FTI Consulting GHG Emissions Methodology – 2018-2020

Direct – Scope 1 Emissions

- FTI Consulting owns one vehicle located in Bowie, MD. The vehicle was estimated to have used 300 gallons of gasoline per year in 2018 and 2019 and 150 gallons of gasoline in 2020. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA") online greenhouse gas equivalencies calculator was used to determine the appropriate emissions.
- FTI Consulting owns a facility generator located in Bowie, MD. This equipment was estimated to have been used for 8.8 hours in 2018, 5.5 hours in 2019 and 7.1 hours in 2020 for maintenance purposes. The EPA's online greenhouse gas equivalencies calculator was used to determine the appropriate emissions based on consumption of 20 gallons per hour.

Leased Offices – Scope 2 Emissions

- FTI Consulting attempted to obtain actual electricity consumption data from landlords for all leased office locations globally. Electricity consumption data was consolidated in kilowatt-hour ("kWh") format using three methods: utility bill, pro rata share and modeling.
- International Energy Agency ("IEA") emission factors were applied to electricity consumption data for all FTI Consulting office locations to create Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions via CO2e (in metric tons). The CO2e emissions data for each FTI Consulting office location were added together to develop an aggregate GHG emission amount in CO2e (in metric tons) per year.
- Actual electricity consumption data using the utility bill method and pro rata share method was received for approximately 49% of FTI Consulting's office locations, which represents approximately 87% of FTI Consulting's headcount as of December 31, 2020.
    - **Utility bill method**: Actual electricity consumption from FTI Consulting office space was provided directly from the utility bill.
    - **Pro rata share method**: Actual electricity consumption of the entire building was provided from the utility bill, of which FTI Consulting allocated its appropriate percentage of total consumption by determining the percentage of space FTI Consulting occupies in the building and applying that percentage to the total electricity consumption.
- Where actual electricity consumption data was not available, the modeling method was used to calculate electricity consumption for the remaining 51% of FTI Consulting's office locations, representing 13% of FTI Consulting's headcount as of December 31, 2020.
    - **Modeling method**: Average kWh per square feet multipliers were developed from actual consumption data and applied to each FTI Consulting office location based on footprint using square feet of occupancy. Footprints were estimated for FTI Consulting office locations where leased premises footprint were not available (i.e., serviced office locations).

- At the end of fiscal year 2019, FTI Consulting completed the migration of its North America data center to the cloud. This strategic carbon reduction measure made the Company's server infrastructure over 90% virtualized. The emissions associated with the North America data center were reported under Scope 2 emissions in 2018, 2019 and 2020. The Company plans to assess emissions resulting from cloud computing services and report it under Scope 3 emissions in future years.

Business Travel – Scope 3 Emissions

- Business travel is the most significant source of Scope 3 GHG emissions relevant to FTI Consulting's operations, with data for the calculation of such emissions readily available through FTI Consulting's travel portal records.
- FTI Consulting engaged Atmosfair, an independent non-profit organization based in Germany, to provide emissions reporting for business travel captured on FTI Consulting's travel portal consisting of flight, car, rail and hotel.
- CO2e emissions are calculated according to VDR standard methodology for determining CO_2 emissions, which was developed by the German Business Travel Association. The VDR standard methodology is consistent with the GHG Protocol, while also addressing certain travel calculations at a more detailed level compared to the standard developed by the GHG Protocol.