FMC Corp - Climate Change 2023

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 6,600 people throughout the world. FMC's 2022 revenue totaled approximately USD $ 5.80 billion. FMC's product line helps meet the food and nutrient needs of a growing global population by providing innovative and cost-effective solutions to enhance crop yields and quality through controlling a broad spectrum of insects, weeds and diseases, and by offering 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.

Through our customers' use of our products and by making changes to our business operations, we are addressing six of the world's "major global challenges" that are both among society's most profound concerns and that have significant implications on society and the planet. They are 1) Food Expectations: Food and crop production must meet the basic needs of a rapidly growing 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 launched its sustainability platform, *Greater than Green,* in 2021. This platform 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 receiving approval for short-term and net-zero targets by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Beyond net-zero, FMC also seeks to achieve 100% implementation of sustainable water practices and 100% 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 that exist due to climate change and their impacts on FMC in our CDP climate change and water reports and 10-K.

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 and are not absolute representations of a future state or reality.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
1 year

C0.3

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

Australia
Brazil
Canada
China
Denmark
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Italy
Pakistan
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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
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 comprises 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 assisting 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, which 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. 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, in alignment with SBTi, 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 (Director on Board).

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 annual budgets Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<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 and FMC's 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	Sustainability/ESG Experience as defined in FMC's Proxy refers to experience on sustainability issues or managed organization with significant environmental, health or safety issues. Of the 10 current members of FMC's Board of Directors, 8 have competence on climate-related 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.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The CSO is a member of FMC's executive leadership and has the overall responsibility of leading and managing Sustainability related programs throughout the Corporation. 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, which are held two times annually. Additionally, the CSO serves as the Committee's executive secretary. The executive secretary prepares the agenda and the reports that result from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Committee the changes in sustainability metrices related to climate change resulting from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations.

Position or committee
Environment/ Sustainability manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The Global Director of Sustainability, Strategic Impact: Oversees the implementation and integration of sustainability at FMC. The Director reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer. The Director will report to the Sustainability Committee of the Board with the CSO as appropriate.

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 2035 safety, environmental, innovation and social metrics and targets. Additionally, this individual manages the Corporate Sustainability Group, including the tracking and audit of environmental and safety metrics (disclosed in the annual sustainability report), external sustainability reporting and regulations, and third-party sustainability partnerships.

Position or committee
Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Other, please specify (Reviewing and monitoring progress on climate-related risks, opportunities, and initiatives)

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Not reported to the board

Please explain
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).

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Other, please specify (Overall management of the company, including sustainability)

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
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.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
FMC has a longstanding practice of including sustainability objectives in the individual measures as a component of annual incentive pay of the CEO and other named executive officers. These metrics relate to FMC's sustainability goals, including safety, workforce diversity and progress towards our net-zero goal. Performance against sustainability-related goals is reported in the annual proxy report.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Sustainability is core to who we are at FMC. By linking executive compensation to sustainability metrics, including progress towards our net-zero goal, FMC demonstrates that climate change is a key priority. Tying financial incentives to sustainability targets provides executive incentives and accountability to allocate resources, set strategies, and make decisions in alignment with the FMC's climate-related commitments, including Net-Zero by 2035. Additionally, FMC recognizes the growing interest of stockholders in understanding the Company's current commitment to its Sustainability goals and how management is being incentivized to address such goals.

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
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 and waste to beneficial reuse by 2035.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The CEO has executive compensation linked to sustainability and climate change. Additional named executive officers (NEOs) have sustainability targets as tailored to their particular role. These sustainability goals, in turn, are cascaded as appropriate to all senior leaders at FMC. Tying financial incentives to sustainability targets provides executive incentives and accountability to allocate resources, set strategies, and make decisions in alignment with the FMC's climate-related commitments, including Net-Zero 2035.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Internal company award

Performance indicator(s)
Other (please specify) (Sustainability Engagement and Recognition)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
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.

Additionally, FMC has a variety of internal awards that relate to sustainability at FMC. Sustainability is embedded into various awards at FMC, including marketing and R&D awards. For example, FMC's Product Stewardship team launched the Move the Elephant Challenge, which asked employees to create short videos on product stewardship topics. This unique campaign was designed to involve employees in developing a fun and creative way to share important product safety and sustainability messages with distributors and farmers around the world.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
At FMC, all 6,600 employees are involved in sustainability efforts. In order to be a Net-Zero by 2035 company, every FMC employee, regardless of their job, will play a part in that process. By dedicated communications and awards that incorporate and consider elements of sustainability, employees are recognized for efforts related to sustainability, and awards can serve as a catalyst for innovation and knowledge sharing across FMC. These dedicated communications and efforts demonstrate and cultivate a strong culture of sustainability, which fosters long-term efforts towards achieving sustainability goals, including Net-Zero 2035, regardless of an individual's role at 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), which 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 2022 survey had approximately ~100 respondents, representing non-government organizations, customers, suppliers, foundations, trade associations and employees. The outcomes of the survey were reported to FMC's Board of Directors, Executive Sustainability Council, External Sustainability Council, and 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 2022 data on energy, GHG emissions, waste disposed and water withdrawals and consumption, including 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. 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.

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 to identify climate-related risks and opportunities. These scenario analyses have been conducted over a series of time horizons and temperatures in alignment recognized climate scenarios. In alignment with TCFD, FMC has conducted physical and transition scenarios both below 2 degrees C (IEA NZE 2050, IEA SDS, IEA APS, SSP1 1.9, SSP1 2.6) and above 2 degrees C warming (IEA STEPS, RCP 8.5). 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 a TCFD 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. 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 Ronland, depending on the new EU-wide emissions cap and the cost of procuring allowances. Ronland is our only EU site that is subject to EU ETS.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	As part of FMC's ERM processes and TCFD 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 a global operations footprint and may be impacted by emerging regulation, including the European Green Deal, which was approved in 2019 with the goal of making the EU carbon neutral by 2050. The Green Deal includes investment plans and a roadmap to fight against climate change. As a part of the Green Deal, the EU recently passed the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which is a carbon tariff on carbon intensive products imported by the European Union. The CBAM aims to prevent carbon leakage and to encourage cleaner industrial production in non-EU countries. Depending on the products in the scope of CBAM, the import of FMC products to the EU may be impacted. Additionally, FMC sites in the EU looking to import commodities such as cement and steel for capital projects may be impacted. Reporting will begin in October 2023, with implementation beginning in 2026. The costs of complying with all possible future requirements are difficult to estimate at this time. 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.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
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: 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. 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. 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. In 2022, we dedicated 98 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. 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. Therefore, these risks are considered in our ERM process as well as during our climate-related scenario analysis processes.
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 achieving target approval by the 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: FMC may experience market loss due to land change as a result of climate change, which impacts growers demand for our products. 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 environmentally conscious and 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 more environmentally conscious 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) 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
In 2022, FMC conducted a TCFD transition scenario analysis to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition risks identified was current and emerging regulations, specifically carbon pricing mechanisms. FMC may face transition risks due to potential national or state-based carbon taxes or tariffs on emissions being implemented globally.

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, various countries globally are considering the implementation of ETS systems that will impact FMC global operations beyond the EU. For example, China launched a national carbon trading market in 2021, FMC has 2 sites in China (Jinshan and Suzhou; with multiple 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. Currently, there are 47 countries globally that have implemented carbon trading systems or have tax initiatives in place.

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)
2565801

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
9394000

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 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions (160,000 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:
$2,565,801 = 40,727 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for FMC operations are subject to ETS) * $63/metric tonne CO2e (sites in advanced countries)

Maximum Potential Impact Figure:
$9,394,000= 125,700 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for advanced economies) * $63/metric tonne CO2e + 34,300 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 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. In order to mitigate the potential impacts associated with global pricing

mechanisms, FMC has established aggressive emissions reductions targets to remain below emissions caps or reduce the cost associated with carbon. FMC has established a Net-Zero 2035 goal that was been approved by SBTi, which includes interim targets to reduce Scopes 1 and 2 by 42% and Scope 3 by 25% 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 in the EU and globally.

In order to reach our 2035 goal and 2030 interim targets, FMC has and will continue to implement energy and process efficiency projects to reduce our energy consumption and GHG emission generation. In 2022, FMC established a global, cross functional team to identify opportunities to implement projects and initiatives that will help FMC achieve net-zero, including improvements in energy, water and waste management and drive GHG reductions. FMC has 9 established workstreams to reach the 2035 Sustainability Goals: Energy, Energy Efficiency, Electrification, Fleet and Travel, Direct Chemicals, Packing, Transportation & Distribution, Waste, and Water. These nine workstreams are guided by a Sustainability Impact Panel and Executive Steering Committee, who assist by providing prioritization strategies and drive overall program success towards net-zero respectively. Efforts to reduce GHG emissions are enabled by FMC's established Technical Center, which conducts research in energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities, including energy audits and process improvements. The cost calculation is based on the approximate maximum annual Technical Center budget, and total investment can range up to $15 million annually. 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
In 2022, FMC conducted a TCFD transition scenario analysis to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition opportunities identified was new market opportunities. 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. FMC has the opportunity to develop new environmentally-conscience products, allowing access to new markets and driving revenue. Environmentally-conscience products and services include products categorized as biologics, sustainable, low-carbon or low-input (i.e., carbon neutral, water efficient, low/no plastics) and services that FMC can offer to minimize environmental impacts associated with product use.

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 2022, FMC's plant health business surpassed a revenue of $230 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 launched 17 biological 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. Additionally, in 2022, FMC acquired BioPhero, a pioneer in biologically produced pheromone technology with a patented fermentation platform enabling significantly lower costs. In doing so, FMC has expanded our addressable market from ~$500M (2-3M hectare) for specialty crops to multi-billion (100M+ hectare) row crops.

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.

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. This calculation does not account for potential increased market access through the acquisition of BioPhero in 2022, which may drastically increase the potential financial impact figure. In 2022, FMC's plant health business surpassed a revenue of $230 million and was driven by biologicals.

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=8 for calculating 2030 peak sales value with time periods (years) starting in 2022)

Cost to realize opportunity
120000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Strategy to Realize Opportunity: Due to both regulatory impacts as well as sustainable farming practices, FMC recognizes the demand for biological crop protection will continue to grow globally. FMC has established a goal for its plant health business, which is driven by biologicals, to be a $500 million revenue business by 2025. In 2022, FMC's plant health business surpassed a revenue of $230 million and was driven by biologicals. FMC also acquired BioPhero, a pioneer in biologically produced pheromone technology with a patented fermentation platform. In order to maximize opportunities associated with biologicals, FMC Global and Regional Portfolio/Product managers work to have current knowledge about emerging grower needs and include climate related risks in their analysis. Managers then 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.

Cost Calculation: FMC estimated cost to realize opportunity by calculating spend associated with the commercialization of a new biological product. 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. This cost to realize opportunity does not include costs associated with the acquisition of BioPhero in 2022.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan
No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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) Current and Emerging Regulation: Carbon pricing mechanisms (global and country/region-specific) 2) Market: Changing demand profile and market loss due to shift towards more climate-adaptive products to mitigate climate change impacts 3) Technology: Inability to rapidly produce more climate-adaptive products to meet shifting demand due to technological or R&D constraints FMC's most substantive climate-related opportunities include: 1) Investing in products that provide enhanced land productivity with less resources, which becomes increasingly important as arable land decreases due to climate impacts while the global population grows 2) Technologies which will enable farmers to reduce their CO2 emissions by precise application of products to comply with consumer demands or regulatory requirements Based on both transition scenario results, FMC management has continued to revise its R&D Product Sustainability Assessment Tool to incorporate additional climate change impacts, including biodiversity, 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) Current and Emerging Regulation: Carbon pricing mechanisms (global and country/region-specific) 2) Market: Changing demand profile and market loss due to shift towards more climate-adaptive products to mitigate climate change impacts 3) Technology: Inability to rapidly produce more climate-adaptive products to meet shifting demand due to technological or R&D constraints FMC's most substantive climate-related opportunities include: 1) Investing in products that provide enhanced land productivity with less resources, which becomes increasingly important as arable land decreases due to climate impacts while the global population grows 2) Technologies which will enable farmers to reduce their CO2 emissions by precise application of products to comply with consumer demands or regulatory requirements Based on both transition scenario results, FMC management has continued to revise its R&D Product Sustainability Assessment Tool to incorporate additional climate change impacts, including biodiversity, 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. FMC acquired BioPhero, a biologicals company, in 2022 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 FMC's Sustainability Assessment Tool to ensure the prospective product aligns with the company's sustainability objectives. Crop protection product development affect our product strategy in 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 continue to evaluate our supply chain network to strategically locate critical intermediates and finished products from a number of suppliers globally. (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 2.02 million metric tons of CO2e in 2022). (Action) Partnering with suppliers to reduce their GHG emissions is critical to achieving our net-zero targets as well as supporting broader climate change mitigation efforts. FMC has a dedicated team that works with key strategic contract manufacturers (whose emissions comprise 15% of our total Scope 3) to identify sustainability projects focused on emissions reductions, waste generation and water use. (Result) Eight of our contract manufacturers in China worked with our team and implemented multiple projects resulting in a total estimated savings of ~22,000 metric tons of CO2. These projects focused on transitioning to lower carbon energy sources, including using steam generated from a municipal solid waste site instead of fossil fuels, and increasing renewable energy used from wind, solar, water and nuclear.
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 37 questions in 6 categories with Climate change being a key category. (Result) FMC has dedicated over 98% of its 2022 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 started in 2021 to increase dike height to 2.3 meters and completed in 2022. The project was 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. FMC is currently in the process of developing a new 5-year long range plan utilizing key considerations of climate risks. 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 98% of its 2022 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.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

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

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Base year total 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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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)
88000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
72000

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Total 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)
160000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
7.29194164715658

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
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. In 2022, FMC made progress towards our target by strategically focusing on reduction initiatives at our largest energy-consuming sites. We also established a global, cross functional team to strategically drive emissions reductions across our global operations and value chain to achieve our Abs 1 target. Emissions reduction initiatives that contributed most to achieving this target includes overall energy efficiencies at our largest energy-consuming sites. Initiatives include, increase use of renewable energy (from biomass sources and Solar and Wind PPAs), VFD installations, flare optimization, building efficiency improvements, and process efficiencies. In 2022, FMC had a 3% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2.

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

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1513000

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
42800

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
251400

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
63800

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1871000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1871000

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
97

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
91

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
91

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]
1403250

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1525900

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
46600

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
178000

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
63000

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1813500

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1813500

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
12.2928915018707

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
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 chemical suppliers to identify and implement emissions reduction activities, implementing sustainable procurement practices, and researching and developing innovative solutions to reduce product formulation emissions intensity. In 2022 FMC made progress towards our target by establishing a global, cross functional team with dedicated resources to achieve reductions in Scope 3 emissions in direct chemicals, packaging, and transportation & distribution. In 2022 FMC focused on strategic development of our Scope 3 reduction plan and enhancing data management and GHG emissions accounting methodology so that we can accurately account for supplier-specific information and drive reductions. FMC has engaged with key contract manufacturers to reduce emissions by increasing renewable energy use and transitioning to lower carbon energy sources. In 2022 Scope 3 emissions were reduced by 2%.

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
98

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
71.4285714285714

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. FMC continues to invest heavily in research and development pipeline, and in 2022, FMC's R&D spend was 6% of revenue. In 2022, we completed a sustainability assessment of all new synthetic active ingredients in our development pipeline using the updated tool. 100% of them meet our sustainability assessment tool criteria.

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, and this target has been approved 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. This target coverage is company-wide. Scope 3 emissions included in net-zero boundary includes Categories 1,3,4, and 5, which accounts for over 90% of FMC's Scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 categories 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 are excluded and account for less than 10% of Scope 3 emissions.

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	94	
To be implemented*	16	2500
Implementation commenced*	14	17800
Implemented*	23	5100
Not to be implemented	12	

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 buildings	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
500

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
110000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2682000

Payback period
21-25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment
Information above is an aggregated total of all 5 energy efficiency in building initiatives types implemented in 2022. Initiative types include motor and drives, lighting and building energy management systems. The payback period and estimated lifetime of the initiative vary for each implemented initiative, however 21-25 years payback period and 11-15 years estimated lifetime were the most common payback period and lifetime, respectively.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1100

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
529000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
823000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Information above is an aggregated total of all 9 energy efficiency in production processes initiatives types implemented in 2022. Initiative types include process optimization, reuse of steam, wastewater treatment, water reuse, and cooling technology. The payback period and estimated lifetime of the initiative vary for each implemented initiative, however 1-3 years payback period and 11-15 years estimated lifetime were the most common payback period and lifetime, respectively.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2200

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1035000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
41000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Information above is an aggregated total of all 9 waste reduction and material circularity initiatives types implemented in 2022. Initiative types include waste reduction and material reuse and recycling. The payback period and estimated lifetime of the initiative vary for each implemented initiative, however <1 year payback period and >30 years estimated lifetime were the most common payback period and lifetime, respectively.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1300

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Information above is an aggregated total of all 3 low-carbon energy consumption initiatives types implmented in 2022. Initiative types include renewable energy procurement. The payback period and estimated lifetime of the initiative vary for each implemented initiative, however <1 years payback period and 11-15 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 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.
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. FMC completes multiple process improvement projects annually that help the company reach our sustainability goals, including reducing in Scopes 1 and 2. Example projects from 2022 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 2022, 98 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
10500

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?
Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
BioPhero

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
FMC acquired BioPhero in July 2022. The 2022 GHG emissions includes activities from the BioPhero acquisition.

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	In 2022 FMC made changes to methodology. For Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions, we improved our emission factor sources to improve reporting accuracy and in alignment with transitioning to a new data management system. We also improved the data granularity and methodology for our fleet data, using actual fuel consumption data wherever feasible. For Scope 3 GHG emissions, we enhanced our data extract methodology from FMC's Enterprise tool, SAP S/4 HANA, which comprehensively captures all of FMC's spend and financial data. This methodology improvement impacted Scope 3 Categories 1, 3 and 12.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	FMC uses a significance threshold of 5% for Scope 1 & 2 base year emissions restatement and separately, FMC uses a significance a threshold of 5% for Scope 3 base year emissions restatement. The 5% significance threshold applies to adjustments resulting from structural changes and methodology changes. Should an acquisition occur, FMC allows for a 12- to 24-month integration period for the acquired entity's GHG emissions to be incorporated into FMC's GHG Inventory, depending on the complexity of the acquisition and business activities.	Yes

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)
103000

Comment
In 2022 we reported Scope 1 & 2 emissions data rounded to the nearest thousand. 2021 base year emission value has been rounded to the nearest thousand to be consistent, however there are no changes to Scope 1 & 2 base year emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
63000

Comment
In 2022 we reported Scope 1 & 2 emissions data rounded to the nearest thousand. 2021 base year emission value has been rounded to the nearest thousand to be consistent, however there are no changes to Scope 1 & 2 base year emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
62000

Comment
In 2022 we reported Scope 1 & 2 emissions data rounded to the nearest thousand. 2021 base year emission value has been rounded to the nearest thousand to be consistent, however there are no changes to Scope 1 & 2 base year emissions.

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)
1559300

Comment
FMC has restated 2021 GHG emissions in Scope Category 1 to reflect the updated CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) Global Enterprise database. Previous values reported were calculated using CEDA 5.0. CEDA Global was released in 2022 with the base year of 2018, which incorporates more granular location-specific factors and provides more accurate values for 2021 GHG emissions than CEDA 5.0's base year of 2014. In 2022 we improved our source data for Scope 3 Category 1 due to enhanced data extract methodology from FMC's Enterprise tool, SAP S/4 HANA, which comprehensively captures all of FMC's spend and financial data. As a result of this change, we have recalculated 2021 Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions using the enhanced data extract methodology. In 2022 FMC improved the emission factor accuracy for 14 material direct chemicals in FMC's upstream value chain. This change resulted in an 8 percent decrease in Scope 3 Category 1 emissions for 2021.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
32200

Comment
FMC has restated 2021 GHG emissions in Scope Category 2 to reflect the updated CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) Global Enterprise database. Previous values reported were calculated using CEDA 5.0. CEDA Global was released in 2022 with the base year of 2018, which incorporates more granular location-specific factors and provides more accurate values for 2021 GHG emissions than CEDA 5.0's base year of 2014.

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)
42800

Comment
In 2022 we reported Scope 3 emissions data rounded to the nearest hundred. 2021 base year emission value has been rounded to the nearest hundred to be consistent, however there are no changes to Scope 3 Category 3 base year emissions.

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)
251400

Comment
FMC has restated 2021 GHG emissions in Scope Category 4 to reflect the updated CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) Global Enterprise database. Previous values reported were calculated using CEDA 5.0. CEDA Global was released in 2022 with the base year of 2018, which incorporates more granular location-specific factors and provides more accurate values for 2021 GHG emissions than CEDA 5.0's base year of 2014. In 2022 we improved our source data for Scope 3 Category 4 due to enhanced data extract methodology from FMC's Enterprise tool, SAP S/4 HANA, which comprehensively captures all of FMC's spend and financial data. This extract methodology has allowed us to accurately capture our T&D spend by mode, which was previously an assumed breakdown. As a result of this change, we have recalculated 2021 Scope 3 Category 4 GHG emissions using the enhanced data extract methodology.

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)
63800

Comment
In 2022 we reported Scope 3 emissions data rounded to the nearest hundred. 2021 base year emission value has been rounded to the nearest hundred to be consistent, however there are no changes to Scope 3 Category 5 base year emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1800

Comment
FMC has restated 2021 GHG emissions in Category 6 to include wheel-to-well boundary. Previous value reported was limited to well-to-tank emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6000

Comment
FMC has restated 2021 GHG emissions in Category 7 to include wheel-to-well boundary. Previous value reported was limited to well-to-tank emissions.

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)
14800

Comment
In 2022 we reported Scope 3 emissions data rounded to the nearest hundred. 2021 base year emission value has been rounded to the nearest hundred to be consistent, however there are no changes to Scope 3 Category 8 base year emissions.

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)
9600

Comment
In 2022 we reported Scope 3 emissions data rounded to the nearest hundred. 2021 base year emission value has been rounded to the nearest hundred to be consistent, however there are no changes to Scope 3 Category 9 base year emissions.

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
Emissions associated with Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's sold products are not a significant source of direct emissions during the use phase.

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)
74600

Comment
In 2022 we improved our source data for Scope 3 Category 12 due to enhanced data extract methodology from FMC's Enterprise tool, SAP S/4 HANA, which comprehensively captures all of FMC's spend and financial data. As a result of this change, we have recalculated 2021 Scope 3 Category 12 GHG emissions using the enhanced data extract methodology.

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.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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)
88000

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
103000

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

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
67000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
72000

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
63000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
62000

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 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)
1577800

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

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

Please explain
FMC calculated emissions include four subcategories: Direct Chemicals, Packaging, Remediation Indirect Spending and Other Indirect Spending. Emissions for purchased chemicals were calculated using a weight-based methodology and chemical-specific emission factors from ecoinvent v3.9 and Agrifootprint databases. Where chemical-specific emission factors were not available, an
average emission factor for the procurement category grouping was applied. Emissions for purchased packaging, indirect spending remediation and other indirect spending were calculated using a spend-based methodology with material-specific and industry specific emission factors, obtained from the CEDA Global database. Activity data and spend data are managed in FMC's internal
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
39100

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
FMC used spend-based methodology for calculating emissions from capital goods based on GAAP expenditures, mulitplying dollar spend from each capital goods expenditure category by industry specific emission factors from CEDA Global. Spend data is obtained from external invoices and internally tracked.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
46600

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

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

Please explain
FMC used a fuel-based method for calculating emissions using fuel and electricity data from FMC's organizational boundary. Well-to-tank emission factors were obtained from the DEFRA 2022 Conversion Factors datasheet. Emission factors for transmission and distribution-related electricity losses were obtained from the IEA emission factors database. For renewable energy not produced on site, only emissions from grid losses were considered. Activity data is mostly provided internally from FMC Operating Sites, Other
Owned Sites, and FMC management. In some cases, fleet activity data is provided by third party fleet management providers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
178000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
FMC calculated emissions using a spend-based methodology, multiplying logistics spending by industry-specific emission factors for each of the five sub-categories of logistics spend (truck freight, ocean freight, air freight, rail freight and warehousing & storage) obtained from the CEDA Global database. Spend data is obtained from external invoices and internally tracked.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
63000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Activity-based method)

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

Please explain
FMC's waste-related emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste were calculated using an activity-based methodology based on waste type, treatment type, and weight of waste disposed, with emission factors obtained from the ecoinvent v3.9 database and average transport distances from the European Commission EeBGuide. Per GHG Protocol, waste
disposal types with beneficial outputs are assigned zero waste treatment emissions factor as emissions are accounted for by the user of the beneficial output. Activity data is provided internally from FMC Operating Sites and Other Owned Sites.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6200

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
FMC calculates Business Travel emissions in four sub-categories (air, rail, rental car, and hotel) based on an activity-based consumption metric for each category. Air, rail and rental car emissions are based on actual distance travelled and hotel emissions are based on number of hotel night stays per region. Emission factors were obtained from DEFRA 2022 Conversion Factors database for calculation of emissions related to air, rail and rental car miles and hotel night stays. Where location-specific emission factors for hotel night stays were not available, emission factors from the Greenview Hotel Footprinting Tool were applied. Activity data is provided externally from third party providers.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5700

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

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

Please explain
FMC calculated employee commuting emissions using distance-based models, based on employee headcount and commuting data, with different models for US and international locations. For the US, distance travelled and modes of transport per state were estimated using National Household Travel Survey, mapping to the EPA's emissions factor hub. For the world model, distance traveled and modes of transport is calculated using data from the Mobility in Cities Database and European Commission on Transport Statistics for the World, mapping mode-specific emissions from DEFRA 2022. Headcount data and known enrollment in FMC's flexible work program are used to estimate total commuting days. All employees are estimated to work 48 weeks per year. Activity data is estimated using internal data.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
13000

Emissions calculation methodology
Site-specific method

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

Please explain
FMC's leased offices and leased R&D facilities emissions were quantified using location type, square footage, and headcount. A floor area-based emissions benchmark was used to calculate emissions for each site type matched to the closest category within the benchmark data (University College of London Energy Institute, 2013). When floor-area information was unavailable, emissions were estimated using headcount or average values.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7600

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Activity-based method)

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

Please explain
Emissions are calculated using an activity-based methodology, based on the total weight of distributor to end user shipments per country, the assumed shipment method, and assumed shipment distance, with emissions factors obtained from the ecoinvent v3.9 database (region-specific where possible). Activity data is managed in FMC's internal ERP system.

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)
80700

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 calculated emissions are divided into Active Ingredients (AI) and Packaging. End-of-life AI emissions are calculated by estimating the proportion of material that degrades into CO2 over time based on chemical properties and total production volume, as measured by the Soil DT50 persistence end-point and using chemical properties sourced in publicly available regulatory reviews or Pesticides Properties Database. Where chemical properties were unavailable, average emission factors (kgCO2e per kg AI) from AI's with known chemical properties was applied. This is consistent with the carbon content method described by the World Business Council for Sustainability Development (WBCSD). Packaging emissions are calculated using estimated packaging weight and region-specific waste treatment benchmarks to estimate the proportion of packaging recycled, incinerated and landfilled. Pallets were assumed to be reused four times and all other packaging material was assumed to be single-use. Material-specific waste treatment emission factors obtained from the DEFRA 2022 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

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
1559300

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
32200

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
42800

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
251400

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
63800

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
1800

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
6000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
14800

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
9600

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
74600

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Scope 3 categories 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 have been evaluated and are considered not relevant. This is consistent with 2021 reporting and there are no changes in FMC's business model in 2022.

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	20000	FMC uses briquettes as a significant source of energy at one of its manufacturing sites in India. Briquettes are made from an agricultural by-product (groundnut shells).

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
0.028

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
160000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
5802000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
15

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in revenue

Please explain
FMC had both a reduction in Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions due to increased renewable energy consumption and other emissions reduction activities, while increasing revenue in 2022 compared to 2021 and therefore the intensity of our Scope 1 & 2 emissions relative to revenue has decreased in 2022 from 2021.

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	88000	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
North America	40700
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	32200
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	7800
Latin or South America (LSA)	7300

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	88000

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	88000	<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/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
North America	40400	39500
Latin America (LATAM)	500	600
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	3300	13300
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	22500	18900

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	67000	72000

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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	67000	72000	
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	86	

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?
Decreased

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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	6400	Decreased	3.9	FMC had a decrease in emissions due to increased use of renewable energy. This increase in renewable energy resulted in a decrease in emissions. The figure in "Emissions value (percentage)" was calculated accordingly: 3.9% = 100 * (6400/165000 (2021 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions)).
Other emissions reduction activities	4500	Decreased	2.7	FMC had a decrease in emissions due to other reduction activities. Emissions reduction activities include energy efficiencies in the production process at our site's with the highest energy consumption, VFD installations, flare optimizations, and energy efficiencies in buildings. The figure in "Emissions value (percentage)" was calculated accordingly: 2.7% = 100 * (4500/165000 (2021 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions)).
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	7000	Increased	4.2	FMC had a net increase in emissions due to change in output. This was largely driven by the location where changes in production volume occurred, which overall resulted in an increase in GHG emissions that was overcome by increased renewable energy consumption and other emissions reduction activities. The figure in "Emissions value (percentage)" was calculated accordingly: 4.2% = 100 * (7000/165000 (2021 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions)).
Change in methodology	700	Decreased	0.4	In 2022 FMC improved our emission factor sources to improve reporting accuracy and in alignment with transitioning to a new data management system. We also improved the data granularity and methodology for our fleet-related Scope 1 emissions, using actual fuel consumption data wherever feasible. These methodology improvements did not meet the 5% significance threshold to restate our base year emissions, but did account for a small decrease in Scope 1 & 2 emissions compared to 2021. The figure in "Emissions value (percentage)" was calculated accordingly: 0.4% = 100 * (700/165000 (2021 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions)).
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
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)	56400	430100	486500
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	19100	167200	186300
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	14400	14400
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>	75500	611700	687200

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
56400

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
430100

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
486500

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
19100

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
167200

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
186300

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)
14400

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
14400

Total energy consumption

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
75500

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
611700

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
687200

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	No

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
56400

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment
FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

Other 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
<Not Applicable>

Comment
None

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
<Not Applicable>

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment
None

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
61800

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
<Not Applicable>

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

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
368300

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes natural gas, propane, and liquefied natural gas

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
486500

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment
FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

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.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
India

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3200

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
India

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1335

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
France

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4582

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1968

Comment
Energy attribute generated at various hydropower locations with commissioning years ranging from 1968 through 2018. Hydropower capacity incudes both large hydropower and small hydropower.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1959

Comment
Energy attribute generated at various hydropower locations with commissioning years ranging from 1959 through 2005. Hydropower capacity incudes both large hydropower and small hydropower.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Australia

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
600

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2270

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2270

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10200

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10200

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
310

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
310

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7700

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
14330

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
22030

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
24500

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
24500

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10900

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10900

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1700

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1700

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
16300

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
16300

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2900

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2900

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
230

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
230

Country/area

Pakistan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
440

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
440

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
780

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
780

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
570

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
570

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
107300

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
107300

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
80

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
80

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
70

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
70

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
50

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
50

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
42499000

Metric numerator
Waste to Beneficial Reuse

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
58

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
FMC is committed to achieving 100% waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. FMC defines beneficial reuse as reusing and/or converting waste materials into a valuable commodity (fuel or substitute raw material). Beneficial reuse of waste must not adversely impact human health or the environment. In 2022 total percent of waste to beneficial reuse increased to 58%, from 35% in 2021. There was also a 58% increase in total waste volume to beneficial reuse.

Description
Waste

Metric value
73485000

Metric numerator
Total Waste Generated

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
4

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
FMC is committed to achieving 100% waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. One of the drivers to acheving this goal is absolute waste reduction. In 2022 FMC reduced our total waste generated in operations by focusing on efforts to reduce waste at the source.

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product
Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)
252000

Capacity (metric tons)
300000

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
0.5575

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.7393

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.0571

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

Comment
In 2022 FMC updated our definition of production, therefore any comparison to previous years does not accurately represent performance year over year. These values only include Scope 1 & 2 emissions from 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	

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
Radical process redesign

Stage of development in the reporting year
Pilot demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
1.4

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
5

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
FMC has established technical centers, which are responsible for conducting research in process efficiencies, including energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities. As a part of this work, the technical centers have dedicated budgets towards radical process redesigns, which often involve research and development in low-carbon chemical production processes. This is a sample of low carbon research and development for chemical productive activities at a technical center in the pilot demonstration phase and does not represent the full scope of work done at FMC around this topic. These investments in low-carbon R&D provide a pathway for FMC to develop and implement sustainable solutions, reduce emissions, drive innovation, and align with our net-zero 2035 goal. Radical process redesign assists in reducing carbon in our production activities, which serves as another pathway to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions at our sites. Therefore, spending on radical process redesigns and other methods to achieve our net-zero goals are anticipated to increase.

Technology area
Unable to disaggregate by technology area

Stage of development in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
97

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
341175240

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
100

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2022, 98% of FMC's R&D investments in 2022 were towards sustainable solutions. R&D spend accounts for approximately ~6% of revenue. This is in alignment with our 2025 Sustainability Goal to have 100% of R&D spend to be towards sustainably advantaged products. 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. This target is aligned with our Climate Transition Plan as R&D activities to develop sustainable product will positively affect our energy, GHG emission, waste and water targets.

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
FMC2022SustainabilityReport.pdf

Page/ section reference
39, 63

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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
FMC2022SustainabilityReport.pdf

Page/ section reference
39, 63

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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
FMC2022SustainabilityReport.pdf

Page/ section reference
39, 63

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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: Upstream transportation and distribution
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
FMC2022SustainabilityReport.pdf

Page/section reference
39, 63

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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
C4. Targets and performance	Waste data	The review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagement	Total Waste Generated Total Hazardous Waste Generated Total Non-Hazardous Waste Generated Total Waste Disposed Total Hazardous Waste Disposed Total Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Waste Disposed - By Type Hazardous Waste Disposed - By Type Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed - By Type Total Waste to Beneficial Reuse Total Hazardous Waste to Beneficial Reuse Total Non-Hazardous Waste to Beneficial Reuse Waste to Beneficial Reuse - By Type Hazardous Waste to Beneficial Reuse - By Type Non-Hazardous Waste to Beneficial Reuse - By Type
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	The review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements.	Total Energy Use Total Renewable Energy Use Energy Intensity

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

32.5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

18.1

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

39518

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

28600

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

13000

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 prepare for the lower emissions cap, including establishing 2035 Net-Zero goals for Scopes 1, 2, and 3, and receiving approval from SBTi for near-term 2030 and Net-Zero targets. In 2022, FMC established a global, cross functional team to identify opportunities to implement projects and initiatives that will help FMC achieve net-zero, including improvements in energy, water and waste management and drive GHG reductions. FMC has 9 established workstreams in t to reach the 2035 Sustainability Goals: Energy, Energy Efficiency, Electrification, Fleet and Travel, Direct Chemicals, Packing, Transportation & Distribution, Waste, and Water. These nine workstreams are guided by a Sustainability Impact Panel and Executive Steering Committee, who assist by providing prioritization strategies and drive overall program success towards net-zero respectively. 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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

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
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

% of suppliers by number
0.05

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
21

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
15

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 from 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. These suppliers account for approximately 15% of Scope 3 emissions.

% 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. For example, in 2022, Eight of our contract manufacturers in China worked with our team and implemented multiple projects resulting in a total estimated savings of ~22,000 metric tons of CO2. These projects focused on transitioning to lower carbon energy sources, including using steam generated from a municipal solid waste site instead of fossil fuels, and increasing renewable energy used from wind, solar, water and nuclear.

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 threshold for success will be defined based on contributions towards our near-term SBTi goal, 2030 25% absolute reduction of our Scope 3 emissions. In 2022, FMC reduced SBTi Boundary Scope 3 GHG Emissions by 3% in comparison to the 2021 Baseline.

Comment

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
0.4

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
26

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
29

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Rationale: FMC's Supplier Engagement strategy is rooted in our SBTI-approved Net-Zero by 2035 goal, where Scope 3 accounts for over 90% of FMC's total GHG emissions. Specifically, Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) accounts for 72% of total GHG emissions and includes four subcategories for FMC: Direct Chemicals, Packaging, Remediation Indirect Spending and Other Indirect Spending. Emissions from direct chemical suppliers account for 66% of FMC's Scope 3 GHG emissions. FMC's Supplier Engagement Strategy, then, is to engage with Direct Chemicals suppliers that have the largest impact on our emissions and work with them to understand their GHG emissions data and GHG reduction targets. Engagement occurs through EcoVadis, an ESG ratings agency which provides information on supplier's sustainability performance, including GHG emissions and established targets.

Coverage of Engagement: This is FMC's first year of utilizing EcoVadis. As FMC has over 50,000 suppliers, suppliers were evaluated and those that represented a significant portion for FMC's GHG emissions were selected to be a part of the first wave of onboarding and EcoVadis assessment. 293 suppliers were assessed through EcoVadis, including 76 suppliers representing significant emissions of Scope 3 Category 1 in direct chemicals, logistics, and packaging that are included within our SBTi boundary. These suppliers account for approximately 26% of procurement spend and 29% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions, specifically within the Purchased Goods and Services category.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Impact of Engagement: FMC utilizes the information provided through EcoVadis to track carbon emissions from suppliers and understand their relative carbon maturity. EcoVadis will help FMC prioritize supplier engagement, and for suppliers that do not have robust carbon emissions programs or targets, FMC will be able to work with suppliers to establish emissions tracking and targets. For suppliers that are rated highly by EcoVadis for their carbon management, FMC will be able to work with suppliers to gather verified, supplier-specific data to improve the emission factor accuracy of our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Measure of Success: FMC's SBTi-approved net-zero 2035 goal will serve as the measure of success. FMC has committed to reducing Scope 3 emissions by 90% by 2035. FMC will track the success of supplier engagement by measuring the reduction in our Scope 3 GHG emissions, of which suppliers in the value chain make up the majority of these emissions. FMC will track and report Scope 3 emissions in our annual sustainability report. Our threshold for success will be defined based on contributions towards our near-term SBTi goal, 2030 25% absolute reduction of our Scope 3 emissions. In 2022, FMC reduced SBTi Boundary Scope 3 GHG Emissions by 3% in comparison to the 2021 Baseline.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number
1

% 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
Rationale: FMC completed TCFD Scenario Analyses, including both physical and transition risks and opportunities across a variety of warming scenarios and time horizons. One of the identified transition risks highlighted how climate change may impact markets in which we sell 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. In Indonesia, farmers are increasingly struggle with disease control, particularly in potatoes in late blight and early blight. To tackle this problem, FMC Indonesia teams created offline and online educational campaigns to highlight product stewardship and sustainability with innovative crop protection solutions.

% of Customers By Number: % of customers by number was estimated by % of revenue by region. This engagement campaign occurred in Indonesia, which is one of 26 countries FMC operates in in APAC. As revenue from APAC accounts for 26% of overall revenue, it is possible to assume Indonesia represents 1/26th of APAC revenue and thus represents 1% of 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: By engaging with growers both on the field and virtually, FMC Indonesia had the opportunity to educate farmers about products used to encounter shifting disease challenges. There was a strong sustainability emphasis to both types of educational content, and through this initiative helped growers be more efficient with their crop protection practice, reducing applications by 50% for both early and late blight. Not only are growers better equipped to handle this new pressure but reducing the number of applications reduces the amount of overall on-farm emissions.

Measures of Success: Prior to the campaign, the team in Indonesia set a goal to reach 2000 farmers in person and connect with the 197k followers on the FMC Facebook, which serves as the threshold of success in this project. Through this campaign, the team was able to meet directly with 2,650 growers in-person, surpassing the initial goal of 2,000. Additionally, over 278,000 individuals were reached through the virtual campaign, beyond the initial threshold of success and FMC Facebook follower count.

C12.1d

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

Investor Engagement: Following the strong stockholder support (approximately 92%) of our Say on Pay proposal last spring and the engaging conversations with stockholders on environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics over the last year, we conducted another outreach on ESG. In addition, global supply chains have been another area of focus for stockholders over the past few years, and we included content related to the actions FMC has taken to develop and sustain resilience in our operations, as part of the outreach. Since the 2022 proxy statement, we contacted 50 stockholders (representing approximately 70% of our common shares outstanding) offering to engage with them and held 20 calls or meetings with stockholders (representing approximately 32% of our common shares outstanding) during this engagement cycle. We discussed the Company's continued progress on environmental goals including the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions at our operating sites in 2022, and steps taken to develop and sustain resilience in the Company's supply chain such as qualifying new suppliers in different geographies, developing safety stock at the supplier-level for key raw materials and managing multiple energy sources for our European assets.

Additional highlights from those calls included:

• Acknowledgment of FMC's sustainability progress by various sustainability/ESG rating agencies – resulting in improved ESG scores

• Discussion of FMC completing measurement and externally assuring Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

• Several investors inquired about our engagement with suppliers on our net zero goal

• Diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) and human capital topics centered around recruitment, development and retention programs

• Executive compensation came up only in the context of whether additional sustainability metrics will be included as performance measures

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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may 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)

OurCareforthePlanetFinal_Fixed.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Government and Industry Affairs reports directly to the Chief Sustainability Officer at FMC to ensure external engagement activities are consistent with our sustainability strategy and transition to a net-zero company by 2035. 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.

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.

Government affairs reports updates (at a minimum annually) to the Sustainability Committee of the Board. Government Affairs also participates as members of 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?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

US Net-Zero by 2050 Goal

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related targets
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/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 the 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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Yes. FMC plans to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% by 2030 and reach net-zero by 2035. In order to achieve this goal, the decarbonization of the electrical grid will be critical to reduce emissions associated with FMC operations sites in the US.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or 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 policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Trade Association's Position: The American Chemistry Council (ACC) and its members believe that chemistry plays an integral role in solving our world's sustainability challenges. The ACC is committed to advancing safe, innovative, effective, and economically viable chemical products and technologies that are key to unlocking sustainability solutions. The ACC's sustainability principles call on its members to address the environmental impacts from operations by achieving measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and distribution of products, conserving materials and resources, reducing waste through re-use and recycling, and collaborating to reduce marine debris and its impacts. To support climate progress, ACC calls on Congress to enact legislation to:

1) Increase government investment and scientific resources to develop and deploy low emissions technologies in the manufacturing sector;
2) Adopt transparent, predictable, technology- and revenue-neutral, market-based, economywide carbon price signals; and
3) Encourage adoption of emissions-avoiding solutions and technologies throughout the economy to achieve significant emissions savings.

FMC's Position: FMC supports the ACC in its mission to deliver business value through advocacy, political engagement, communications and scientific research. The members of ACC are a diverse group of companies with differing positions on issues that impact the chemical industry. Overall, FMC supports the ACC's sustainability principles that call on ACC members to address their environmental impacts including those related to climate change. FMC is amongst the 95% of ACC's largest members that have announced absolute GHG reduction or emissions intensity goals, and was recently recognized by ACC as the Responsible Care Company of the Year, an award recognizing FMC for its excellence and leadership in environmental, health, safety and security (EHS&S) performance.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
12.57

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The number above (12.57%) represents the percentage of FMC's dues to ACC that are utilized for political expenditures and does not represent the total funding figure FMC provided to ACC in 2022. FMC pays annual dues to ACC, a trade association that represents more than 190 companies engaged in the business of chemistry in the United States. The American Chemistry Council (ACC) serves as the collective voice of the chemical manufacturing sector and its value chain, and their mission is to advance the industry's goals and objectives at global, national, state and local levels. The safety of chemical operations and products is a core value for American Chemistry Council (ACC) members, including FMC. Responsible Care represents the industry commitment to the health and safety of employees, communities and the environment. As a funding member, FMC is committed to practicing Responsible Care® and certifies management system alignment with the Responsible Care core values by demonstrating compliance with the Responsible Care Management System® (RCMS).

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 policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
CLAs Position: CLA aims to drive actionable progress around the goals of the UNFCCC and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a systems-based approach grounded in sound science and evidence. We also believe in fostering a culture of transparency and accountability, with respect and understanding for local needs and conditions, recognizing that all farmers should have equal access to beneficial agricultural innovations. CropLife America supports advocacy, education, and research efforts across the agricultural value chain to advance voluntary, incentive-based programs that will reduce greenhouse gases, improve soil health, and assist with adoption of new technological innovations that can reduce agricultural' s environmental impact. CLA is working toward building programmatic efforts to elevate the necessity of current and future technologies that enable climate-smart agricultural practices and enhance crop productivity.

FMCs Position: FMC supports CLA in its efforts to engage with policy makers at the federal, state and local levels to develop policies and regulations. 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 (currency as selected in C0.4)
1

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The number above (1%) represents the percentage of FMC's dues to CLA that are utilized for political expenditures and does not represent the total funding figure FMC provided to CLA in 2022. This is a rounded number, as only .851% of FMC's annual dues to CropLife America are used for political expenditures. FMC pays annual dues to CLA, who serves as one of the primary agricultural associations in America and represents industry interests with politicians and other relevant stakeholders and offers a platform to share best practices across the industry. The mission of CLA is to help ensure growers and consumers have the technologies they need to protect crops, communities, and ecosystems from the threat of pests, weeds, and diseases in an environmentally sustainable way.

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 policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
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 (currency as selected in C0.4)
1

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The number above does not represent FMC's funding for Croplife International in 2022. FMC pays annual dues to CropLife International, who are the voice and leading advocates for the plant science industry. CLI champions the role of agricultural innovations in crop protection and plant biotechnology to support and advance sustainable agriculture. FMC aims to fund CropLife International to continue to support its mission and advocacy for member companies and promote sustainable agriculture practices.

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 or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

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

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
United Nations Global Compact

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual 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 completes the annual Communication on Progress. 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 these 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
FMC2022SustainabilityReport.pdf

Page/Section reference
Highlights include Protection (pg. 8-13), ESG Appendix - Environment (pg. 43-48), TCFD Tables (pg. 86 - 89). See GRI Tables (pg. 71) for details on all climate-related disclosures.

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
FMC202210k.pdf

Page/Section reference
FMC 10K: 13 (Sustainability), 13-19 (1A Risk Factors), 39 (Climate Change)

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
FMCProxy.pdf

Page/Section reference
Proxy: Executive Compensation (43-47)

Content elements
Governance

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Race to Zero Campaign Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) UN Global Compact Other, please specify (Agricultural Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM4C))	TCFD - FMC is a public supporter of the Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures and public reports alignment with TCFD in both the 10-k and annual Sustainability Report. SBTN - FMC is a member of SBTN and has had its Science Based Targets (SBTs) approved by SBTN for both near-term and net-zero targets. Business Ambition for 1.5C - FMC is a member of Business Ambition for 1.5C and FMC's SBTs have been approved in alignment with 1.5C. TNFD - FMC is a public supporter of the Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures and continues to support the development of consistent nature-related standards. United Nations Global Compact - FMC became a signatory to the UNGC in 2015. FMC will complete our eighth annual Communication on Progress on the new digital UNGC platform. Agricultural Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM4C) - FMC is engaged in the Agricultural Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM4C). The initiative focused on advancing agricultural technologies and practices to mitigate climate change impacts and promote sustainable farming. Race to Zero Campaign - FMC is a member of the race to zero campaign and has established a net-zero 2035 goal to reach the pledge of net-zero emissions by 2050.

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 impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) 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 Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) 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

C15.7

(C15.7) 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 Governance Biodiversity strategy	FMC Sustainability Report pgs. 18, 48 FMC2022SustainabilityReport.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 2022 Form 10-K as well as other SEC filings and public communications. FMC cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forwardlooking

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

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

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

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Please refer to the introduction in C 0.2 for company introduction.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	5802300000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

FMC currently does not allocate emissions to specific customers.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	An accurate product trail that will help us understand where our products are going and the corresponding quantities. Currently, majority of our products are sold through intermediate distributors.
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	An accurate product trail that will help us understand where our products are going and the corresponding quantities. Currently, majority of our products are sold through intermediate distributors.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

FMC has recently started reporting Scope 3 emissions and will continue to develop methodology in order to continue to enhance the granularity of data in line with regulations and recommendations.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

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