, as follows:

New crop protection formulations	20 years
Extension of existing crop protection formulations	15 years
Extension of product label applications for existing crop protection products	10 years
Seed breeding costs	4 to 9 years

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the fair value of an acquired business over the fair value of its identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Goodwill is recognized as an asset and presented within intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested annually for impairment and reduced by any impairment losses.

#### Impairment

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investments in associates and joint ventures are tested for impairment ("tested") in accordance with IAS 36 unless classified as held-for-sale. Goodwill and intangible assets not yet ready for use are tested annually and are also reviewed at each interim and annual reporting date to determine whether conditions changed since the most recent review or annual test. Individual other non-current assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events or changes in conditions indicate that the carrying amount of each asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the asset is tested for impairment. Syngenta estimates an asset's recoverable amount as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use, which is the present value of the cash flows expected from the asset's use and eventual disposal. An impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated income statement to the extent that the carrying amount of the tested asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are not reversed for goodwill, but are reversed for other assets if their recoverable amounts subsequently increase.

#### Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when Syngenta has a legal or constructive obligation to a third party or parties as a result of a past event, the amount of which can be reliably estimated and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. Syngenta self-insures or uses a combination of insurance and self-insurance for certain risks. Provisions for these risks are estimated in part by considering historical claims experience and other actuarial assumptions and, where necessary, counterparty risk. Provisions for remediation costs are made when there is a present obligation, and it is probable that expenditure for the remediation work will be required within ten years (or a longer period if specified by a legal obligation). Provisions arising from restructuring programs are recognized when detailed formal plans have been established and when there is a valid expectation that such plans will be carried out by either starting to implement them or announcing their main features. Provisions for legal and product settlement reflect Syngenta's best estimate of the outcome based on the facts known at the balance sheet date and includes an estimate of directly attributable legal costs.

#### Post-employment benefits

For defined benefit plans, plan assets are measured at fair value. The plans' holdings in publicly quoted investments are valued at closing prices at the balance sheet date. The plans' holdings in pooled investment vehicles (PIVs) that are not publicly quoted are valued at the respective investment managers' current estimate of fair value, on a basis consistent with each PIV's most recent audited financial statements. Derivative contracts entered into directly by the pension plans are included within plan assets. Exchange traded derivatives are valued at quoted balance sheet date bid prices for contracts which are assets, or offer prices for contracts which are liabilities, at the balance sheet date. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are measured using independent third party pricing services. Insurance policies under which the plan will receive payments that match the timing and amount of specific plan benefits and can be used only to fund those benefits are valued at the same amount as the linked benefits within the related defined benefit obligation.

Defined benefit obligations are measured at the present value of future benefit payments attributable to employee service rendered up to the balance sheet date, according to the benefit formula set out in the relevant pension plan rules and employment terms at the balance sheet date. Where a surplus of plan assets over the benefit obligation exists at the balance sheet date or would arise upon payment of the minimum funding commitment applicable to the pension plan, Syngenta evaluates the extent to which it will be able to realize the surplus over time through refund rights and reductions in the present value of its future contributions to the plan. To the extent that Syngenta cannot realize the surplus, the net defined benefit asset is reduced and, where applicable, an additional liability for minimum funding contributions is recognized. Benefit expense charged to profit or loss comprises current service cost, which is the cost to Syngenta of the increase in benefits earned from employee service in the period, gains and losses arising from amendments to and settlements of benefits that occurred during the period, and interest on the net defined benefit asset or liability, which is the change in the present value of that asset or liability arising from the passage of time during the period, measured using the rate used to discount the defined benefit obligation at the previous period end. In the consolidated income statement, current service cost is presented within the same function line as the other personnel costs of the related employees, and net interest cost is presented within Financial expense, net. The benefit obligation and cost are attributed to periods using the projected unit credit actuarial method and are measured using long-term assumptions about expected future length of employee service, increases in pay and pensions, longevity, and for healthcare plans, medical costs. Assumptions are reviewed annually. Gains and losses arising from variances between assumptions and actual outcomes, and from changes to assumptions, are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise, and are not subsequently reclassified to profit and loss.

Contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when they are due.

**Dividends and capital distributions**

Dividends payable to the shareholder of Syngenta AG are recorded as liabilities and as a reduction in shareholder's equity when they are approved by the shareholder of Syngenta AG and any conditions for payment are satisfied.

**27. Subsequent events**

No events occurred between the balance sheet date and the date on which these consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

**Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2024.



**KPMG AG**  
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## **Report of the Statutory Auditor to the General Meeting of Syngenta AG, Basel**

### **Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Syngenta AG and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2023, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated cash flow statement and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements (pages 17 to 76) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law, together with the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as those of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Other Information**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the financial report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the stand-alone financial statements of the company and our auditor’s reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the





consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG AG

Michael Blume  
Licensed Audit Expert  
Auditor in Charge

Artem Chumakov

Basel, March 25, 2024

## Financial Statements of Syngenta AG

### Income Statement

(for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022)

	Notes	2023 (USD million)	2023 (CHF million)	2022 (USD million)	2022 (CHF million)
Income:					
Dividend income	2	1,058	961	427	395
Other financial income	2	140	127	73	67
<b>Total income</b>		<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>462</b>
Expenses:					
Financial expenses		(8)	(7)	(10)	(9)
Operating expenses		(6)	(5)	(9)	(8)
Direct taxes		(18)	(17)	(9)	(8)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(32)</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(25)</b>
<b>Net income</b>		<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>437</b>

## Financial Statements of Syngenta AG

### Balance Sheet

(at December 31, 2023 and 2022)

	Notes	2023 (USD million)	2023 (CHF million)	2022 (USD million)	2022 (CHF million)
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	2	1,577	1,342	902	834
Prepayments and accrued income		1	1	1	1
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>					
Investments in subsidiaries	3	5,383	4,583	5,383	4,981
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,383</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>5,383</b>	<b>4,981</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>6,961</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>5,816</b>
<b>Liabilities and shareholder's equity:</b>					
<b>Short-term liabilities:</b>					
Short-term liabilities to subsidiaries		(5)	(4)	(8)	(7)
Accrued expenses and deferred income		(25)	(21)	(13)	(12)
<b>Total short-term liabilities</b>		<b>(30)</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Share capital	4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Legal capital reserves:					
Reserves from capital contributions	4	(28)	(27)	(28)	(27)
Legal retained earnings:					
Legal retained earnings in the narrower sense	4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Voluntary retained earnings:					
Other reserves	4	(1,653)	(1,408)	(1,653)	(1,530)
Cumulative translation adjustment	4	-	71	-	2
Available earnings:					
Profit brought forward	4	(4,073)	(3,467)	(4,101)	(3,794)
Net income		(1,166)	(1,059)	(472)	(437)
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>		<b>(6,931)</b>	<b>(5,901)</b>	<b>(6,265)</b>	<b>(5,797)</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholder's equity</b>		<b>(6,961)</b>	<b>(5,926)</b>	<b>(6,286)</b>	<b>(5,816)</b>

### 1. Accounting policies

#### Ownership

Syngenta AG, domiciled in Basel, Switzerland, is a fully owned subsidiary of Syngenta Group (HK) Investment Company Limited (2022: a fully own subsidiary of Syngenta Group (NL) B.V.). The ultimate parent company of Syngenta AG is Sinochem Holdings Corporation Ltd.

#### General aspects

These financial statements were prepared according to the provisions of the Swiss Law on Accounting and Financial Reporting (32<sup>nd</sup> title of the Swiss Code of Obligations) (the "Law"). The significant accounting and valuation principles applied that are not prescribed by the Law are described below.

The accounting functional currency is US Dollar (USD) because USD is the predominant currency for the majority of the company's cash flows, which includes dividend payments made to its parent.

All references to the "Syngenta AG group" relate to Syngenta AG and its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

#### Exchange rate differences

##### Exchange rate differences recorded in the financial statements in USD:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the reporting currency at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Realized exchange gains and losses arising from business transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the income statement. Net unrealized exchange losses are recorded in the income statement; net unrealized gains, however, are deferred within accrued liabilities, unless they arise on payables and receivables or short-term accruals, where exchange differences are treated as realized valuation differences.

##### Exchange rate difference arising on translation of the financial statements from USD to CHF:

Share capital and legal reserves are translated at historical rate. The change in foreign exchange rate as compared to the closing rate of the previous year creates a translation difference on the net assets, which is reflected as translation difference directly in voluntary retained earnings. The 2023 income statement is translated using the average rate of exchange of the 2023 reporting period while the 2022 income statement is translated using the 31 December 2022 year-end rate. The variation in foreign exchange rate as compared to the closing rate of the current year creates a translation difference on the net assets, which is also reflected as translation difference directly in voluntary retained earnings.

#### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments are recorded at acquisition cost less any impairment loss.

#### Foregoing a cash flow statement and additional disclosures in the notes

In accordance with the Law, Syngenta AG has decided to forego presenting additional information on interest-bearing liabilities and audit fees in the notes, as well as a cash flow statement, because it has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with a recognized accounting standard (International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board).

### 2. Information on income statement and balance sheet items

#### Dividend income

Dividend income in the current year consists entirely of dividends received from subsidiaries for the previous business year.

#### Other financial income

Other financial income consists mainly of guarantee and other fees received from subsidiaries.

#### Short-term interest-bearing loans to/from subsidiaries

Syngenta AG receives loans from Syngenta AG group companies and provides loans to Syngenta AG group companies.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of Syngenta AG

### 3. Investments in subsidiaries & associates

The following are the significant legal entities in the Syngenta AG group of companies. The disclosure criteria are as follows:

- Companies directly owned by Syngenta AG
- Companies indirectly owned by Syngenta AG with sales in excess of USD 100 million or equivalent or total assets in excess of one percent of total Syngenta AG group assets, if the threshold is met by two consecutive years.
- Companies with a financing function

None of the legal entities are listed.

Country	Domicile	Capital and voting rights owned by Syngenta <sup>1</sup>
<b>Argentina</b>		
Syngenta Agro S.A.	Buenos Aires	100%
<b>Australia</b>		
Syngenta Australia Pty Limited	North Ryde	100%
<b>Bangladesh</b>		
Syngenta Bangladesh Limited	Dhaka	60%
<b>Brazil</b>		
Syngenta Proteção de Cultivos Ltda.	São Paulo	100%
Syngenta Seeds Ltda.	São Paulo	100%
Syngenta Comercial Agrícola Ltda.	São Paulo	100%
Dipagro Ltda.	Lucas de Rio Verde	100%
Agro Jangada Ltda.	Mato Grosso do Sul	100%
<b>Canada</b>		
Syngenta Canada Inc.	Guelph	100%
<b>China</b>		
Syngenta (China) Investment Company Limited	Shanghai	100%
<b>France</b>		
Syngenta France S.A.	Saint-Sauveur	100%
MAS Seeds S.A.	Haut-Mauco	40%
<b>Germany</b>		
Syngenta Agro GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100%
<b>Hungary</b>		
Syngenta Hungary Kft.	Budapest	100%
<b>India</b>		
Syngenta India Private Limited (formerly Syngenta India Limited)	Pune	100%
<b>Indonesia</b>		
PT Syngenta Indonesia	Jakarta	100%
<b>Italy</b>		
Syngenta Italia S.p.A.	Milano	100%
<b>Japan</b>		
Syngenta Japan K.K.	Tokyo	100%
<b>Mexico</b>		
Syngenta Agro, S.A. de C.V.	México City	100%
<b>Netherlands</b>		
Syngenta Seeds B.V.	Enkhuizen	100%
Syngenta Finance N.V.	Enkhuizen	100%
Syngenta Treasury N.V.	Enkhuizen	100%

## Notes to the Financial Statements of Syngenta AG

Country	Domicile	Capital and voting rights owned by Syngenta <sup>1</sup>
<b>Pakistan</b>		
Syngenta Pakistan Ltd.	Karachi	100%
<b>Panama</b>		
Syngenta Crop Protection S.A.	Panama City	100%
<b>Poland</b>		
Syngenta Polska Sp.z.o.o.	Warsaw	100%
<b>Romania</b>		
Syngenta Agro S.r.l.	Bucharest	100%
<b>Russian Federation</b>		
OOO Syngenta	Moscow	100%
<b>South Africa</b>		
Syngenta South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Centurion	100%
<b>Spain</b>		
Syngenta España S.A.	Madrid	100%
<b>Switzerland</b>		
Syngenta Crop Protection AG <sup>2</sup>	Basel	100%
Syngenta Crop Protection Monthey SA <sup>2</sup>	Monthey	100%
Syngenta Agro AG	Stein	100%
Syngenta Agroservices Asia AG <sup>2</sup>	Basel	100%
Syngenta Finance AG <sup>2</sup>	Basel	100%
Syngenta Participations AG <sup>2</sup>	Basel	100%
Syngenta South Asia AG <sup>2</sup>	Basel	100%
CIMO Compagnie industrielle de Monthey SA	Monthey	50%
<b>Turkey</b>		
Syngenta Tarim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Konak	100%
<b>Ukraine</b>		
Syngenta Limited Liability Company	Kiev	100%
<b>United Kingdom</b>		
Syngenta Limited	Bracknell	100%
Syngenta UK Limited	Fulbourn	100%
<b>USA</b>		
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC	Wilmington	100%
Syngenta Seeds, LLC	Wilmington	100%
Syngenta Wilmington Inc.	Wilmington	100%
Syngenta Corporation	Wilmington	100%
<b>Vietnam</b>		
Syngenta Vietnam Ltd.	Bien Hoa City	100%

<sup>1</sup> The capital and voting rights in 2023 have not changed compared to 2022. The following companies have been included in the list for 2023 because they reported sales in excess of USD 100 million in 2023: Dipagro Ltda., Agro Jangada Ltda.,

<sup>2</sup> Direct holding of Syngenta AG

#### 4. Equity

(USD million)	Share capital and legal reserves			Voluntary retained & available earnings			Total
	Share capital	From capital contribution	From retained earnings	Other reserves	Profit brought forward	Net income	
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	9	28	2	1,653	3,754	747	6,193
Appropriation of available earnings	-	-	-	-	747	(747)	-
Dividend payment	-	-	-	-	(400)	-	(400)
Net income of the period	-	-	-	-	-	472	472
<b>Balance at December 31, 2022</b>	9	28	2	1,653	4,101	472	6,265
Appropriation of available earnings	-	-	-	-	472	(472)	-
Dividend payment	-	-	-	-	(500)	-	(500)
Net income of the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,166	1,166
<b>Balance at December 31, 2023</b>	9	28	2	1,653	4,073	1,166	6,931

(CHF million)	Share capital and legal reserves			Voluntary retained & available earnings			Total	
	Share capital	From capital contribution	From retained earnings	Other reserves	Cumulative translation difference	Profit brought forward		Net income
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	9	27	2	1,506	(2)	3,421	680	5,643
Appropriation of available earnings	-	-	-	-	-	680	(680)	-
Translation difference	-	-	-	24	-	63	-	87
Dividend payment	-	-	-	-	-	(370)	-	(370)
Net income of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	437
<b>Balance at December 31, 2022</b>	9	27	2	1,530	(2)	3,794	437	5,797
Appropriation of available earnings	-	-	-	-	-	437	(437)	-
Translation difference	-	-	-	(122)	(69)	(338)	-	(529)
Dividend payment	-	-	-	-	-	(426)	-	(426)
Net income of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,059	1,059
<b>Balance at December 31, 2023</b>	9	27	2	1,408	(71)	3,467	1,059	5,901

At December 31, 2022 and 2023, Syngenta AG had 92,578,149 registered shares with par value of CHF 0.10 per share.

The structure of shareholders' equity on the Balance Sheet has been revised to conform with the updated Swiss statutory accounting requirements, effective January 1, 2023.

## 5. Contingent liabilities, Litigation matters & Other

### 5.1 Contingent liabilities

	Maximum amount December 31,				Amount in effect at December 31,			
	2023 (USD millions)	2023 (CHF millions)	2022 (USD millions)	2022 (CHF millions)	2023 (USD millions)	2023 (CHF millions)	2022 (USD millions)	2022 (CHF millions)
External borrowing activities:								
Euro medium-term notes and CHF bonds	2,462	2,062	2,611	2,407	2,462	2,062	2,611	2,407
US bonds <sup>1</sup>	1,185	993	2,185	2,014	1,185	993	2,185	2,014
Private placement notes	66	55	66	61	66	55	66	61
Commercial paper	2,500	2,094	2,500	2,305	-	-	-	-
Credit facilities and loans	6,164	5,163	5,677	5,233	2,081	1,743	1,825	1,683
Group treasury lending, borrowing, hedging and investing activities	39,011	32,675	36,059	33,239	18,391	15,405	17,410	16,049
Group treasury external hedging activities	94	79	9	9	94	79	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,482</b>	<b>43,121</b>	<b>49,107</b>	<b>45,268</b>	<b>24,279</b>	<b>20,337</b>	<b>24,106</b>	<b>22,223</b>

<sup>1</sup> Issued under Rule 144/Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933

#### External borrowing activities

Syngenta AG has fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis the due and punctual payment of the principal of and any premium and interest on the debt instruments issued by Syngenta Finance N.V., which is an indirect wholly-owned finance subsidiary, Syngenta Finance AG, which is a direct, wholly-owned finance subsidiary, and Syngenta Wilmington Inc., which is an indirect wholly-owned finance subsidiary. The guarantees rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated debt of the group. No other subsidiary of Syngenta AG guarantees such debt securities. Due to guaranteed intercompany on-lending of external borrowings, transactions with the same nature as external borrowings are listed more than once.

During the second quarter of 2023 Syngenta Finance N.V., a subsidiary of Syngenta AG, entered into a USD 300 million term loan with a third-party financial institution on the basis of a floating interest rate and a term of three years. The loan is guaranteed by Syngenta AG.

During the fourth quarter of 2023 Syngenta Crop Protection LLC, a subsidiary of Syngenta AG, entered into a Financing Program with a third-party financial institution under which the financial institution purchased a Bill of Exchange from a Syngenta customer which evidences payment of obligations owed to the customer by a Syngenta AG subsidiary. Syngenta AG guarantees the resulting obligation of the Syngenta AG subsidiary towards the financial institution for a maximum amount of USD 175 million (CHF 147 million) as at December 31, 2023 of which USD 173 million (CHF 145 million) are outstanding.

#### Group treasury - intercompany lending, borrowing, hedging and investing activities

Syngenta AG guarantees intercompany lending, borrowing and hedging activities as well as external investments for the Syngenta AG group for a maximum amount of USD 39,011 million (CHF 32,675 million) as at December 31, 2023, out of which USD 18,391 million (CHF 15,405 million) are outstanding as at December 31, 2023.

#### External hedging activities – financial instruments

External hedging activities refer to financial instruments where Syngenta Crop Protection AG is the contractual party hedging exposures arising in the Syngenta AG group with external counterparties.

These financial instruments are transacted under International Swap and Derivative Association (ISDA) contracts. In addition, for certain financial instruments positions, Credit Support Annex (CSA) contracts are in place under which cash is exchanged as collateral.

Syngenta AG guarantees the financial instruments transactions entered into under these ISDA contracts. The contingent liabilities related to these financial instruments are significantly limited by the credit risk mitigation measures applicable under the ISDA and the CSA contracts and amount to USD 94 million (CHF 79 million) as at December 31, 2023.

### 5.2 Litigation matters

Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters cannot be predicted with certainty. Consequently, it is reasonably possible that the final resolution of some of these matters could require Syngenta AG to make expenditures. Further, the range of amounts involved, as well as the period of time over which many of these expenditures may be made, cannot be reasonably estimated.

#### VIPTERA™

Beginning on September 12, 2014, several thousand lawsuits were filed against Syngenta in state and federal courts in the United States by plaintiffs seeking damages from Syngenta for commercializing its AGRISURE VIPTERA® (MIR162) and DURACADE™



## Notes to the Financial Statements of Syngenta AG

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corn seed in the United States without having obtained import approval from China for those products. In September 2017 plaintiffs and Syngenta reached a settlement to resolve all claims on behalf of all U.S. non-Viptera and Viptera producers as well as grain elevators and ethanol plants and the settlement is now final.

The settlement of the producer cases does not cover claims of the exporter plaintiffs such as Cargill, ADM, Louis Dreyfus, Trans Coastal Supply Company, Inc. ("Transcoastal"), The DeLong Company ("DeLong"), and Agribase International, Inc.. ADM and Syngenta reached in December 2017 a settlement of the Viptera litigation that ADM had brought against Syngenta in Louisiana Court. Louis Dreyfus and Syngenta reached a settlement in May 2019. Agribase and Syngenta reached a settlement in February 2020. Transcoastal and Syngenta reached a settlement in October 2020. On August 2, 2023, Syngenta and Cargill executed a settlement agreement regarding the Viptera litigation which Cargill had brought against Syngenta in Louisiana. As a result, Cargill's claims against Syngenta regarding its AGRISURE VIPTERA® and DURACADE™ corn seed have been dismissed. The United States District Court in Kansas has remanded the DeLong lawsuit for trial to the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, which has set a June 2024 trial date. Syngenta strongly believes that DeLong's claims are without merit and will vigorously defend the lawsuit.

In December 2015, a claim was filed in Ontario, Canada by a proposed representative plaintiff on behalf of a putative class comprising all farmers in Canada against Syngenta Canada Inc. and Syngenta AG seeking damages from Syngenta for commercializing its AGRISURE VIPTERA® (MIR162) and DURACADE™ corn seed in the North American corn market without having obtained import approval from China for those products. The causes of action referred to in the lawsuit include negligence and negligent misrepresentations. The allegations include claims that Syngenta actively misled farmers about the importance of the Chinese market, the timing and substance of the application for approval in China, its ability to channel VIPTERA™ corn into non-Chinese markets and its ability to contain the infiltration of VIPTERA™ corn to the North American corn supply. The proposed representative plaintiff is seeking on behalf of the putative class general and special damages of 300 million Canadian dollars (USD 226 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates), punitive and aggravated damages of 100 million Canadian dollars (USD 75 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates), the costs of distributing all monies awarded to class members, pre-judgment interest, and costs on a substantial indemnity basis. Syngenta's motion to strike this action was argued in April 2018, and on November 28, 2018, the judge dismissed the plaintiff's action in its entirety. The plaintiff appealed this decision. The appeal was heard in June 2019 and while the Court of Appeal denied plaintiff's appeal of the lower court's decision dismissing the claim as to the negligent misrepresentation and Competition Act claims, it granted the appeal as to the premature commercialization claim which would allow the lawsuit to continue as to that claim alone. Syngenta filed the documents necessary to seek leave to appeal the Court of Appeal's decision to the Supreme Court of Canada. On December 10, 2020, Syngenta's application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was denied. The parties proceeded to the certification stage of the proceeding. The motion for certification was heard on May 10-12, 2021. On September 29, 2021, the Superior Court certified the lawsuit. The certification decision was procedural and made no determination on the merits of the case. On January 15, 2024, the parties argued Syngenta's motion for summary judgment. We are awaiting the court's decision. Syngenta maintains this lawsuit is without merit and will continue to vigorously defend it.

On February 14, 2017, a similar action was filed in Quebec against Syngenta Canada Inc. and Syngenta AG. The Petitioners are seeking essentially the same relief as in the Ontario action on behalf of all corn producers conducting business in Quebec who sold corn for commercial purposes after November 18, 2013. They allege that Syngenta was negligent and engaged in illegal commercial practices, contrary to the Competition Act and the Civil Code of Quebec, and that damages (amount unspecified) will continue to accrue until the corn business between North America and China is re-established at the levels that existed before Syngenta's negligence occurred. Punitive damages, pre-judgment interest and costs are also claimed. Syngenta has entered an appearance in the action. No other steps have been taken. Syngenta is continuing to vigorously defend against the Canadian actions and strongly believes that they are without merit.

### Canada beekeeper lawsuits

In September 2014, a claim was filed in Ontario, Canada by two proposed representative members on behalf of a putative class comprising all beekeepers who have owned or continue to own and operate honey producing, pollinating, and/or queen bee rearing businesses in Canada since January 1, 2006, against a number of Syngenta legal entities together with certain entities of a second manufacturer of neonicotinoid insecticides. Plaintiffs allege negligence through the sale by that manufacturer and by Syngenta of products containing such insecticides in the knowledge that they would be injurious to bees and by virtue of misrepresentations and concealment relating thereto. Plaintiffs claim 400 million Canadian dollars (USD 302 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates) general and 50 million Canadian dollars (USD 38 million at December 31, 2023, exchange rates) punitive damages. The pleadings in the Ontario proceedings were subsequently amended by plaintiffs' counsel to add waiver of tort and unlawful conspiracy to the single cause of action, negligence, which was previously pleaded. Both of the additional causes of action are ancillary to and largely dependent on the negligence claim. The class has not yet been authorized.

In October 2014, a Motion for Authorization was filed by the same firm of plaintiffs' counsel in Montréal, Quebec seeking permission to bring a similar class proceeding in that province. The proposed representative plaintiff operates a family business specialized in the breeding of queen bees. The Quebec litigation closely resembles the original Ontario lawsuit claiming negligence except that, rather than a nationwide class, it alleges a class limited to Quebec. At this early stage damages are unspecified. The Motion for Authorization was argued in November 2017. The Quebec class has been authorized on August 20, 2018, and notices have been sent to potential class members. Plaintiffs' motion to add Syngenta AG as a defendant has been granted.

Syngenta will defend these lawsuits, the claims in which are without foundation.

### Paraquat Parkinson's disease litigation

Since September 2017, approximately 7,300 lawsuits, including more than 900 lawsuits that have been voluntarily dismissed or otherwise resolved, have been filed against Syngenta in state and federal courts in the United States by plaintiffs seeking damages from Syngenta arising from their use of or exposure to Syngenta's paraquat products. Plaintiffs allege that their use or exposure to Syngenta's paraquat products has caused them to develop Parkinson's disease and/or kidney disease. The cases name Syngenta

## Notes to the Financial Statements of Syngenta AG

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AG, Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, and Syngenta Seeds, and variously name other alleged distributors of paraquat as additional defendants.

While the counts raised in each complaint differ slightly by plaintiff and jurisdiction, they tend to include: (1) Strict Liability - Design Defect; (2) Strict Liability - Failure to Warn; (3) Negligence; (4) Public Nuisance; (5) Violation of Consumer Fraud & Deceptive Business Practices Acts; (6) Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability; and (7) Punitive Damages. Certain suits also include claims by the spouses of individuals with Parkinson's disease for Loss of Consortium. The pending state court cases are in California, Delaware, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia. The pending federal court cases were filed in various U.S. District Courts, though the majority of new cases are being filed directly in the Southern District of Illinois as part of the pending Multi-District Litigation.

Multi-District Litigation (MDL). On June 7, 2021, the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation determined that consolidation is appropriate and that the pending federal court actions would be transferred to the Southern District of Illinois for pre-trial purposes. The first Case Management Order, issued June 10, 2021, stayed all responsive pleading and related deadlines for the coordinated cases. The Court also appointed a Special Master to oversee discovery.

On February 14, 2022, the Court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss as to all public nuisance claims and certain state consumer protection claims and denied the motions to dismiss as to the other causes of action without prejudice. On April 13, 2022, Syngenta submitted answers in sixteen potential bellwether cases identified by the Court. On the same date, the Court selected six of those bellwether plaintiffs for further case-specific discovery; that discovery has been completed. On August 17, 2022, the Court selected 20 additional plaintiffs and ordered limited discovery and depositions in each of those cases to collect representative data and evaluate claims. On July 28, 2023, the parties completed summary judgment and briefing, challenging the admissibility of expert opinions, and a hearing on those motions was held from August 21-24, 2023. At the conclusion of the hearing, the MDL court canceled the trial scheduled to begin in October 2023 and no additional deadlines for the bellwethers are currently set. On January 22, 2024, the Court ordered additional limited discovery of 25 plaintiffs. Since that order, the Court has ordered discovery of additional replacement plaintiffs in response to dismissals filed by some of the plaintiffs selected in the January 22, 2024 and dismissals filed by replacement plaintiffs.

Illinois State Court Claims. Two additional cases are pending in Illinois state courts, and Syngenta has filed its answers as to both following denial of its motions to dismiss. The cases are in Vermillion and St. Clair County, Illinois. Discovery is in progress in the St. Clair County suit. In January 2023, the plaintiff in the Vermillion County case passed away, and the plaintiff's family is in the process of setting up the plaintiff's estate.

California Consolidated Proceeding. Beginning in April 2019, plaintiffs in California state court filed complaints against Syngenta AG and Syngenta Crop Protection LLC and variously name Chevron USA, Inc., Growmark, Inc., and/or Wilbur-Ellis Company, LLC (or subsidiaries and/or affiliates thereof) as additional defendants. The ten California cases filed in 2019 were consolidated for pre-trial purposes. Defendants demurred to the complaints in the consolidated California cases on the grounds of federal preemption and primary jurisdiction. Defendants' demurrer was denied by order dated December 23, 2019, except as to Count IV (the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act claim), which was dismissed, and on January 21, 2020, Syngenta filed its answers in the consolidated California cases. On December 7, 2021, the Court entered an order coordinating the state court proceedings with the MDL. On March 15, 2022, the Court selected four bellwether plaintiffs. The parties have completed summary judgment and briefing, challenging the admissibility of expert opinions, though no hearing on those motions has been held. The first state court trial was scheduled to begin on January 8, 2024, but that trial date has been adjourned.

Pennsylvania State Court Claims. On May 10, 2022, the court in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania issued an order coordinating the pending Pennsylvania state court actions for pre-trial proceedings. On June 6, 2022, the Court issued a case management order temporarily staying all responsive pleading deadlines and dispositive motions until further order of the Court; discovery deadlines have also been stayed while additional conferences occur. On December 12, 2022, Syngenta submitted its preliminary objections to plaintiffs proposed long form complaint. On November 9, 2023, the Court entered a Case Management Order which set out a schedule for bellwether selection, discovery, and motions practice, and scheduled the first trial to begin in April 2025.

Delaware State Court Claims. Approximately 34 cases have been filed in Delaware on behalf of approximately 175 plaintiffs. Defendants filed motions to dismiss, which were argued on January 5, 2024. No case schedule has been set, nor has the case been formally consolidated.

Washington State Court Claim. On November 23, 2021, one of the pending Washington state court cases, Smith v. Syngenta AG, et al., was dismissed with prejudice in response to Syngenta's motion to dismiss. The plaintiff appealed the dismissal, and on January 30, 2023, the Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the case for further proceedings. Discovery is currently underway, and a trial has been set for October 7, 2024.

Canadian Litigation. Lawsuits alleging that Syngenta's paraquat products to have caused their Parkinson's disease have been filed by plaintiffs seeking class certification in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. The Plaintiffs proceeded first in Quebec seeking to authorize a national class. Syngenta opposed the motion, and maintained that if authorized, the class should be limited to Quebec. The authorization motion was heard June 6, 2022, and a Quebec only class was authorized on July 27, 2022. In February 2023, the court granted the plaintiff's motion to discontinue the Ontario proceeding to pursue the action in British Columbia. In British Columbia, the plaintiff's certification motion was argued November 27 to December 1, 2023, and a decision is pending.

### Federal Trade Commission and related litigation

On September 29, 2022, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") and ten states filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina against Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Syngenta Corporation, Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC., and Corteva, Inc. alleging violations of federal and state antitrust laws. The allegations cover what the complaint asserts are "many years," and involve the distributor loyalty programs of Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC. and Corteva, Inc. and claim that the programs are used to exclude generic competition. The complaint sought to enjoin the defendants from engaging in the alleged unlawful conduct, now and in the future, regarding all crop protection products and active ingredients. The complaint further sought

## Notes to the Financial Statements of Syngenta AG

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unspecified monetary and other equitable relief, as well as civil penalties on behalf of the state plaintiffs under their respective state laws, and costs including attorneys' fees. Additional complaints were subsequently filed in the federal courts in Indiana, North Carolina, and Mississippi by individuals against the Syngenta entities, Corteva, Inc. and other unrelated parties alleging violations of federal and state antitrust laws as well as other statutes and common law ("the Individual Lawsuits"). The allegations involved the loyalty programs which were the subject of the FTC complaint. The Individual Lawsuits seek class certification and compensatory and treble damages (as yet unspecified) as well as injunctive relief, costs, attorneys' fees and post and pre-judgment interest.

On December 12, 2022, Syngenta filed a motion to dismiss the FTC complaint. Following the filing, the FTC amended its complaint in an effort to address the deficiencies pointed out in Syngenta's motion. The amended complaint also added two additional states as plaintiffs, bringing the total number of state plaintiffs to twelve. Syngenta has filed a revised motion to dismiss directed at the amended complaint. On December 30, 2022, the state of Arkansas filed a separate lawsuit in federal court in Arkansas modeled on the FTC complaint.

Plaintiffs in some of the Individual Lawsuits moved the United States Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation (the "JPML") to transfer and consolidate the Individual Lawsuits in the Southern District of Indiana (the "MDL Motion"). Syngenta and other defendants filed a response to the MDL Motion requesting that the JPML instead transfer all Individual Lawsuits to the Middle District of North Carolina. The JPML held a hearing on the MDL Motion on January 26, 2023. On February 6, 2023, the JPML issued an order centralizing the Individual Lawsuits in the Middle District of North Carolina. The individual plaintiffs and Syngenta agreed that briefing on Syngenta's motion to dismiss the private plaintiffs' lawsuits will wait until after a decision on the motion to dismiss the FTC lawsuit. Syngenta filed a motion to transfer the Arkansas lawsuit to the MDL. On January 17, 2024, that motion was denied.

Syngenta's motion to dismiss the FTC complaint was argued on December 2, 2023. The motion was denied on January 12, 2024. Accordingly, we anticipate discovery in the FTC litigation to commence soon and briefing to commence in the private plaintiffs' lawsuits.

Syngenta believes that the allegations of these complaints are totally without merit and will continue to defend the lawsuits.

### 5.3 Other

In a Deed of Guarantee dated December 6, 2017, Syngenta AG guaranteed to Syngenta Pensions Trustee Limited (the "Fund"), that if Syngenta Limited, or other Syngenta affiliates ("Employers"), which participate in the Fund, do not pay punctually amounts they owe to the Fund, then Syngenta AG will pay that amount instead of the Employers.

In a Deed of Guarantee dated December 23, 2019, Syngenta AG guaranteed to Jealott's Hill Unit Trust the rental payments for part of the Jealott's Hill research station to be paid by Syngenta Limited.

In a Deed of Guarantee dated December 23, 2021, Syngenta AG guaranteed to the Bankers Commercial Corporation, California, lease payments for Greensboro to be paid by Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, Delaware.

In a Deed of Guarantee dated November 1, 2023, Syngenta AG guaranteed to SYOMNE001 LLC, Delaware, the rental payments and other monetary payment obligations for leased property in Omaha, NE to be paid by Syngenta Crop Protection LLC.

In a Deed of Guarantee dated November 1, 2023, Syngenta AG guaranteed to SYNAID001 LLC, Delaware, the rental payments and other monetary payment obligations for leased property in Nampa, ID to be paid by Syngenta Seeds LLC.

In a Deed of Guarantee dated November 1, 2023, Syngenta AG guaranteed to SYGLCA001 LLC, Delaware, the rental payments and other monetary payment obligations for leased property in Glenn, CA to be paid by Syngenta Seeds LLC.

In a Deed of Guarantee dated November 1, 2023, Syngenta AG guaranteed to SYMAIL001 LLC, Delaware, the rental payments and other monetary payment obligations for leased property in Malta, IL to be paid by Syngenta Seeds LLC.

In a Deed of Guarantee dated November 1, 2023, Syngenta AG guaranteed to SYWOCA001 LLC, Delaware, the rental payments and other monetary payment obligations for leased property in Woodland, CA to be paid by Syngenta Seeds LLC.

Syngenta AG is part of a group of Swiss entities of Syngenta which are jointly and severally liable for the whole Swiss VAT amount due to the Swiss Tax authorities by this group.

## 6. Full-time equivalents

Syngenta AG does not have any employees.

## 7. Subsequent events

No events occurred between the balance sheet date and the date on which these financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors that would require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

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## Appropriation of Available Earnings of Syngenta AG

	2023 (USD millions)	2023 (CHF millions)
<b>Available earnings:</b>		
Balance brought forward from previous year	4,073	3,467
Net profit of the year	1,166	1,059
<b>Total available earnings</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>4,526</b>
Appropriation of available earnings:		
Full amount of the available earnings to be carried forward		
<b>Total available earnings after appropriation</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>4,526</b>



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## **Report of the Statutory Auditor to the General Meeting of Syngenta AG, Basel**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Syngenta AG (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, and the income statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements (pages 80 to 89) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law, together with the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Other Information**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the financial report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the stand-alone financial statements of the company and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We further confirm that the proposed appropriation of available earnings complies with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG AG

Marc Stadelmann  
Licensed Audit Expert  
Auditor in Charge

Artem Chumakov

Basel, 25 March 2024

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