FMC Corp - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

FMC Corporation is an agricultural science company serving global agricultural markets by providing innovative solutions, applications and quality products for more than a century. FMC employs approximately 6,200 people throughout the world. FMC's 2021 revenue totaled approximately USD$ 5.05 billion. FMC's product line helps meet the food and nutrient needs of a growing population as it provides innovative and cost-effective solutions to enhance crop yields and quality by controlling a broad spectrum of insects, weeds and diseases, and non-agricultural solutions for pest control. Sustainability is an enduring, fundamental part of FMC's structure, built into who we are as a company. We continue to integrate sustainability into our innovation, operations, and business practices, which strengthens our business performance and aligns with our corporate strategy. With our customers' use of our products and changes to our business operations, we are addressing six of the world's "major global challenges" that are among society's most profound concerns and have significant implications. They are 1) Food Expectations: Food and crop production must meet the basic needs of a rapidly growing population and socio-economically diverse population that seek a wider array of nutritional options. 2) Health and Safety Expectations: The need for reduced worker exposure, control of pests known to negatively impact human health. 3) Environmental Consciousness: Growing interest in natural and benign materials is driving the need for new, improved, bio-based products that reduce environmental impacts. 4) Climate Change: Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is a necessary step in mitigating climate-warming trends. 5) Scarce Resources: To cope with limited availability of fresh water, energy and other essential resources, we must carefully manage them and use more renewable alternatives. 6) Land Competition: Urbanization to accommodate a growing population and poor land management techniques limit the amount of arable land available for agriculture, which intensifies the need to increase farmland productivity and crop yields. Each of these challenges shapes the way FMC does business. FMC recently launched its new sustainability platform, *Greater than Green* that accelerates the company's goals on climate change, food security, conservation and social justice. Among 11 strategic imperatives, FMC is committed to achieving absolute net-zero greenhouse emissions by 2035, recently submitting near-term 2030 emissions reduction targets to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5°C. Beyond net-zero, FMC also seeks to achieve 100% implementation of sustainable water practices, use of renewable energy, and waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. FMC has been reporting its GHG emissions and mitigation strategy to CDP since 2016. FMC has detailed the business risks and opportunities we have due to climate change and its impacts in our CDP climate change reports. FMC representatives may from time to time make written or oral statements that are "forward-looking" and provide other historical information. Such statements are based on our current views and assumptions regarding future events, future business conditions and the outlook for FMC based on currently available information. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from any results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. We wish to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
Brazil
Canada
China
Denmark
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Italy
Pakistan
Russian Federation
Singapore
Thailand
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-CH0.7

(C-CH0.7) Which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Bulk organic chemicals

Please select

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Please select

Other chemicals

Specialty chemicals

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US3024913036

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	The highest responsibility for climate-related initiatives is the Chairperson of the Board of Director's Sustainability Committee. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address climate-related issues and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, The Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least three outside, independent members of the board, one of whom shall be the Chairperson. Currently, there are five members of the Sustainability Committee. The Committee and its Chairperson are nominated by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and elected annually at the organizational meeting of the Board. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation. The written charter includes: • Providing guidance on sustainability issues and assist in integration of sustainability into the business strategy and operations, including climate related risks and opportunities •Conducting an annual self-assessment of risks and opportunities related to climate change •Monitoring FMC's Sustainability Program that also includes environmental sustainability, program development and advancement, goals and objectives, and progress toward achieving those objectives •Monitoring FMC's EHS progress •Monitoring FMC's programs against American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care initiative related to climate change. The Sustainability Committee is assisted by FMC's internal Executive Sustainability Council that meets quarterly, that decides to review sustainability and climate related goals, risks and opportunities, various reporting responsibilities and discusses sustainability scorecards. FMC's governance process includes review and approval of sustainability goals by the Sustainability Committee prior to making a public commitment, and the decision to review and approve is led by the Chairperson. Consistent with this process, FMC's Net-Zero 2035 GHG emissions goal was presented to both the Executive Sustainability Council and Sustainability Committee for review and approval prior to FMC commitment, which serves as an example of a decision made by the Chairperson.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues Other, please specify (Reviewing and approving annual Sustainability Commitments)	<Not Applicable>	The highest governance body responsible for climate-related initiatives at FMC is the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee. This committee was established when sustainability was formalized at FMC in 2011. The committee meets four times per year to review and direct climate change related sustainability programs and submit summary reports to the full Board of Directors. The Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Committee") is composed of five outside members of the Board, one of whom is the Chairperson. The Committee's scope encompasses FMC's safety, environmental and sustainability programs as these were found to be important in the Materiality Assessment of the company. It reviews these programs (objectives, plans, and performance) and recommends actions, as necessary, to ensure continuous performance improvement and alignment with constituent expectations (both internal and external). The Committee also monitors program goals in light of market, environmental and social trends and expectations. The Committee meets as scheduled by its Chairperson, at a minimum, four times per year. Assisting the Committee is the Chief Sustainability Officer, who serves as the Committee's executive secretary. The executive secretary prepares the agenda and the reports that result from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Committee the changes in sustainability metrices related to climate change resulting from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. She also assists the Chairman in preparing reports to be submitted to the Board. The Committee conducts a charter review and self-assessment of its performance annually.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Experience on sustainability issues or managed organization with significant environmental, health or safety issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Environment/ Sustainability manager *The Environment/Sustainability Manager, internally known as Global Director of Sustainability, Strategic Impact.*	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities *Global Director of Sustainability, Strategic Impact heads the Corporate Sustainability Org. that includes Sustainability Engineer, ESG Program Manager, and ESG Reporting Specialist and manages day to day activities related to sustainability. The Global Director also heads the External Sustainability Advisory Council.*	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Sustainability committee *Internally known as Executive Sustainability Council and comprises of Executives of the company*	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO): Responsible for smooth functioning of the corporation, including the Sustainability program at FMC. The CEO is also a passionate spokesperson for the Sustainability initiatives internal and external to FMC.

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO): A member of FMC's executive leadership and has the overall responsibility of leading and managing Sustainability related programs throughout the Corporation. The CSO communicates directly with the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee on sustainability and climate change four times a year. The CSO also appraises the Board on the feedback from FMC's external sustainability advisory council, diversity and inclusion initiatives.

The Global Director of Sustainability, Strategic Impact: Oversees the implementation and integration of sustainability at FMC. The Director reports to the CSO. The Global Director of Sustainability, Strategic Impact collaborates with the Vice President of Operations and FMC's Operations, Human Resource and R&D directors to develop and ensure the achievement of FMC's 2025, 2027 and 2030 safety, environmental, innovation and social metrics and targets. Additionally, this individual manages the Corporate Sustainability Group, who collects, verifies and audits FMC's metrics for innovation, business practices, and environment (energy, water, greenhouse gas emissions and waste). The Global Sustainability Group works cross-functionally to monitor the implementation of FMC's sustainability programs globally.

The Executive Sustainability Council: Includes Vice Presidents and executives from Manufacturing, EHS, R&D, Regulatory, Marketing and Sales, Communications, Procurement, Human Resources, Legal and Government Affairs. The Council meets four times a year to review progress on goals, new initiatives, commitments and challenges. It recommends actions, as necessary, to ensure continuous performance improvement and alignment with constituent expectations (both internal and external).

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Climate -related issues and management decisions are tied to incentives

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	FMC's executive officers and vice presidents, including those who are members of FMC's executive team are encouraged to include sustainability-related targets, like greenhouse gas emissions and energy reductions, in their annual performance indicators. FMC has developed aggressive climate goals, including net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2035, and also seeks 100% implementation of sustainable water practices, use of renewable energy, and waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. Given that FMC made significant changes in emissions accounting methodology and boundary in 2021, FMC has reset 2021 as the baseline emissions year.
Procurement manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Supply chain engagement	FMC Procurement tracks projects that may have a "Potential Sustainability Advantage", The categories are Energy Usage, Packaging Reduction, Emissions Reductions, Reuse/Recycle Substitutions, Waste Reduction and Water Usage. The results are reviewed and recognized by Management for making a contribution to support our Sustainability goals.
Buyers/purchasers	Monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement	FMC Procurement tracks projects that may have a "Potential Sustainability Advantage", The categories are Energy Usage, Packaging Reduction, Emissions Reductions, Reuse/Recycle Substitutions, Waste Reduction and Water Usage. The results are reviewed and recognized by Management for making a contribution to support our Sustainability goals.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Other (please specify) (General Sustainability Engagement)	The office of the CSO has a dedicated communications team. As part of this team, regularly communications are provided to the corporation which includes recognition of sustainability teams and projects across the globe. These are then highlighted in our monthly newsletter as well as uploaded to the internal FMC intranet site. The goal is to inform and engage FMC's international workforce on programs and initiatives related to sustainability at FMC. Employees and stakeholders can submit information to the dedicated communications team on how they are creating a more sustainable future within and outside of FMC.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	10	
Long-term	10	20	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

FMC assesses risks using impact, likelihood, and strength of controls definitions defined by the Risk Council (composed of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, CEO, CFO, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, President/Chief Operating Officer, and Head of Risk, Control and Audit) to arrive at “enterprise” level risks, i.e. those risks are considered substantive if they are estimated to have a financial impact of $50 million or more of EBIT.

Impact: Considers the *consequences of an event*, separate from the likelihood that the event will actually occur. Impact ratings *consider risk and control activities in place* and whether they operate effectively. FMC rates impact on a five-point scale with level of 1 (Minor) to 5 (Critical). The level of impact is determined by the effect on net income, working capital as well as non-financial indicators such as business disruption, legal and/or regulatory compliance and reputational impact.

Likelihood: Considers the probability of an event occurring over the next five years, given both the inherent probability and the preventive measures in place. FMC rates likelihood on a five-point scale with level of 1 (Remote) to 5 (Likely).

Strength of Controls: Considers the strength of the control environment. The control environment is broken down by various types of preventative and detective measures. The strength of controls can be directly influenced by the business and can be improved with increased attentions in these areas. FMC assigns a rating of 1 (inadequate) through 5 (strong) to assess these controls.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Description of the process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact: FMC's Risk, Control and Audit Group (RC&A), who leads the company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, conducts a company-wide enterprise risk assessment to report on FMC's exposure to risk factors (generally disclosed in our 10-K). The assessment process includes engaging with business functions globally on issues including risks/opportunities associated with climate change. Assessment findings are reported to the Risk Council and FMC's executive leadership four times a year, and Board of Directors annually. Quarterly-RC&A group meetings review key risks with the Risk Council, which is composed of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, CEO, CFO, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, President/Chief Operating Officer, and Head of Risk, Control and Audit. FMC's Risk Council is responsible for ensuring good risk governance, defining strategic risks through impact and likelihood assessments, and monitoring risk assessment processes in strategic planning, business/capital planning and M&A. Separately, on an asset level, RC&A conducts an annual risk assessment for our manufacturing sites and physical assets for impact of climate change, among other topics, on our operations. It has a review process for potential natural catastrophes and possible sources of risks, which are generally disclosed in our 10-K. In addition, the Corporate Sustainability Group conducts a materiality assessment every two years that quantitatively and qualitatively analyses material issues. They conduct interviews with employees with a deep understanding of our business for climate change and other material issues to FMC. They also conduct a survey asking internal and external stakeholders to rank environmental sustainability issues based on each issue's perceived impact on and importance to FMC. The 2020 survey had over 100 respondents, representing non-government organizations, customers, suppliers, foundations, trade associations and employees. The outcomes of the survey were reported to FMC's executive leadership team, Sustainability Steering Committee, Board Sustainability Team and on our sustainability website (https://www.fmc.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-data-and-reporting). The next materiality assessment is currently underway and will be completed by December 2022. These results will be communicated on our website as well as in our annual Sustainability Report. Another process that FMC uses to understand and address climate-related risks, is the data collection, management, and tracking towards progress of our Net-Zero 2035 GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3), water use and waste generated and disposed. FMC obtained third-party assurance on its 2021 data on energy, GHG emissions, waste disposed and water use at high-risk areas. FMC's sites collect and report this data to the Sustainability Group, ensuring FMC is able to measure its environmental impact. As part of the mitigation strategy around GHG emissions, FMC is committed to the SBTi Net-Zero standard. In addition, to further assess our risks within our operations, the Sustainability Group annually reviews our high- risk water locations and has committed to implementing good water stewardship practices at all of our operating sites by 2035. Energy audits are also performed at FMC facilities and results are applied at other sites as needed. The Sustainability Group manages the company's energy consumption, GHG emissions, water use and waste generation data. FMC obtained third-party assurance on its 2020 data on energy, GHG emissions, waste disposed and water use at high-risk areas. FMC's sites collect and report this data to the Sustainability Group, ensuring FMC is able to measure its environmental impact. The Sustainability Group conducts water risk assessments and energy audits at FMC facilities and results are applied at other sites as needed. Beyond FMC's ERM processes, to further identify and assess climate related risks and opportunities, FMC utilizes TCFD aligned transition scenario (considering FMC's direct operations and entire value chain) and physical scenario (considering FMC's direct operations) analysis considering to identify climate-related risks and opportunities under the IEA SDS, IEA Net Zero roadmap, and RCP 8.5 scenario. FMC is in the process of expanding the Scenarios to include RCP4.5 as well as IEA STEPS and CPS. These risks are summarized in 2.3a and 2.4a, and the process is described in 3.2a. The results from this scenario analysis will be incorporated into our overall risk management process.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	FMC is a part of the agriculture industry, which is subject to climate-related regulation that directly influences our operations and customers. Therefore, as part of FMC's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes, we evaluate current regulatory systems to ensure that we implement appropriate actions to mitigate associated risks or take advantage of potential business opportunities. We have also undergone scenario analysis to better understand the impact of regulatory climate risks on our business. Example: FMC is currently subject to the European Union (EU) Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), which has a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43 percent by 2030 from 2005 emission levels. Phase IV (2021-2030) of the EU ETS is currently in effect and the emissions allowances decline by 2.2 percent annually and FMC's Ronland, Denmark plant is subject to the EU ETS. Our three manufacturing sites located in the EU will continue to be subject to the EU ETS and the new emissions limits in Phase IV may increase costs at this plant, depending on the new EU-wide emissions cap and the cost of procuring allowances.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	As part of FMC's ERM processes and scenario analysis, we evaluate emerging regulatory systems to understand potential associated risks or business opportunities that may emerge if they are implemented. An example of this is around climate-related regulations. As more regions and countries chart pathways to limit the impacts of climate change, climate-related regulation is emerging globally, including in areas where both FMC as well as customers have direct operations. Example: FMC has operations in China, where the country launched a national carbon trading market in 2021, which will be the largest in the world once it is fully implemented. General environmental regulations in China and the country's cap-and-trade program are designed to improve air quality and the environment and they are quickly becoming more prevalent throughout the country. Depending on how additional countries implement cap and trade in the long-term, FMC could potentially need to increase capital investment in emission reduction technology to reduce its GHG emissions. FMC is taking steps to lower our energy and emissions impact through our Net-Zero GHG reduction goals across our entire value chain, which will limit our exposure to carbon pricing schemes. However, due to the potential impact of these regulations, these risks are considered in our ERM process as well as during our climate-related scenario analysis process.
Technology	Relevant, always included	FMC's ability to compete successfully depends in part upon our ability to maintain a superior technological capability and to continue to identify, develop and commercialize new and innovative, high value-added products for existing and future customers. Climate change may impact markets in which we sell our products. For example, our markets are affected by climatic conditions, which could adversely impact pest infestations and crop pricing. Drought may reduce the need for fungicides, which could result in fewer sales and greater unsold inventories in the market, whereas excessive rain could lead to increased plant disease or weed growth with growers requiring different pest management needs. A lack of investment in technological solutions that meet customer demands due to changing market conditions represents a risk to FMC. Therefore, as part of our climate-risk and scenario analysis process, we assessed technology risks, as well as corresponding opportunities. Example: Target product concepts drive our Discovery work; these product concepts reflect key market needs and grower challenges around the world, including the potential impacts of climate change. Our investment in R&D focus on synthetic and biological crop protection chemistry. In 2021, we dedicated 97 percent of our R&D spend to developing sustainably advantaged products. We're developing a diversity of technologies to give farmers choices for what they want and need. It is important for FMC to place a high priority on developing sustainably advantaged products to ensure that products coming out of our pipeline are addressing climate related risks and are efficacious against target pests without creating any undue risks to human health and the environment while meeting applicable regulatory criteria. We are increasing our impact through Precision Agriculture technologies, including a new predictive insect modelling platform that helps growers more precisely apply crop protection products If FMC's technology or product reformulations fall short or do not deliver on customer expectations around carbon intensity, circularity, and other sustainability considerations, we could experience reduced demand for products. Therefore, these risks are considered in our ERM process as well as during our climate-related scenario analysis process
Legal	Relevant, always included	FMC is subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign environmental and safety laws, regulations, directives, rules and ordinances concerning, among other things, emissions in the air, discharges to land and water, and the generation, handling, treatment, disposal of hazardous waste and other materials. FMC's EHS Policy specifically states that we will comply with all EHS laws and regulations, which includes any regulations associated with climate change. We take our environmental responsibilities very seriously, but there is a risk of environmental impact inherent in our manufacturing operations and transportation of chemicals. Any substantial liability for environmental damage could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. As such, the evaluation of this risk is included in the ERM annual risk assessment process. Example: Specifically, FMC is currently regulated under the EU ETS and as climate-related legislation is increasingly enacted in regions and countries where we operate, we will be required to meet these regulatory requirements. Not only is this a regulatory risk, but failure to comply with such systems could pose a legal risk to FMC. In order to limit exposure to subsequent legal risks that could arise from climate-related regulation, FMC is taking steps to limit the emissions impact of our operations. FMC is committed to achieving absolute net-zero greenhouse emissions by 2035, recently submitting near-term 2030 emissions reduction targets to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5°C.
Market	Relevant, always included	FMC is a part of the agriculture industry, where changing market conditions due to climate change is and will continue to impact the industry as a whole. The evaluation of this risk is included in the ERM annual risk assessment process. We have also undergone climate-related scenario analysis to better understand the impact of market climate risks on our business. Agricultural practices and land conditions in geographic locations may change due to climate change (e.g., drought, wildfire, rain, etc.). Understanding these potential changes is vital to FMC's business it takes years from discovery to registration of a new crop protection solution. FMC is always evaluating sustainability and climate-change throughout our R&D processes to not just mitigate, but adapt to climactic changes. Example: An example of land changes due to climate change is under the RCP8.5 Scenario (performed as part of scenario analysis) and the suitable land area shift between the 2020s and 2050s for three of our largest market shares by sales revenue, including Brazil Cotton, Brazil Sugarcane and USA Soybean. The suitable land area shifts result in a potential reduction of 1%, 26% and 6% in suitable land for each market, respectively. Such market shifts, which could be impacted by physical climate risks, pose a potential risk to FMC through reduced demand for our products. Therefore, these risks are considered in our ERM process as well as during our climate-related scenario analysis process.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Climate change and its impacts have the potential to change customer preferences for FMC products and/or services. People are increasingly concerned about the environment and social impact that companies' products and operations have on the environment. These expectations from consumers flow back to the grower, who is now expected to product more food on the same amount of land, with lower carbon emissions. In the future, some consumers' preferences could change, and they could prefer to support products, technologies and companies that they perceive as "friendlier" and/or less impactful on the environment. Not meeting these customer and consumer expectations could pose a reputational risk to FMC that has the potential to impact our business. Therefore, these risks are considered in our ERM process as well as during our climate-related scenario analysis process. Example: The potential risks associated with changing consumer behavior depend on the time frame and extent to which consumers decide to switch to products they perceive as "greener" or more "climate-friendly" because of increased concern for society's negative impacts on the environment. Negative shareholder perceptions could lead to a reduction in capital availability, especially as new methods of measuring climate action emerge. The financial impacts on FMC will also depend on our product portfolio and our ability to adapt our products with changing consumer behavior. To mitigate our potential exposure to reputational risks related to the "greenness" of our products, FMC is committed to developing sustainable solutions in our portfolio. For example, our 3RIVE 3D® application system is a precision application technology that uses 90 percent less water than alternative systems and can reduce carbon emissions from product application by up to 80 percent.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	FMC is committed to evaluating the risk of each of our production facilities from acute physical risks. The evaluation of this risk is included in the ERM annual risk assessment process. Physical risks, including acute risks, are also considered in our climate-related scenario analysis. We manufacture products through a combination of FMC owned facilities and contract manufacturers. We own and operate large-scale active ingredient manufacturing facilities with a wide geographic spread. Interruptions at these facilities may materially reduce their productivity, or the profitability of our business as a whole. Extreme weather events attributable to climate change may result in, among other things, physical damage to our property and equipment, and interruptions to our supply chain. Although we take precautions to enhance the safety of our operations and minimize the risk of disruptions, our operations and those of our contract manufacturers are subject to hazards inherent in chemical manufacturing and the related storage and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes. FMC has emergency response and business continuity plans in place in order to mitigate the impact from such physical risks. As these impacts of acute physical risk could adversely affect our business, supply chain, operation and financial condition, these risks are considered in our ERM process as well as during our climate-related scenario analysis process Example: Potential hazards to FMC facilities include (among many others) explosions, fires, severe weather and natural disasters (due to climate change), other environmental risks and public health epidemics/pandemics. Some of these hazards may cause severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment or personal injury and loss of life and may result in suspension of operations or the shutdown of affected facilities. Specifically, FMC's physical risk assessment determined that FMC's sites in Mobile, Alabama and Manati, Puerto Rico have historically faced a high exposure and vulnerability to hurricanes, which are increasing in severity and frequency due to the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, FMC has a number of chemical manufacturing sites in India that are exposed to increasing wildfire risk.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Climate-related chronic physical risks have the potential to impact both FMC's direct operations as well as the customers and markets we serve. Given the susceptibility of the agriculture industry to physical risks, these physical risks represent a material issue for us and therefore, the evaluation of this risk is included in the ERM annual risk assessment process. The effects of climate change such as rising sea levels, drought, flooding and general volatility in seasonal temperatures could also adversely affect our operations globally. Extreme weather events attributable to climate change may result in, among other things, physical damage to our property and equipment, and interruptions to our supply chain. FMC has emergency response and business continuity plans in place in order to mitigate the impact from such physical risks. Changes in weather patterns and warming of the climate also has potential to impact the land conditions needed to grow agricultural commodities. Such market shifts, which could be impacted by physical climate risks, pose a potential risk to FMC through reduced demand for our products. As the impacts of chronic physical risks can affect our business, operations and supply chain, these risks are considered in our ERM process as well as during our climate-related scenario analysis process. Example: Specifically, FMC's markets are affected by climatic conditions, which could adversely impact crop pricing and pest infestations; for example, drought may reduce the need for fungicides, which could result in fewer sales and greater unsold inventories in the market, whereas excessive rain could lead to increased plant disease or weed growth requiring growers to purchase and use more pesticides. Drought and/or increased temperatures may change insect pest pressures, requiring growers to use more, less, or different insecticides, which may result in a decreased demand for our products. Chronic physical risks could also adversely impact suitable land area in some of our major markets. An example of chronic risks determined as part of FMC's physical risk assessment is potential impact from coastal inundation (rising sea level, storm surge and high tide) at FMC's site in Rønland, Denmark.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As part of FMC's ERM processes, we evaluate emerging regulatory systems to understand potential associated risks or business opportunities that may emerge from their implementation. We have also undergone scenario analysis to better understand the impact of regulatory climate risks on our business. FMC is currently subject to the European Union (EU) Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), which has a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43 percent by 2030 from 2005 emission levels. Phase IV (2021-2030) of the EU ETS is currently in effect and the emissions allowances decline by 2.2 percent annually, increasing from the 1.72 percent annual decrease from Phase III. As of now, each member nation participating in the EU ETS sets the cap and distributes free emissions allowances, but this has been reduced in Phase IV due to the tightening of the cap. FMC's Ronland, Denmark plant is subject to the EU ETS and is below Phase IV's emissions cap. Our three manufacturing sites located in the EU will continue to be subject to the EU ETS and the new emissions limits in Phase IV may increase costs at this plant, depending on the new EU-wide emissions cap and the cost of procuring allowances. Offset use is not permitted in Phase IV. Additionally, China launched a national carbon trading market in 2021, which will be the largest in the world once it is fully implemented. General environmental regulations in China and the country's cap-and-trade program are designed to improve air quality and the environment and they are quickly becoming more prevalent throughout the country FMC has 2 sites in China (Jinshan and Suzhou; with 11 tolling partners in 4 provinces), and FMC realizes the potential impacts on the company's operations due to government's recent increased focus on improving the country's environmental conditions. Environmental regulations have the potential to increase the costs of active ingredient contract manufacturing companies that produce our active ingredients. Depending on how additional countries implement cap and trade in the long-term, FMC could potentially need to increase capital investment in emission reduction technology to reduce its GHG emissions.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1775718

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
8465125

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial impact figure was calculated by applying the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) carbon pricing for 2025 ($63/metric tonne CO2e for sites in countries with advanced economies and $43/metric tonne CO2e for sites in selected developing economies) to FMC's 2021 Scope 1 and 2 emissions (151,520 metric tonnes CO2e) to determine the impact of potential carbon pricing regulations. The minimum figure looks at FMC Scope 1 and 2 emissions only from FMC sites in Europe, which may be subject to the EU ETS, while the maximum financial impact figure assumes a global ETS and includes total FMC Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 2 emissions are market based. The calculation is as follows: Minimum Potential Impact Figure: $1,775,718 = 28,186 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for countries in Europe) * $63/metric tonne CO2e (sites in countries with advanced countries) Maximum Potential Impact Figure: $8,465,125= 100,724 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for advanced economies) * $63/metric tonne CO2e + 49,291 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for developing economies) * $43/metric tonne CO2e Both estimations make several high-level assumptions and are not meant to indicate a forecast of true costs to FMC but rather presents a possibility of potential financial impacts to the company.

Cost of response to risk
15000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
FMC's total annual investment in our sites to address energy efficiency can range from approximately $8 to 15 million. Direct cost of management of this is unknown. (Situation) FMC continues to follow legislative and regulatory developments regarding climate change because the regulation of greenhouse gases, depending on their nature and scope, could subject FMC manufacturing operations to additional costs or limits on operations. (Task) To proactively help mitigate the risk, FMC has set emissions reduction targets, aligning with SBTi to lessen the potential cost of future regulations. (Action) FMC has net-zero GHG emissions by 2035, with an interim target of an absolute reduction of 42% by 2030. By reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases and investing in energy and process efficient equipment for our manufacturing facilities by 2035, we lessen the likelihood of a material risk from greenhouse gas legislation. (Result) FMC has and will continue to implement energy and process efficiency projects to reduce our energy consumption and GHG emission generation. FMC has a dedicated budget for process improvements at its established Technical Center, which conduct research in energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities. The Technical Center perform energy audits and process improvement at FMC facilities and findings from these audits are implemented at other FMC locations as needed. FMC's total annual investment in the Technical Center can range, from approximately $8 to $15 million, annually. The direct cost of management is not known as this time. FMC determined cost of response to risk as $15 million in utilizing the approximate current maximum process improvement budget at the Technical Center. FMC determined cost of response to risk as $15 million in utilizing the approximate current maximum process improvement budget at the Technical Center.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
As an innovative company, FMC has a leading biologicals portfolio that continues to respond to the increasing demand for innovative sustainable farming practices. Due to the effects of climate change, decreasing arable land and water usage pose a significant challenge to farmers who will need to sustainably grow more crops on less land using crop protection products, thus significantly increasing crop yields to feed a rising population. Since 2013, FMC has built a world-class biologicals business with more than 50 biological products offering protection for multiple high-value specialty crops and row crops across 50 countries. In 2021, FMC's plant health business surpassed a revenue of $200 million and was driven by biologicals. Biologicals have the ability to enhance yield, improve soil and plant health, provide control for pests and diseases, and when integrated with the use of synthetics, provide an excellent option for resistance management. The global biologicals market is expected to grow from $7.4 billion in 2020 to $13.8 billion in 2025. FMC continues to invest in our biologicals portfolio to help maximize our opportunities in this market and plans on launching 10 new products in 2022 alone, with 4 biologicals currently in the pipeline. Biological crop protection is a growth platform for FMC that will continue to develop. We are focused on commercializing new modes of action that provide growers with more options to address their needs and enhance their return on investment.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
150000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our growth efforts focus on developing our biologic portfolio to provide farmers with a range of solutions to combat the effects of climate change. FMC provides innovative sustainable solutions that can effectively increase farmers' yields and provide cost-effective alternatives to chemistries which may be prone to resistance. We are committed to providing unique, differentiated products to our customers by acquiring and further developing technologies as well as investing in innovation to extend product life cycles. We continue to invest in our research and development of these products. FMC's biologicals CAGR was 19% from 2016 to 2021 and we expect a continued similar trajectory. Our current 2030 peak sales value assessment of our pipeline, as it pertains to biologicals is 150M - 300M. This estimate is based on our pipeline launch plans across all regions and all target crops. Our NPI (new product introduction) uses a NPV financial model to calculate our expected range of peak sales. The model is a bottoms-up model that takes into account estimates contributions from each product across market segments, countries, crops, and potential diseases as well as expected costs to realize the opportunities. This range of values also represents the annual expected value in 2030 and is not inclusive of our existing portfolio, which we expect to continue to grow. The NPV Formula is as follows: NPV = F / [(1 + i)^n] PV = Present Value F = Future payment (cash flow) i = Discount rate n = the number of periods in the future the cash flow is (In this case, n=9 for calculating 2030 peak sales value with time periods (years) starting in 2021)

Cost to realize opportunity
120000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
(Situation) We expect the market to continue to expand as it pertains to biological use in agriculture. Due to both regulatory impacts as well as sustainable farming practices, the demand for biological crop protection will grow globally. FMC has a goal for its plant health business, which is driven by biologicals, to be a $500 million revenue business by 2025. (Task) Internally, Global and Regional Portfolio/Product managers work to have current knowledge about emerging grower needs and include climate related risks in their analysis. This helps us better understand grower needs and understand where investments can be made in order to maximize our potential business case. (Action) They work very closely with FMC's R&D personnel to share information about emerging agronomic trends and determine how FMC's portfolio of existing and upcoming products can best address the needs of our customers in light of climate change and related pest pressures. FMC's current biologic pipeline, which continues to expand as we discover new opportunities consists of 4 biologic based products. These products provide a wide range of protection against various diseases and insects. (Result) FMC invests heavily in our research and development pipeline. In 2021, FMC's total R&D spend was 6% of our revenue. Part of this spend includes progressing our products through their registration and field studies needed to be able to commercialize our new molecules and products. Part of this overall R&D spend, includes our investments in biologicals. Our biologicals end-to-end estimated spend to commercialize is approximately $30 million. This $30 million estimated spend includes both external costs (e.g., start-up costs, third party costs associated with laboratory testing, analytical, etc.) as well as internal costs (e.g., FMC labor). Therefore, with our current pipeline consisting of 4 biological products, we anticipate spending an estimated $120 million to recognize this opportunity.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

FMC is in the process of developing our transition plan that aligns with the 1.5°C world. As part our alignment, in August of 2021 FMC announced aggressive Net-Zero 2035 GHG emissions for our Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions through the SBTi Net-Zero standard. . FMC has also submitted our near-term target to SBTi in line with 1.5 degree C, which includes 42% absolute reduction for Scope 1 and 2 emissions and 25% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030 as well as our long-term Net-Zero by 2035 target. Beyond net-zero, FMC also seeks to achieve 100% implementation of sustainable water practices, use of renewable energy, and waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. We have established a roadmap for how we plan to achieve these GHG reductions, focusing on renewable energy, energy efficiency, electrification, fleet management, waste, transportation and distribution and efforts to work directly with our suppliers for scope 3 emissions. This roadmap, along with our other plans around mitigating risks and identifying opportunities in all aspects of FMC businesses, products and services, value chain, R&D investments will be incorporated into a transition plan. We anticipate that the first iteration of this plan will be completed by the end of 2022.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Scenario Identification: FMC completed a qualitative transition scenario analysis using the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (IEA SDS) to help evaluate potential business impacts, which assumes global warming is limited to 2 degrees Celsius, due to several regulatory, technological, market and societal lifestyle changes. FMC's 2020 market share and emissions were used as the baseline from which to model the financial impacts of the scenarios. Time horizons: Where possible, data addressed trends for 2030 and 2050 and was compared to the current/short-term baseline to identify potential medium and long-term impacts and illustrate how risks and opportunities might evolve over time. This approach provides FMC with insight into various pathways economies could follow in the future and helpful information for strategic planning processes. Area of organization: The scenario analysis covered all parts of FMC's business including products and services, operations, R&D, and value chain. Results: Scenario results show how FMC's business might be impacted by climate-related transition risks and opportunities. The process highlights key financial climate-related issues while identifying potential strategic solutions to reduce impacts of these risks and help FMC realize the opportunities. FMC's business is exposed to several transition risks, including 1) regulatory such as carbon pricing mechanisms 2) market risks such as declining revenue from certain product lines due to shifting demand and increased expenditures due to raw material price increases, 3) technological risks related to current products and services being replaced by lower-emission solutions and 4) reputational risks from investors' potential dissatisfaction with future climate strategies and customers who will have increasing expectations around low carbon products. FMC's most substantive climate-related opportunities include investing in products that provide enhanced land productivity with less resources, which this becomes increasingly important as arable land decreases due to climate impacts while the global population grows and technologies which will enable farmers to reduce their CO2 emissions by precise application of products. Based on both transition scenario results, FMC management has chosen to revise its R&D Sustainability Screening Tool to incorporate newly identified climate change impacts towards the identification and development of new products to launch to market.
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Scenario Identification: FMC completed a qualitative transition scenario analysis using the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 Scenario (IEA NZE 2050) to help evaluate potential business impacts, which assumes global warming is limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius, due to several regulatory, technological, market and societal lifestyle changes. FMC's 2020 market share and emissions were used as the baseline from which to model the financial impacts of the scenarios. Time horizons: Where possible, data addressed trends for 2030 and 2050 and was compared to the current/short-term baseline to identify potential medium and long-term impacts and illustrate how risks and opportunities might evolve over time. This approach provides FMC with insight into various pathways economies could follow in the future and helpful information for strategic planning processes. Area of organization: The scenario analysis covered all parts of FMC's business including products and services, operations, R&D, and value chain. Results: Scenario results show how FMC's business might be impacted by climate-related transition risks and opportunities. The process highlights key financial climate-related issues while identifying potential strategic solutions to reduce impacts of these risks and help FMC realize the opportunities. FMC's business is exposed to several transition risks, including 1) regulatory such as carbon pricing mechanisms 2) market risks such as declining revenue from certain product lines due to shifting demand and increased expenditures due to raw material price increases, 3) technological risks related to current products and services being replaced by lower-emission solutions and 4) reputational risks from investors' potential dissatisfaction with future climate strategies and customers who will have increasing expectations around low carbon products. FMC's most substantive climate-related opportunities include investing in products that provide enhanced land productivity with less resources, which this becomes increasingly important as arable land decreases due to climate impacts while the global population grows and technologies which will enable farmers to reduce their CO2 emissions by precise application of products. Based on both transition scenario results, FMC management has chosen to revise its R&D Sustainability Screening Tool to incorporate newly identified climate change impacts towards the identification and development of new products to launch to market.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Scenario Identification: FMC completed a qualitative and quantitative physical scenario analysis using RCP 8.5 scenario. FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the IPCC to model physical risks. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. FMC conducted a portfolio-wide hotspot screening using downscaled models accounting for past and projected physical risk across several hazard categories. Data from this portfolio-level screening was matched with financial and historical information about each site to determine criticality and vulnerability. Analysis was conducted for the top 4 most critical/vulnerable sites, providing ranges for estimates of potential damages, losses and business interruption from climate hazards. Time horizon: This financial analysis includes a characterization of uncertainty as well as the movement of the risk level relative to baseline and between 2030 and 2050 to understand the potential medium and long-term impacts of climate change. Results: Scenario analysis results provide insight into how FMC's business might be impacted by climate change across a number of hazards including cyclones, extreme temperatures, flooding, landslides, water stress and drought and wildfires. A screening process was conducted to generate potential future climate hazard exposure indicators for 44 FMC sites. As a result of the screening process on all of FMC's relevant sites, four sites were selected for a deep dive financial analysis. Two sites in Asia were selected due to risks from water stress and heat and one site in the US was selected due to hurricanes and one in Europe due to flooding. These sites were identified as maximizing the cross-section of: exposure to climate hazards, the added vulnerability of chemical manufacturing sites to particular hazards such as flooding and wildfire, and financial criticality to FMC's business enterprise. Data was collected from each of these sites detailing historical damages, losses and business interruptions due to climate-related event, and analysis was conducted on current mitigation efforts and site engineering. This data was then run through the financial models to determine range estimates of potential financial losses at these facilities due to climate-related hazards.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. Does climate change pose a risk or an opportunity for the products within FMC's technology portfolio? 2. How does FMC identify and/or incentivize climate related opportunities? 3. What climate-related policies, regulations, and/or trade barriers are you concerned about impacting FMC's business in the next 5-10 years?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Q1: Yes, climate change poses a risk as well as an opportunity within FMC's technology portfolio. From a risk perspective, FMC could experience decreases in demand due to substitution of existing products with lower emissions options if products do not deliver on customer expectations. However, FMC also realizes the opportunity associated with our product portfolio as it pertains to climate change. As climate impacts increasingly harm farmer productivity, delivering integrated digital solutions that optimize planting, weather forecasts, nutrient delivery, watering, and year to year analytics will become more important to business success. Target product concepts drive our Discovery work; these product concepts reflect key market needs and grower challenges around the world, including the potential impacts of climate change. Our investment in R&D focuses on synthetic and biological crop protection chemistry. If FMC's technology or product reformulations fall short or do not deliver on customer expectations around carbon intensity, circularity, and other sustainability considerations, we could experience reduced demand for products. Q2: FMC utilizes scenario analysis to identify climate related opportunities. By looking at key categories including: products and services, market, technology and regulation FMC has identified market opportunities for our products and technologies. As an example, the expansion of the biologicals in the agricultural sector has been a climate related opportunity for FMC, recognizing the rapidly growing market. Plant Health now accounts for 4% of FMC's revenue and FMC continues to invest in biologicals. Recently, FMC has acquired BioPhero, a biologicals company, and anticipates $1 billion in revenue by 2030. Q3: FMC is currently subject to the European Union (EU) Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), which has a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43 percent by 2030 from 2005 emission levels. Phase IV (2021-2030) of the EU ETS is currently in effect and the emissions allowances decline by 2.2 percent annually and FMC's Ronland, Denmark plant is subject to the EU ETS. Our three manufacturing sites located in the EU will continue to be subject to the EU ETS and the new emissions limits in Phase IV may increase costs at this plant, depending on the new EU-wide emissions cap and the cost of procuring allowances. Additionally, China launched a national carbon trading market in 2021, which will be the largest in the world once it is fully implemented. General environmental regulations in China and the country's cap-and-trade program are designed to improve air quality and the environment and they are quickly becoming more prevalent throughout the country. Depending on how additional countries implement cap and trade in the long-term, FMC could potentially need to increase capital investment in emission reduction technology to reduce its GHG emissions.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	(Situation) Our markets are affected by climatic conditions, which could adversely impact crop pricing and pest infestations. Example, a prolonged drought may result in decreased demand for our products. The more gradual effects of persistent temperature change in geographies with significant agricultural lands may result in changes in lands suitable for agriculture or changes in the mix of crops suitable for cultivation and the pests that may be present in such geographies. (Task) we are committed to developing environmentally compatible and sustainable solutions that can effectively increase farmers' yields and provide cost-effective alternatives to chemistries which may be prone to resistance. We utilize a R&D sustainability screening tool to ensure the prospective product aligns with the company's sustainability objectives. Crop protection product development affect our product strategy affects medium- and long-term time horizons. (Action) One of the most substantive decisions FMC has made to align with management criteria is to ensure FMC's plant health business is developing new bioinsecticides, bionematicides, biofungicides and biostimulants at our European Innovation Center in Hørsholm, Denmark. These biological products feature new modes of action and excellent sustainability profiles. Biologicals offer benefits beyond their environmental profile. They can help plants overcome difficult growing conditions, fight disease and even assist in regulating the plant's uptake of nutrients and use of limited water. This decision represents a case study of the most substantial strategic decision(s) made in this area to date that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities" (Result) An example of a biopesticide FMC is launching for soybeans in the U.S. is Zironar™ biofungicide/bionematicide. Zironar™ is a biofungicide and bionematicide with the added benefits of a biostimulant. Applied at planting, it has been shown to increase root branching, which strengthens plants and helps them use water more efficiently. Zironar™ biofungicide/bionematicide will be available for use in cotton, corn and sugar beets in 2023.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We have made supply arrangements to meet planned operating requirements, an inability to obtain the critical raw materials or operate under contract manufacturing arrangements could adversely impact our ability to produce certain products. We are increasingly sourcing critical intermediates and finished products from a number of suppliers, largely outside the United States and principally in China. (Situation) The effects of climate change such as rising sea levels, drought, flooding, hurricanes, excessive heat and general volatility in seasonal temperatures could adversely affect our operations globally. Extreme weather events attributable to climate change may result in, among other things, physical damage to our property and equipment, and interruptions to our supply chain. (Task) Our value chain was considered in our recent climate, transition scenario analysis including risks to our raw materials, customers and Scope 3 emissions (about 2.56 million metric tons of CO2e in 2021). (Action) The effects of climate change will continue to impact water availability. Water scarcity is a critical global issue and we are committed to responsible use of water resources. We continually aim to reduce our water usage across all our sites, focusing on innovative ways to recycle process water as well as on efficiencies that decrease water consumption. (Result) For example, at our formulations and packaging sites, water is used to clean equipment between product campaigns. Our production site in Brazil achieved significant water use reduction through improved supply chain management. By optimizing our scheduling, we were able to minimize changeovers between campaigns, reducing our water consumption and total waste generation.
Investment in R&D	Yes	FMC considers impact of climate change in our long- and medium- R&D strategy. (Situation) Demand for food is sharply increasing due to a rising population and growing middle class. This, along with climate pressures, results in fewer acres of arable land per capita. Increased innovation is required to protect growers from associated climate risks and tap into climate opportunities. (Task) FMC is committed to addressing climate related risk and opportunities in our R&D pipeline. FMC provides products and technologies that increase crop yields and/or water efficiency, which will help to reduce the effects of climate change on growers and support them in meeting increasing food demand. FMC will continue to develop agricultural products and technologies designed to help growers combat the effects of climate-related changes on their crops. In our product portfolio, we also see market opportunities for our products to address climate change and its impacts. For example, FMC's agricultural products can help customers increase yield, energy and water efficiency, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions. Our products can also help growers adapt to more unpredictable growing conditions and the effects these types of threats have on crops. (Action)To determine if a project is sustainably-advantaged, FMC utilizes the award-winning Sustainability Assessment Tool. This tool compares our R&D projects to a benchmark product currently in the market through a series of 38 questions in 6 categories with Climate change being a key category. (Result) FMC has dedicated over 97% of its 2021 R&D spend on developing sustainably advantaged products, which are products that address global challenges like climate concerns, scarce resources, food and health expectations, land competition or environmental consciousness. This decision is a case study of the most substantial strategic decision(s) made in this area to date that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities.
Operations	Yes	FMC considers impact of climate change in our medium and long-term operational strategy. We produce products through a combination of owned facilities and contract manufacturers. We own and operate large-scale active ingredient manufacturing facilities with a wide geographic spread. FMC conducted a climate-related, physical risk scenario analysis for our operations where we considered the impacts of a number of physical climate-related risks to each of our assets under RCP 8.5 for 2030 and 2050. FMC recognizes that the medium and long-term physical impacts of climate change will continue to manifest themselves going forward, including sea level rise, which may put some of our facilities at risk. (Situation) FMC recognizes that the medium and long-term physical impacts of climate change will continue to manifest themselves going forward, including sea level rise, which may put some of our facilities at risk. (Task) FMC is examining options to protect our resources close to sea level against sea level changes and stronger storm surges. (Action) For example, plans are in place at our Ronland, Denmark site to strengthen its dike system to improve the resilience of this site to the impacts of sea level rise or stronger storm surges. (Result) FMC has already repaired the dike to ensure a minimum height of 1.9m above normal sea level around the Ronland peninsular. Work was completed in 2021 to increase dike height to 2.3 meters. The project will be carried out in collaboration with the Danish Coastal Authority.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Every 3-5 years, FMC develops a long range (5-year) growth plan that incorporates a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk assessment process. The assessment considers account many factors, including the diversity of our supply network and trends in customer demand. Many of these risks incorporate the effects of climate change. For example, the effects of climate change such as rising sea levels, drought, flooding and general volatility in seasonal temperatures could adversely affect our operations globally. Extreme weather events attributable to climate change may result in, among other things, physical damage to our property and equipment, and interruptions to our supply chain. Climate change may also impact markets in which we sell our products, where, for example, a prolonged drought may result in decreased demand for our products. The more gradual effects of persistent temperature change in geographies with significant agricultural lands may result in changes in lands suitable for agriculture or changes in the mix of crops suitable for cultivation and the pests that may be present in such geographies. For example, prolonged increase in average temperature may make northern lands suitable for growing crops not grown historically in such climes, leading farmers to shift from crops such as wheat to soybean and may result in new or different weed, plant disease or insect pressures on such crops – such changes would impact the mix of pesticide products farmers would purchase, which may be adverse for us, depending on the local market and our product mix. Additionally, changes in the governmental regulation of greenhouse gases, depending on their nature and scope, could subject our manufacturing operations to significant additional costs or limits on operations. FMC considers impact of climate change in our long- and medium- financial strategy. (Situation) Demand for food is sharply increasing due to a rising population and growing middle class. This, along with climate pressures, results in fewer acres of arable land per capita. Increased innovation is required to protect growers from associated climate risks and tap into climate opportunities. (Task) FMC is committed to addressing climate related risk and opportunities in our R&D pipeline. FMC provides products and technologies that increase crop yields and/or water efficiency, which will help to reduce the effects of climate change on growers and support them in meeting increasing food demand. FMC will continue to develop agricultural products and technologies designed to help growers combat the effects of climate-related changes on their crops. In our product portfolio, we also see market opportunities for our products to address climate change and its impacts. For example, FMC's agricultural products can help customers increase yield, energy and water efficiency, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions. Our products can also help growers adapt to more unpredictable growing conditions and the effects these types of threats have on crops. (Action)To determine if a project is sustainably-advantaged, FMC utilizes the award-winning Sustainability Assessment Tool. This tool compares our R&D projects to a benchmark product currently in the market through a series of 38 questions in 6 categories with Climate change being a key category. (Result) FMC has dedicated over 97% of its 2021 R&D spend on developing sustainably advantaged products, which are products that address global challenges like climate concerns, scarce resources, food and health expectations, land competition or environmental consciousness. This decision is a case study of the most substantial strategic decision(s) made in this area to date that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
102605

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
62450

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
165055

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
42

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
95731.9

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
102605

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
62450

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
165055

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2021 FMC made significant changes in emissions accounting methodology and boundary. Reporting boundary for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions has been expanded beyond just our manufacturing sites and largest R&D facility to include include emissions from all FMC-owned sites as well as our fleet. There are no known exclusions of emission sources. This target coverage is company-wide.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
FMC plans to reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions through a combination of energy efficiency, renewable energy, electrification, and efficiency improvements. This target was newly established in 2021. 2021 is our baseline year, all progress towards achieving our targets will be made following this year and reported in future CDP submissions.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2370553

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2370553

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
92.5

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
92.5

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
1777914.75

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2370553

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2370553

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The Scope 3 inventory boundary has been calculated using improved source data due to migrating to a new Enterprise tool, SAP S/4 HANA, which accurately and comprehensively captures all of FMC's spend and financial data. Because of system migration, in 2020 we were unable to capture all Scope 3 data that is represented in our 2021 boundary. In 2021 Scope 3 Category 3 boundary was expanded to include all FMC owned sites and global fleet consumption. Category 6 boundary was expanded to include employee hotel stays. 2021 is the first reporting year for Category 9. In previous year's this category was not assessed due to complexity and uncertainty of data. Category 12 boundary was expanded to include all packaging types and materials, whereas previously only plastic bottles and drums were reported. There are no known exclusions of emissions in FMC's Scope 3 inventory. This target coverage is company-wide. FMC's Scope 3 target boundary includes 97.4% of Scope 3 Category 1 (purchased goods and services), 100% of Scope 3 Category 3 (fuel- and energy-related activities), 100% Scope 3 Category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution), and 100% of Category 5 (waste generated in operations). This target boundary includes 92.5% of the total Scope 3 GHG emissions. Emissions resulting from indirect spend, capital goods, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, and end-of-life treatment of sold products are excluded from the Scope 3 target boundary.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
FMC plans to reduce Scope 3 emissions by engaging with our chemicals suppliers to identify and implement emissions reduction activities, implementing sustainable procurement practices, and R&D innovation to reduce product formulation emissions intensity. This target was newly established in 2021. 2021 is our baseline year, all progress towards achieving our targets will be made following this year and reported in future CDP submissions.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

R&D investments	Other, please specify (Percentage of R&D spend to develop sustainable products)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
USD($) value-added

Base year
2018

Figure or percentage in base year
93

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
97

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
57.1428571428571

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No. However, the R&D activities to develop sustainable product will positively affect our energy, GHG emission, waste and water targets.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
FMC commits to commercializing products that are sustainably advantaged compared to existing products currently in the market place. The R&D spend used in the metric is inclusive of all variable and fixed costs related to the discovery and development process in our global R&D pipeline across all regions, thus target coverage is company-wide with no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
FMC utilizes the Sustainability Assessment Tool to determine if new active ingredients and formulated products in our R&D pipeline are sustainably-advantaged. This assessment, along with other stewardship processes and tools, ensures the introduction and continued use of environmentally sustainable agricultural solutions. For example, when developing a new herbicide in 2021, the team made adjustments to a complex intermediate process that significantly reduced the amount of hazardous waste generated and maximized the process output. FMC continues to invest heavily in research and development pipeline, and in 2021, FMC's R&D spend was 6% of revenue.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2035

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2021 FMC has committed to becoming net-zero across the value chain (scope 1, 2, and 3) by 2035. In 2021 FMC made significant changes in emissions accounting methodology and boundary and has set 2021 as our baseline year. There are no known exclusions of Scope 1, 2, or 3 emission sources. This target coverage is company-wide.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
FMC is exploring ways to neutralize any unabated emissions at the target year but has not made any purchasing decisions yet. As part of FMC's corporate sustainability strategy, opportunities for programs and partnerships specifically around nature-based solutions are actively being explored.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	39	
To be implemented*	5	154.6
Implementation commenced*	3	14.1
Implemented*	42	4915.3
Not to be implemented	7	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4915.3

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
21700000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
13600000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Information above is an aggregated total of all initiative categories and types implemented in 2021. Estimated annual CO2e savings are calculated using the estimated direct and indirect fuel and energy savings (Scope 1 & 2). Some of these initiatives also provide CO2e savings for Scope 3 Category 3 and Scope 3 Category 5 emissions, however these savings are not included in the CO2e values at this time. Therefore, estimated annual CO2e savings is likely underestimated in this accounting because Scope 3 CO2e savings have not been included in the total. CO2e savings for Scope 3 will be calculated in our 2022 CDP submission. Annual monetary savings includes all 42 implemented initiatives, which impact Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions. The payback period and estimated lifetime of the initiative vary for each implemented initiative, however 1-3 years payback period and >30 years estimated lifetime were the most common payback period and lifetime, respectively.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We are in compliance with regulatory requirements and standards. The global regulatory environment is becoming increasingly complex and requires more resources to effectively manage. FMC recently expanded our government affairs team in our Asia Pacific, EMEA and Latin America regions to better engage and advise on changing regulatory requirements.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	FMC recognizes its employees' contributions to EHS and sustainability throughout the year. Sites and individual employees are eligible to be nominated for awards for their achievements in these areas. The awards recognizes the exceptional performance and/or improvement of a plant location, laboratory, and business unit or staff functional department within a Group/Business in the areas of EHS and sustainability. In Research and Development, an Above and Beyond award program has been established and is very vibrant. Awards are both recognition as well as monetary. A committee reviews submissions, and categories (including EHS category) and proposes awards. R&D leadership reviews all awards. Awards are handed out monthly. In addition, R&D has annual internal R&D award program that recognizes R&D projects in a multitude of categories including sustainability. Sustainability projects are evaluated based on reductions towards our environmental goals including emissions reductions, waste reduction and water use reduction. In 2021, an herbicide in the development pipeline won the award based on process optimizations that resulted in decreases of hazardous waste production and thus emissions reductions. In addition, R&D has annual internal R&D award program that recognizes R&D projects in a multitude of categories including sustainability. Sustainability projects are evaluated based on reductions towards our environmental goals including emissions reductions, waste reduction and water use reduction. In 2021, an herbicide in the development pipeline won the award based on process optimizations that resulted in decreases of hazardous waste production and thus emissions reductions.
Other (Process Improvement)	FMC has a dedicated budget for process improvements at its established Technical Centers, which conduct research in energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities. The Technical Centers perform energy audits and process improvement at FMC facilities and findings from these audits are implemented at other FMC locations as needed. In 2020, FMC launched several Manufacturing Excellence projects at our manufacturing sites to reduce our environmental footprint and has continued these projects throughout 2021. Example includes improvement of HVAC systems, recovery of solvent from waste, condensate recovery and use.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	In 2015, FMC established its first set of long-term sustainability targets in safety, R&D, and community engagement. We have achieved significant progress while planning how FMC can contribute to a more sustainable future. One of these goals was to increase the percentage of our R&D spend on new solutions that positively impact FMC's six identified major global challenges climate change, scarce resources, land competition, environmental consciousness, food expectations and health expectations that we can address with our products and technologies. Success in this area indicates that FMC is developing products that ensure more sustainable options for our customers. In 2021, 97 percent of FMC's R&D spend was on developing sustainably advantaged products, as defined by our sustainability assessment tool. Our goal is 100% of our R&D spend be toward sustainably advantaged products.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics	Other, please specify (Low-Carbon Technologies)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
FMC is investing significantly in low carbon technologies and products to sustainably increase agricultural productivity around the world through the use of digital and precision agriculture technology products. These technologies help farmers better protect their crops while using less energy, water and traditional inputs. For example, our 3RIVE 3D® application system is a precision application technology that uses 90 percent less water than alternative systems and can reduce carbon emissions from product application by up to 80 percent. 3RIVE 3D® is a foam applicator, placed on a planter at the time of seeding and reduces both water usage and GHG emissions.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Hypothetical Model)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

Functional unit used
Fuel utilized per acre of farm (corn crop, fungicide application), using 3RIVE 3D vs. utilizing traditional farming methods. See description in scenario used for assumptions on traditional farming methods.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Baseline scenario assumes traditional farming methods, assumed ground application followed by aerial foliar application later in season (corn crop, fungicide not used in-furrow). Fuel rates and factors per the US Department of Energy.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
6338.92

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Estimated Total Avoiding Emissions Per Year is a hypothetical model based on an assumption that growers will use 3RIVE 3D® instead of not using an in-furrow fungicide on corn. FMC is in the process of validating this hypothetical through field trials and certification. The estimated total avoided emissions per year assumes equal carbon reduction across all acres where 3RIVE 3D® is used. FMC is assuming same crop type (corn) and fungicide crop protection product applied consistently throughout.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0.2

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	In 2021 FMC made significant changes in emissions accounting methodology and boundary. Reporting boundary for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions has been expanded beyond our manufacturing sites and our largest R&D facility to include emissions from all FMC-owned sites as well as our fleet. . The Scope 3 boundary has been calculated using improved source data due to migrating to a new Enterprise tool, SAP HANA, which accurately and comprehensively captures all of FMC's spend and financial data. Because of system migration, in 2020 we were unable to capture all Scope 3 data that is represented in our 2021 boundary. In 2020 FMC reported Category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11. In 2021 FMC reported Category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12. Scope 3 Category 3 boundary was expanded to include all FMC owned sites and global fleet consumption. Category 6 boundary was expanded to include employee hotel stays. 2021 is the first reporting year for Category 9. In previous year's this category was not assessed due to complexity and uncertainty of data. Category 12 boundary was expanded to include all packaging types and materials, whereas previously only plastic bottles and drums were reported. In 2021 methodology changed for several Scope 3 categories, summarized as follows: Category 1 used a hybrid method to calculate emissions using weight data for raw materials and spend based method for non-production related products, such as packaging and indirect spend. Emissions factors were applied to the weight and/or spend data to calculate CO2e . Category 4 emissions were calculated using the CEDA 5.0 spend-based emissions model. Category 5 methodology changed to account for treatment-related and transport-related emissions for all hazardous and non-hazardous waste and specific disposal methods for each waste type. Category 7 methodology was based on two propriety commuting models from a third party. Both models use a distance-based method. Mode-specific emission factors were obtained from DEFRA and EPA's emissions factor hub. These commuting models and methodology have been validated and assured by a separate third party. Emissions previously reported in Category 11 have been recategorized to Category 12, however methodology for this emission source remained unchanged. Further details on our current methodology is provided in Section 5.2 and 6.5.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	FMC recalculates base year emissions whenever material methodological or business changes occur (divestures, acquisitions, etc.). FMC uses a materiality threshold of 5%.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
102605

Comment
FMC has recalculated baseline emissions for 2021. FMC previously reported 2018 as the base year. The above emission includes FMC's operational footprint associated with manufacturing sites, fleet, and all other FMC owned sites.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
63275

Comment
FMC has recalculated baseline emissions for 2021. FMC previously reported 2018 as the base year. The above emission includes FMC's operational footprint associated with manufacturing sites and all other FMC owned sites.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
62450

Comment
FMC has recalculated baseline emissions for 2021. FMC previously reported 2018 as the base year. The above emissions includes FMC's operational footprint associated with manufacturing sites and all other FMC owned sites.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2189566

Comment
Purchased goods and services includes weight-based emissions from the purchase of chemical, and spend-based emissions for packaging, indirect spending by type. Emission factors for direct chemicals were obtained using the ecoinvent v3.8 and Agri-Footprint databases. The CEDA 5.0 EEIO database is used to provide the emission factors for packaging and indirect spend.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
28433

Comment
Capital goods includes spend-based emissions, where the economic value of capital goods purchased by FMC during the reporting period is multiplied by industry-specific emission factors. The CEDA 5.0 EEIO database is used to provide the industry-specific average emissions per dollar spent on goods & services.

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

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
42754

Comment
FMC has recalculated baseline emissions for 2021. In 2021 FMC expanded the boundary beyond our manufacturing sites and largest R&D facility to include emissions from fuel and electricity consumption emissions from all FMC-owned sites and global fleet.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
130381

Comment
FMC has recalculated baseline emissions for 2021. FMC reported a value in 2020, however as explained above, due to availability of information, the data set did not represent our complete upstream transportation and distribution global footprint. In 2021, emissions were calculated using the CEDA 5.0 spend- based emissions models and was based on our global spend.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
63761

Comment
FMC has recalculated emissions for 2021. In 2020, FMC calculated waste generated in operations and assumed the same disposal method for all waste. In 2021, we broke down the emissions by waste stream type and by disposal method and applied emissions factors obtained from ecoinvent v3.8 database

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1506

Comment
FMC has baseline emissions for 2021. FMC calculated this category in 2020 and it was updated in 2021.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5004

Comment
FMC has recalculated baseline emissions for 2021. FMC previously reported 2018 as the base year.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14836

Comment
FMC has recalculated baseline emissions for 2021. FMC previously reported 2018 as the base year.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9605

Comment
2021 is the first reporting year for Category 9. Emissions were calculated using weight of outbound products shipped to each country, and downstream shipping distance using truck transportation.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
FMC calculated this category in 2020, however emissions associated with Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's sold products produce no direct emissions during the use phase. Emissions associated with the end-of-life for FMC’s Active Ingredients are accounted for in Category 12 for 2021.

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

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
76039

Comment
Category 12 emissions include the end-of-life of FMC's Active Ingredients and packaging. Emissions associated with the end-of-life for FMC's Active Ingredients was previously categorized in Category 11 (2020).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
No other upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
No other downstream emissions.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
102605

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
63275

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
62450

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2189566

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
FMC's purchased goods and services category was split up to calculate the emissions for three distinct subcategories of Purchased Goods & Services for FMC 1) Chemicals 2) Packaging 3) Indirect Spending. 1) Emissions associated with purchased chemicals were calculated using a weight-based methodology. Purchased chemicals were aggregated by chemical type in order to be matched with chemical-specific emission factors. Emission factors were matched with chemical types using a hierarchy based the specificity of available emission factors. Emission factors were obtained from the ecoinvent v3.8 and Agri-Footprint databases. Where exact matches could not be found, chemicals were matched to an approximately similar material, which was verified by FMC's formulation experts. Where no approximate matches could be determined, a category average emission factor was applied. 2) Emissions associated with purchased packaging were calculated using a spend-based methodology, with packaging spend segmented by packaging type, where the economic value of goods and services related to packaging spending by FMC during the reporting period was multiplied by material-specific emission factors. The CEDA 5.0 EEIO database is used to provide the material-specific average emissions per dollar spent on packaging. 3) Indirect spend emissions were calculated following a spend-based methodology, where the economic value of goods and services related to indirect spending by FMC during the reporting period was multiplied by industry-specific emission factors. Indirect spend is categorized by Environmental Remediation activities and Procurement spend. Indirect spend related to Logistics, Energy, Fleet, Travel and Waste were excluded from this calculated and are accounted for elsewhere in FMC's GHG inventory. The CEDA 5.0 EEIO database is used to provide the industry-specific average emissions per dollar spent on goods & services.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
28433

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
FMC used a spend-based methodology for calculating emissions from capital goods. Dollar spend from each capital goods expenditure category was multiplied by industry-specific emission factors. The CEDA 5.0 EEIO database was used to provide the average emissions per dollar spent on goods & services. Category 2 capital goods is based on 2021 GAAP expenditures.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
42754

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Fuel and energy related activity emissions were calculated using fuel and electricity consumption data for each manufacturing site, our largest R&D facility, our global fleet and all other FMC-owned sites. Well-to-Tank (WTT)-related emissions are calculated by multiplying the fuel or electricity consumed by the respective emission factors from the DEFRA Conversion Factors datasheet. T&D Loss-related emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity consumption in each country by that country's electricity T&D emission factor, obtained from the IEA Emissions Factors database. Total fuel- and energy-related emissions are the sum of WTT-related and T&D Loss-related emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
130381

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated following a spend-based methodology, where the economic value of logistics spending by FMC during the reporting period is multiplied by industry-specific emission factors. Logistics spend was split into four sub-categories representative of FMC's upstream transportation and distribution activities. The CEDA 5.0 EEIO database is used to provide the industry-specific average emissions per dollar spent on each sub-category.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
63761

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
FMC's waste-related emissions are associated with two different activities, waste transportation and waste treatment. Both transportation and treatment-related emissions were calculated using an activity-based methodology, based on the waste type (hazardous and non-hazardous), waste treatment type, and weight of waste disposed. Emissions factors were obtained from the ecoinvent v3.8 database. As distances from FMC sites to waste treatment sites is unknown, transport-related emission factors from ecoinvent are supplemented with average waste transport distances from the EeBGuide. Waste disposal types that produce a beneficial output are assigned a zero waste treatment emissions factor, as the emissions associated with the waste treatment are accounted by the user of the beneficial output, as per the GHG Protocol. This applies to fuel blending, incineration with energy recovery, recycling and compost waste treatment.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1506

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method
Other, please specify (Hotel nights stayed)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Business Travel emissions are calculated in four sub-categories: air, rail, rental car and hotel. Emission calculations were based on an activity-based consumption metric for each of the four categories. Air and rail emissions were quantified using distance travelled. Air miles were converted to CO2e emissions using separate conversion factors for short-haul, medium-haul and long-haul flights. Each of these distance ranges has an allocated emission factor within the DEFRA Conversion Factors datasheet. Rail miles were converted based solely on total distance traveled, with no further segmentation of the data. Rental car emissions were quantified using fuel consumptions, based on fuel type and using DEFRA emission factors. Hotel emissions were quantified using hotel nights stayed per country, with location-specific emission factors applied from DEFRA Conversion Factors datasheet and the Greenview Hotel Footprinting Tool.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5004

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
FMC utilized the distance-based method for calculating emissions from employee commuting. Employee headcount data and Flexible Work Program enrolment data was used to estimate the total number of commuting days per employee. Total emissions were calculated using two distance-based commuting models, one for US specific data and the other for international locations. For the US model, the estimated distance travelled per state is taken from the National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) database. In the World model, estimated distance travelled is calculated using travel speed and time data collected by the University of Michigan. The proportion of people using different modes of transport is taken from NHTS for the US model and the European Commission on Transport Statistics for the World model. For the US model, the modes of transport are taken from the NHTS database and mapped to the EPA's emissions factor hub. For the World model, mode-specific emissions factors are obtained from DEFRA.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
14836

Emissions calculation methodology
Site-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This category represents emissions for offices and R&D facilities leased by FMC and not included in Scope 1 & 2. Emissions were quantified using location type, square footage, and headcount of leased facilities. A floor area-based emissions benchmark derived from a commonly cited real estate study was used to calculated emissions, with FMC's leased site types matched to the closest site category within the benchmark data. Floor space for each office was multiplied by the appropriate emission factor to calculate the estimated carbon emissions for that building.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9605

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Activity Based)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
2021 is the first reporting year for downstream transportation and distribution. Emissions associated with this category are considered to exclusively include transportation of goods from distributors to end users. Emissions were calculated using an activity-based methodology, based on the total weight of product from distributor to end user shipments per country, the assumed shipment method, and assumed shipment distance. Due to FMC's business model, where a majority of sales are to distributors, shipment method was assumed to be truck from distributors to customers. Emission factors for transportation were obtained from the ecoinvent v3.8 database and are region-specific where possible.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
76039

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Weight Based Method)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
FMC's Category 12 emissions are split into two categories 1) Active Ingredients (AI) and 2) Packaging. 1) AI emissions are produced when AIs remain in the soil long-term (as measured by the Soil DT50 persistence end-point) and decompose. The fraction of material left in the soil as Non-Extractable Residue (Max Soil NER %) is used to estimate the proportion of material that degrades into CO2 over time, with all carbon atoms assumed to oxidize into CO2 and enter the atmosphere. Chemical properties of each AI are available in public documents (regulatory reviews) or the Pesticides Properties Database (PPDP). Total emissions are calculated by multiplying the Lifetime CO2 Release for each AI (tCO2e/kg) with the weight produced in the reporting year. It is assumed that production volume per AI in the reporting year is representative of sales volume. 2) Emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of packaging are calculated using the estimated weight of packaging by type and the assumed treatment type. Total packaging weight per country was obtained from outbound shipping data and assumed to be the delta between Gross and Net shipment weights listed for each outbound shipment. The total packaging weight was distributed between cardboard, plastic and pallets, based on FMC's packaging trends. Region-specific waste treatment benchmarks were used to estimate the proportion of packaging recycled, incinerated or landfilled. Material-specific waste treatment emission factors for each treatment type were obtained from the DEFRA 2021 Conversion Factors database.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other upstream emissions

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other downstream emissions

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	16630.824	FMC uses briquette as a significant source of energy at one of its manufacturing plants in India. Briquettes are made from an agricultural by product (groundnut shells) that would otherwise be combusted by local farmers without heat recovery. Briquette represents captured CO2 and constitutes a significant portion of site GHG emissions.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0000327165

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
147896

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
5045000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
9.65

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
In 2021, FMC expanded our environmental boundary beyond our manufacturing sites and our largest R&D facility, which was reported in 2020, to include emissions associated with all other FMC owned sites as well as our global fleet. As such, the 9.65% decrease provided above represents the decrease in emissions in 2021 against our old environmental boundary. Any increase in FMC's emissions is due to expanding our reporting boundary to include all FMC-owned sites and fleet, therefore the direct comparison from previous year is not representative of the % change from previous year. As demonstrated in C7.9a, the increase in emissions was 17,159 tonnes CO2e due to the change in reporting boundary. Keeping the reporting boundary unchanged in 2021 would have resulted in Scope 1 and 2 emissions at or below 147,896 tonnes CO2e. The metric numerator reported above is representative of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions utilizing the previous boundary. This would result in an intensity figure of 0.0000293154 and a 9.6510% decrease in intensity from previous year. This metric is reported based on market-based emissions and has been compared to the previous year's market-based emission intensity (2020 market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions / 2020 total revenue = 0.000032446). The decrease in emissions came from projects as mentioned in 4.3b and 7.9a. For example, FMC's site in Panoli, India increased its use of renewable energy in 2021 by implementing the use of solar, which decreased CO2e emissions by an estimated 1,453 metric tonnes.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	102605	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
North America	46401
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	27743
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	26023
Latin or South America (LSA)	2438

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Agricultural Sciences	102605

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	102605	<Not Applicable>	
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
North America	32432	32432
Latin America (LATAM)	614	614
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	2682	1857
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	27547	27547

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Agricultural Sciences	63275	62450

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	63275	62450	
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-CH7.8

(C-CH7.8) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology
Specialty chemicals	100	We do not have category level data for individual chemicals.

C-CH7.8a

(C-CH7.8a) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	There has been no sale of Greenhouse containing products
Methane (CH4)	0	There has been no sale of Greenhouse containing products
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	There has been no sale of Greenhouse containing products
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	There has been no sale of Greenhouse containing products
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	There has been no sale of Greenhouse containing products
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	There has been no sale of Greenhouse containing products
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	There has been no sale of Greenhouse containing products

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1435	Decreased	0.953	FMC increased use of renewable energy at it's Panoli Site in 2021. This increase in renewable (solar) energy resulted in a decrease in emissions. The figure in "Emissions value (percentage)" was calculated accordingly: 0.953% = 1435 / 150615 * 100% (2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	1285	Decreased	0.853	FMC decreased emissions due to other emissions reduction activities, with a focus on sites with the highest energy consumption. Emission reduction activities includes energy efficiency buildings (laboratories and administration), as well as energy efficiency initiative in the production process (pump replacement, cooling tower improvements, run time improvements). The figure in "Emissions value (percentage)" was calculated accordingly: 0.853% = 1285/ 150615 * 100% (2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions) .
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary	17159	Increased	11.393	The increase in FMC's emissions is largely due to expanding our reporting boundary to include fleet, fugitives and other FMC owned sites (such as field stations, innovation centers, and remediation sites). The figure in "Emissions value (percentage)" was calculated accordingly: 11.393% = 17159 / 150615 * 100% (2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions). This change in boundary accounts for greater than 100% of the total increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2020 to 2021.
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	418190.57	418190.57
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	9066.9	153573.76	162640.66
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	17699.64	17699.64
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	9066.9	589463.97	598530.9

C-CH8.2a

(C-CH8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
338967.8

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
338967.8

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
2982.92

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
90409.54

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
93392.46

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
14406.48

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
14406.48

Total energy consumption

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
2982.92

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
443783.82

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
446766.74

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
None

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
46569.3

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
Includes briquettes

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
None

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
None

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
15987.96

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
Includes diesel, gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
355630.78

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
Includes natural gas, propane and liquefied natural gas

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2.49

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
Includes ethanol

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
418190.56

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method
Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
India

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2982.9

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2005

Comment
Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1700

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

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

Comment
Unknown commissioning year

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Hydroelectric and Solar)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
France

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4384

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2002

Comment
Alpiq Energie France SAS; Renewable energy mix: hydroelectric and solar

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C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2443.52

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2443.52

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5890.93

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5890.93

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
243.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
243.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
9538.55

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
17337.49

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
26876.04

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
14180

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14180

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
4389.31

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4389.31

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1770.39

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1770.39

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
16704.83

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
16704.83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3665.92

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3665.92

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
209.4

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
209.4

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Pakistan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
631.52

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
631.52

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
855.89

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

855.89

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
451.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
451.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
100997.53

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
100997.53

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
64.19

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
64.19

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
506.21

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
362.02

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
868.23

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
960

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
960

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?
No

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Waste

Metric value
49915076

Metric numerator
Global Waste Disposed

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
0.59

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Global waste disposed includes hazardous (32,311,611) and non-hazardous waste (17,603,466.

C-CH9.3a

(C-CH9.3a) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Output product
Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)
309930

Capacity (metric tons)
400000

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
0.4772

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.3013

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.0465

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Comment
These values are average for all FMC's products and only include Scope 1 and 2 emissions from chemical production (147,896 tCO2e), and electricity and steam for chemical production activities.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	97% of FMC's R&D investments in 2021 were towards sustainable solutions.

C-CH9.6a

(C-CH9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Unable to disaggregate by technology area	<Not Applicable>	81 - 100%	302700000	97% of FMC's R&D investments in 2021 were towards sustainable solutions. R&D spend accounts for approximately ~6% of revenue.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
FMC 2021 Sustainability Reportpdf.pdf

Page/ section reference
FMC 2021 Sustainability Report: Page 38: Assurance Statement - Engagement Summary (GHG Emissions) Page 10: GHG Emissions (Gross Scope 1) Page 45: ESG Appendix C | Environment - GHG by Scope

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
98

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
FMC 2021 Sustainability Reportpdf.pdf

Page/ section reference
FMC 2021 Sustainability Report: Page 38: Assurance Statement - Engagement Summary (GHG Emissions) Page 10: GHG Emissions (Gross Scope 2, Location-Based) Page 46: ESG Appendix C | Environment - GHG by Scope - Data and Intensity Trends

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
99

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
FMC 2021 Sustainability Reportpdf.pdf

Page/ section reference
FMC 2021 Sustainability Report: Page 38: Assurance Statement - Engagement Summary (GHG Emissions) Page 10: GHG Emissions (Gross Scope 2, Market-Based) Page 45: ESG Appendix C | Environment - GHG by Scope

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
99

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
FMC 2021 Sustainability Reportpdf.pdf

Page/section reference
FMC 2021 Sustainability Report: Page 38: Assurance Statement - Engagement Summary (GHG Emissions) Page 10: GHG Emissions (Gross Scope 3, Total (including categories 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12)) Page 45: ESG Appendix C | Environment - GHG by Scope

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
95

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	ISAE3000	Total Renewable Energy (Terajoules) FMC 2021 Sustainability Reportpdf.pdf ERM_Assurance_FMC.png
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	Total Energy Use (Terajoules) FMC 2021 Sustainability Reportpdf.pdf ERM_Assurance_FMC.png

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
24.17

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
2.33

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
63425

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
24802.25

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
1473.3

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

FMC's strategy for complying with the systems we are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by involves having regional Sustainability teams to study local regulations affecting FMC operations. Where applicable, FMC participates in local carbon price related regulations as well as voluntary adoption.

FMC is currently subject to the European Union (EU) Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), which has a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43 percent by 2030 from 2005 emission levels. Specifically, FMC's Ronland, Denmark plant is subject to the EU ETS. In 2021, Phase IV of the EU ETS came into effect and allowances decreased by 2.2 percent annually from 2021 to 2030. FMC continued to invest and make improvements in its energy use and greenhouse gas emission levels to 2021 to prepare for the lower emissions cap, including establishing 2035 Net-Zero goals for Scopes 1, 2, and 3, and submitting near-term targets to SBTi for 2030. FMC has and will continue to implement energy and process efficiency projects to reduce our energy consumption and GHG emissions to remain below the Phase IV cap. FMC has a dedicated budget for process improvements at its established Tech Center, which conduct research in energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities. The Tech Center performs energy audits and process improvement at FMC facilities and findings are implemented at other FMC locations as needed.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

% of suppliers by number
0.05

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
10

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Rationale for coverage: FMC's manufacturing model includes production of Active Ingredients and final products within our FMC facilities as well sourcing third-party companies to manufacture Active Ingredients, intermediates and final products. FMC engages with thousands of suppliers within our supplier base, and focus our current sustainability third-party engagements on relevant third-party companies (tollers) that provide high value Active Ingredients and intermediates. Through contractual agreements with these tollers, FMC has an opportunity to directly influence process improvements, including waste generation and GHG emissions. As such, our rationale for this coverage is value of the product and the ability to influence process improvements. These tollers are incentivized to submit sustainability resource data based on FMC contractual obligations, which is tracked monthly. This information is used to track and rank key tollers towards their environmental impact, cost of goods sold, total impact on production, and also determine which suppliers are world class environmental performers. % of Suppliers by Number: FMC sources thousands of suppliers for various direct and indirect services. A portion of direct services are provided by a select number of toller who manufacture high value Active Ingredients and intermediates and make up a portion of the Scope 3, Category 1- Direct Chemicals. FMC specifically selected the tollers due to the fact they provide high Value Ingredients, which is based on revenue expectations and make up a large portion of FMC spend. % of suppliers was calculated by assuming these key tollers account for approximately .05% of all suppliers (direct and indirect), and the exact number is not known at this time. % of Total Procurement Spend: Of FMC's total spend, an estimated 21% of spend is on products, intermediates, or active ingredients that are manufactured by our third-party tollers or contract manufacturers. FMC works directly with key third-party tollers on active ingredients and intermediates, which accounts for approximately 50% of this total spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Impact of Engagement: FMC provides the technology and investment to these tollers. FMC tracks sustainability data from these major tollers, tracking resource use (i.e. GHG emissions, water, waste, energy, etc.) on a monthly basis, and subsequently provide them with feedback on how to manage use of resources. This information is used as part of the overall evaluation of our suppliers, which FMC performs at a minimum annually. During this evaluation, FMC will review the supplier performance to ensure compliance with the contract requirements. The impact of engagement is measured by successfully implemented process improvement projects that result in reduction in GHG emissions, waste generated and/or water usage. An example of this impact of engagement is a key toller in China in which FMC partnered with to provide process improvements which resulted in improved yield and reduction is solvent use and waste generated. Measure of Success: FMC measures success of our partners by tracking monthly sustainability data (GHG emissions, water usage and waste disposed) as well as the amount of product produced. These values are aggregated annually to compare year over year emissions. In establishing our new 2035 Net-Zero Goal and 2030 near term targets, FMC expanded our coverage to include Scope 3 emissions. This provides FMC the opportunity to further engage with our tollers and suppliers to reduce their GHG emissions. Our previous goals were focused on Scopes 1 and 2 only and therefore our current threshold of success is zero increase in GHG emissions. Since 2021 is our baseline year, our 2022 annual CDP report will include progress towards these goals by category, including Category 1, Direct Chemicals. As such, our threshold for success will be defined based on contributions towards our 2030 25% absolute reduction of our Scope 3 emissions.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

0.3

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Engagement Project: FMC seeks to drive transformational change in agriculture through engagement and education with farmers on how advancements in modern agriculture improve sustainability productivity. Through in-person training and awareness building opportunities, FMC engages with over 3 million farmers around the world annually. In 2021 FMC formed a unique partnership with Irritec Group, a world leader in precision irrigation, to engage Italian farmers on topics related to sustainable farming. Together with Irritec, FMC launched “On the Roots,” an outreach campaign to farmers and distributors, designed to increase adoption of innovative solutions that maximize crop yield and nutrition while minimizing environmental impact. The “On the Roots” campaign, which resulted in a docuseries that aired on FMC and Irritec social media channels, highlighted Italian farmers who embrace sustainability in their business. % of Customers By Number: % of customers by number was calculated by % of revenue by region. Since 21% of FMC's revenue comes from the EMEA region, this group of customers (21% of FMC's total revenue) was selected. As Irritec Group was founded in and has its headquarters in Italy, Italian farmers served as the customer base for the “On the Roots” campaign. Assuming Italy is one of 68 countries (approximate estimate) in the region, this campaign directly reached approximately 0.3% of FMC's customers. % of Customer-Related Scope 3 Emissions: As noted in C6.5, Emissions associated with Category 10 (Processing of Sold Product) are considered "Not Relevant" to FMC and have not been calculated. This is aligned with the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain", which emphasizes that "chemical companies are not required to report Scope 3, category 10 emissions, since reliable figures are difficult to obtain, due to the diverse application and customer structure."

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Impact of Engagement: Through programs such as “On the Roots,” FMC’s impact of education has been through educating farmers on innovatively using FMC products, and in providing education FMC helps farmers utilize our products in a more sustainable way in Italy. Growers in Italy are feeling the impacts of climate change through more extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, droughts, and more frequent flooding, which impacts yield. FMC assists farmers in their efforts to combat climate change through educating them on the sustainable use of FMC products, which are innovative solutions that maximize crop yield and nutrition while minimizing environmental impact. Topic covered include increasing efficiency and optimizing water use, the correct use of crop protection solutions to combat resistance, and the use of biologicals to promote plant health and defend against pests and disease. Therefore, the impact of this engagement is safe use of this product which results in less negative impact to the environment and the grower, and results in more efficient resource use through reduction in water use and maximized land use, improving yield. Measure of Success : FMC measures success based on number of farmers we engage with in stewardship engagement in projects such as “On the Roots,” where we regularly meet with growers to discuss how to correctly use our products in a way that minimizes risks and maximizes opportunities. FMC offers both virtual and face to face stewardship training to farmers and distributors. Since “On the Roots” was distributed online, FMC can also measure success of the campaign by tracking views on social media channels and see how the campaign spread beyond its original customer base. FMC measures threshold of success based on number of growers engaged in stewardship engagement and training. FMC strives to increase engagement every year and failure to surpass the threshold would be failure to increase grower engagement year over year.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

FMC engages with other stages of our value chain in a variety of ways, including through trade shows. FMC attends upwards of 150+ trade shows annually in the United States alone, engaging with partners in the agriculture industry including growers, distributors, agronomists, and other companies in crop protection. At these trade shows, FMC highlights our innovative sustainable solutions and Net-Zero goals while engaging with partners and external stakeholders through booths, roundtables, panels, committees, and presentations. By highlighting FMC’s Sustainability Platform, including advancements in innovative technologies and products such as precision agriculture and biologicals, FMC ensures value chain partners have a clear understanding of FMC’s position on climate change and efforts to achieve our sustainability goals, including Net-Zero by 2035. FMC recognizes the importance of our partnerships with others in our value chain and within the agriculture industry and utilize trade shows as a space to maintain and expand our current relationships while initiating new ones. FMC understands that we cannot achieve our sustainability goals without support from our value chain, and similarly seeks to support growers and other value chain partners succeed in their own sustainability commitments.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
FMC requires all new suppliers to complete a "Supplier Prequalification Form" including questions on Safety and Health, Quality Management Systems, REACH, Transportation Safety/C-TPAT, Responsible Care, Sanctions Compliance, Responsible Sourcing, Financial Health and Sustainability. The new supplier must also agree to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct or be a member of the United Nations Global Compact. In the FMC Supplier Code of Conduct, FMC explicitly highlights the company's value of sustainability, encouraging suppliers to collaborate with FMC to eliminate waste and cost from our supply chain. As noted, "Suppliers will strive to reduce emissions and waste, and use energy and natural resources efficiently. Suppliers will work with their employees, customers, contractors and commercial partners to promote responsible management of their products and processes through their entire life cycle, and for their intended end use." This is also outlined in the Supplier Terms and Conditions, in which the supplier explicitly agrees that is it is aware and in compliance with FMC's Supplier Code of Conduct. As all suppliers must fill out the Supplier Prequalification Form and agree to comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct, both of which include climate-related requirements, the % suppliers that have to comply is 100%. As suppliers who do not comply with this requirement are excluded or have risk management measures in place, the % of suppliers in compliance is 100%.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (Exclude or implement risk management measures)

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Climate-Change-Water-Statement.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
In 2020, FMC created the role of Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), which will bring greater focus and direction to sustainability efforts around the world and drive meaningful change across the company and support global initiatives to address some of the world's most urgent challenges. There are five key functions that report to the Chief Sustainability Officer: Corporate Sustainability; Diversity & Inclusion; Product Stewardship; Sustainability Communications, Engagement &Philanthropy; and Government and Industry Affairs. FMC has an established set of strategic and governance processes that ensure the collaboration of FMC's Governmental Affairs team with FMC's executive leadership team, business leaders, and sustainability group on many issues, including sustainability and climate change-related issues. For example, members of FMC's Governmental Affairs Group participate on FMC's Executive Sustainability Council alongside leaders of FMC's executive leadership, as well as group leaders from Manufacturing, EHS, R&D, Finance, Communications, Procurement, Human Resources, and Legal. In addition, members of FMC's Corporate Government Affairs have regular interactions with FMC's leaders from each function and geography in which FMC operates to define and ensure the priorities of the company are advocated for in our interactions with policy makers, trade associations, and research organizations. Through these interactions and meetings, FMC is able to discuss and ensure the company's common approach to climate change is consistent and in line with our EHS Policy and Statement on Climate Change. In case an inconsistency is discovered, actions would include internal education on our sustainability goals and further engagement with policy makers to clarify our position on climate change. In addition, FMC's External Sustainability Advisory Council, initiated in November 2017, provides perspectives and objectivity to our sustainability strategy. Members of the Council are leaders in agriculture, energy, water, academia and environmental issues. Council meetings are held twice a year.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related targets

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Net Zero Commitments (i.e., US Government Net-Zero by 2050 Goal)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
FMC has engaged with Congress, USDA (i.e. climate smart commodities), EPA, and White House to encourage the establishment of net-zero commitments and supports without exceptions. FMC has established its own net-zero goals and we are working to achieve net-zero by 2035.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
American Chemistry Council

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

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

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (CropLife America (CLA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
CLAs Position: CLA aims to drive actionable progress around the goals of the UNFCCC and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a systems-based approach grounded in sound science and evidence. We also believe in fostering a culture of transparency and accountability, with respect and understanding for local needs and conditions, recognizing that all farmers should have equal access to beneficial agricultural innovations. FMCs Position: FMC supports CLA in its efforts to engage with policy makers at the federal, state and local levels to develop policies and regulations. CLA is composed of a diverse group of members that could potentially differ on certain issues that impact its members. In situations of conflict, all members have the right to advocate for an alternative position. Currently, FMC's Executive VP and President, Americas is the Vice Chair of the CLA Board. FMC is aligned with CLAs mission to drive actionable progress around the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and utilize SDGs to drive climate action.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (CropLife International (CLI))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
CLIs Position: CropLife International (CLI) supports and is a member of Farming First, a coalition of multi-stakeholder organizations that articulates, endorses and promotes practical, actionable programs and activities to further sustainable agricultural development worldwide. Farming First has a set of recommendations on climate change to all governments: 1) Support the unique role of agriculture in the global climate change response, 2) Encourage the use of all available and applicable climate change solutions, 3) Promote funding mechanisms which support the needs of all levels and forms of farming, 4) Reward resource-based productivity improvements as the direct contributor to climate-change effectiveness, and 5) Invest in capability sharing to encourage all farmers to play a role in climate change while safeguarding local and global security. FMCs Position: FMC's President and Chief Executive Officer, is a member of CLI's Board of Directors. FMC supports CLI in its efforts to engage with policy makers to develop policies and regulations around carbon emissions, biodiversity, and access to technology and food. CLI is comprised of a diverse group of members that could potentially differ on certain issues that impact its members. In situations of conflict, all members have the right to advocate for an alternative position. FMC uses this position to drive its peer groups to make sustainable decisions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
UN Global Compact (Specifically funding the Foundation for the Global Compact, which is a registered 501(c)3).

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
15000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
UN Global Compact: The UN Global Compact UNGC) is a principle-based framework for global companies committed to responsible business practices in the areas of human rights, labor, the environment and anti-corruption. FMC became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in 2015, and utilizes our Sustainability Report as our Communication on Progress in support of the UNGC principles. FMC provides the UN Global Compact $15,000 USD in annual membership fees. Contributions stemming from the engagement model of the UN Global Compact are made to the Foundation for the Global Compact and used to deliver programs and participant service in collaboration with Global Compact Local Networks. Global Compact Local Networks advance the initiative and its Ten Principles at the country level. They help companies understand what responsible business means within different national, cultural and language contexts and facilitate outreach, learning, policy dialogue, collective action and partnerships. Through our networks, companies can make local connections – with other businesses and stakeholders from NGOs, government and academia – and receive guidance to put their sustainability commitments into action. In funding the UNGC, FMC is helping the UNGC in pursuing their multi-year tangible goal of driving business awareness and action to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Furthermore, in funding UNGC, FMC has the opportunity to attend UNGC-led meetings which includes business leaders and policy makers. In engaging with policy makers at UNGC events, FMC as the opportunity to discuss key topics and solutions in the global efforts to combat climate change that may influence climate-related policy.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
FMC-7176 2021 Sustainability Report Digital_Final_2_1.pdf

Page/Section reference
6-11, 45-47

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
FMC022_10K_2021_Web.pdf

Page/Section reference
FMC 10K: 8 (Sustainability), 9-13 (1A Risk Factors)

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
FMC023_PXY_2022_Web.pdf

Page/Section reference
FMC Proxy: 19 (Sustainability Committee), 35-45 (Executive Compensation)

Content elements
Governance

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility		<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (FMC's 'Greater than Green' Sustainability Platform)	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our downstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Risks and opportunities Other, please specify (Biodiversity Education)	12-13, 16,19 FMC-7176 2021 Sustainability Report Digital_Final.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Certain statements made in this report are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by such words or phrases as “will likely result,” “is confident that,” “expect,” “expects,” “should,” “could,” “may,” “will continue to,” “believe,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “predicts,” “forecasts,” “estimates,” “projects,” “potential,” “intends” or similar expressions identifying “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including the negative of those words and phrases. Such forward-looking statements are based on FMC’s current views and assumptions regarding future events, future business conditions and the outlook for the company based on currently available information. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from any results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. Additional factors include, among other things, the risk factors and other cautionary statements included within FMC’s 2021 Form 10-K as well as other SEC filings and public communications. FMC cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by the above cautionary statement. FMC undertakes no obligation, and specifically disclaims any duty, to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances arising after the date on which they were made, except as otherwise required by law.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms