

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

The Chemours Company is a leading, global provider of performance chemicals that are key inputs in end products and processes in a variety of industries. We deliver customized solutions with a wide range of industrial and specialty chemicals products for markets, including plastics and coatings, refrigeration and air conditioning, general industrial, electronics, mining, and oil refining. We manage and report our operating results through three reportable segments: Fluoroproducts, Chemical Solutions, and Titanium Technologies. The Fluoroproducts segment is a leading, global provider of fluoroproducts, including refrigerants and industrial fluoropolymer resins. Segment brands include: Krytox™, Nafion™, Opteon™, Freon™, Teflon™, Viton™. The Chemical Solutions segment is a leading, North America provider of industrial chemicals, including sodium cyanide used in gold production, Glypure™, Gly Clean™ and Vazo™, and Aniline product lines. The Titanium Technologies segment is a leading, global provider of Ti-Pure™ titanium dioxide, a premium white pigment used to deliver whiteness, brightness, opacity, and protection in a variety of applications.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2019	December 31 2019	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- Belgium
- Brazil
- China
- France
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Taiwan, Greater China
- 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**
Titanium dioxide
- Other chemicals**
Specialty chemicals

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Other, please specify (Board chair and director on board)	The Chemours Company board of directors (the "board") has active responsibility for broad corporate policy and overall performance of the Company through oversight of management and stewardship of the Company, including climate-related issues. Because environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters are integral to the growth and success of the Company, we believe that oversight of these sustainability matters currently belongs at the full board level.
Other, please specify (President/Chief Executive Officer (CEO))	The president/CEO is a member of the board. In addition, the president/CEO is also our executive sponsor for our Corporate Responsibility program which is responsible for managing all ESG matters for the company, including climate-related issues.

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 – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets	<Not Applicable>	The board oversees broad corporate policy, including climate-related issues, and overall performance of the company through oversight of management. Under the guidance of the board, the president/CEO and other executive officers of the company execute our climate strategy, standards, goals, and performance. We believe this governance structure provides the best avenue to integrate ESG risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, into our overall business growth strategy, and it helps us meet the changing demands of all our stakeholders. Our board receives regular updates from senior management on a variety of topics that directly or indirectly involve climate-related issues, such as overall corporate strategies and major business plans, annual budgets, capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures, corporate risk management. Proposed corporate transactions and overall corporate strategy are reviewed by the full board with input from management on ESG risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues. Under the oversight of our Board, senior management continues to execute on our Corporate Responsibility commitments which focus on three key pillars — inspired people, a shared planet, and an evolved portfolio. With the Board's guidance, we have developed and are advancing progress on goals for climate change, water stewardship, waste management, diversity and inclusion, safety, product sustainability, and sustainable sourcing.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other, please specify (President/CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other, please specify (Chemours Executive Team (CET) which includes the COO, CFO, two business segment presidents, chief legal officer, HR lead and communications lead)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

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

Daily management of the Company is led by our president/CEO and members of the Chemours Executive Team (CET). Together they are responsible for driving our culture of operational excellence; embedding ESG opportunities, including climate-related issues, into our business strategy, M&A decisions, business plans and budgets; and achieving our Corporate Responsibility Commitment goals.

The CET operationalizes governance of ESG matters, including climate-related issues, through the corporate responsibility leadership team (CRLT) - a cross-functional team composed of senior leaders from our three business segments and major corporate functions (e.g. operations, research and development, finance, legal, HR, product stewardship, legal, investor relations, corporate plans, procurement, EHS, marketing, etc.). Our president/CEO serves as executive sponsor of corporate responsibility and the CRLT. Together the president/CEO and CET are dedicated to accelerating our corporate responsibility journey—growing our company by driving a sustainable portfolio, effectively managing all our resources, and enhancing social and environmental value.

Led by the vice president of environmental, health, safety, and corporate responsibility, the CRLT meets monthly with the president/CEO to:

- Develop our Corporate Responsibility Commitment (CRC) strategy, standards, and goals, including climate goals;
- Stay current on emerging ESG and climate-related trends;
- Manage ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities;
- Drive the implementation of our CRC program and make recommendations for short-, mid-, and long-term actions;
- Ensure continued progress is made towards achieving 2030 CRC goals, including climate goals; and
- Track and report our progress to the board, Chemours employees, and external stakeholders.

Members of the CET regularly report to the board on a variety of topics that directly or indirectly involve climate-related issues (such as the Company's Corporate Responsibility Commitment, climate-related initiatives, and progress against climate-related goals and targets; and overall corporate strategies and major business plans, capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures).

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	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Other (please specify) (Operational Performance)	A primary objective of the Company's executive compensation philosophy is to promote a performance-based culture that strongly links executive rewards to shareholder interests and to the Company's strategic and financial goals. This objective is achieved through fixed and variable compensation elements. Achievement of compensation performance measures is enhanced by accomplishing the Company's climate-related initiatives, such as providing customers with products that help solve climate and other sustainability challenges and reducing emissions from our manufacturing operations.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Other (please specify) (New product development/offering)	Any manager may recognize an individual employee or project teams with monetary rewards or non-monetary recognitions for playing key roles in achieving beneficial projects through our Orange Awards system. Orange Awards can be used to recognize employees for climate-related accomplishments, including energy reduction or efficiency projects, GHG emissions reductions, or projects for development or sales of products that provide climate benefits.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Other (please specify) (New product development/offering)	Any manager may recognize an individual employee or project teams with monetary rewards or non-monetary recognitions for playing key roles in achieving beneficial projects through our Orange Awards system. Orange Awards can be used to recognize employees for climate-related accomplishments, including energy reduction or efficiency projects, GHG emissions reductions, or projects for development or sales of products that provide climate benefits.

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	1	Chemours has adopted an annual work execution cycle. Company performance objectives, budget targets, individual employee goals, risk management objectives, R&D goals, etc. are tracked and reported on an annual basis.
Medium-term	1	3	Chemours follows a three-year planning horizon for setting investor commitments, R&D priorities, risk/opportunity assessments, budget and resource allocations, etc. We align our business processes to the three-year plan to drive execution and deliver business results.
Long-term	3		Chemours typically follows a 10-year planning horizon for setting business strategy, identifying business opportunities, and risk mitigation. Longer term strategies may be developed for specific capital investments for long-lived assets, valuable intellectual property, or specific environmental, social, or governance topics due to the time scale for these issue areas. All major investment decisions, portfolio reviews, acquisitions and divestitures are reviewed in the light of long-term trends, opportunities and threats. Those reviews consider evolution of global trends in regulations, climate change, energy and raw material markets, and consumer demands.

C2.1b

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

Substantive financial or strategic impacts are events that could materially impact our business or operations. In making this determination, we incorporate the concept of materiality as defined by the SEC and FASB, and we consider both qualitative and quantitative measures. The quantitative measures evaluated include potential impacts to revenue and earnings as well as certain non-GAAP financial measures that management uses in its financial and operational decision making. Qualitative measures include but are not limited to consideration of impacts to employee/community safety, our reputation, regulatory requirements, business continuity, trends in the underlying business, and customers. Material impacts would include those that would have a high likelihood to result in death, serious breaches of legal and regulatory compliance, customer market disintegration, significant impact on shareholders, fundamental or catastrophic business continuity exposure and fundamental financial losses/opportunities. The impacts considered include those related to our direct operations as well as possible impacts to the continuity of our supply chain and our ability to meet customer commitments.

Consistent with guidance published by the SEC and FASB with regard to materiality, a specific climate-related risk or opportunity may be considered as having a substantive financial impact if it would reasonably be expected to affect the company's planned earnings positively or negatively by a certain quantitative threshold. However, magnitude by itself, without regard to the nature of the specific risk or opportunity and the circumstances in which the judgment has to be made, will not generally be a sufficient basis for the materiality judgment. Chemours considers both qualitative and quantitative factors together when evaluating whether a specific climate-related risk or opportunity would have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the Company.

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

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Corporate-level identification and evaluation of risk is systematically accomplished using an enterprise risk management (ERM) approach. The Chemours Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the overall ERM process, and its leadership structure supports its effective oversight. In fulfilling its oversight responsibility, the board receives various management and board committee reports and engages in periodic discussions with the company's officers, as it may deem appropriate. Specifically, the board audit committee oversees the policies and practices that govern the processes by which major risk exposures are identified, assessed, managed and controlled on an enterprise-wide basis. Chemours defines major risks as those that could have a substantive financial or reputational impact on the company. The Chemours risk management team conducts an annual risk analysis process to validate existing and identify new and emerging risks facing Chemours – including considerations for risks or opportunities related to climate change. The risk analysis process considers input from internal business and function leaders on a broad range of economic, social and environmental topics, as well as external inputs collected through the strategy, budget, and corporate responsibility issue prioritization process. Each risk is reviewed,

evaluated and prioritized based on the potential likelihood the risk will occur and the degree of impact a given risk could have on the Company. Potential impacts evaluated include those related to our direct operations (e.g. financial impacts, threats to our right to operate, Company reputational damage, environment or community impact, etc.) as well as possible impacts to the continuity of our supply chain and ability to meet customer commitments. This prioritization is conducted by internal subject matter experts working with the risk management team. The resulting prioritized risk inventory is reviewed with the Chemours Executive Team (CET) for final alignment, and then communicated to the board. Significant new or emerging risks are analyzed and ranked as needed throughout the year. Responsibility for managing risk rests with the president/CEO and other executive officers of the Company. The appropriate Chemours function or business leaders are appointed as risk owners and sponsors for each major risk. Risk mitigation plans are developed and implemented by the risk owner with support from their respective team and risk sponsor. The risk owner develops and monitors key risk indicators to track progress managing the risk and determine if intervention or corrective action is needed. Risk management progress is periodically communicated to the CET, with a formal annual review with the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. Additionally, all risks are reviewed and reassessed on at least a semi-annual basis to identify changes in the internal or external environment which may cause certain risks to recede or others to appear. Opportunities for new products or product applications that may arise as a result of the impacts of climate change are evaluated within the individual business segments using the same criteria applied to all new business opportunities. Market assessments are completed, the findings are integrated into business strategy development, and a determination is made on the viability of the opportunity following corporate investment criteria. An example of managing physical risk due to climate change is Chemours' response to concerns that climate change may result in more frequent incidents of severe weather and the potential for rising sea levels. In the past, major hurricanes have caused significant disruption in our operations on the U.S. Gulf Coast, logistics across the region, and the supply of certain raw materials, which had an adverse impact on volume and cost for some of our products. To mitigate risks associated with severe weather, we have engineered the facilities to better withstand these events. Additionally, these sites have specific emergency preparedness plans that detail actions to take in the event of severe weather. Historically, these activities and associated costs are driven by normal operational preparedness. An example of managing transition risk/opportunities due to climate change is Chemours' response to concerns about deselection of some of our refrigerant product offerings (e.g. HFC refrigerants that have high global warming potentials). We led the industry in the Montreal Protocol-driven transition in 1987 from CFCs to the lesser ozone-depleting HCFCs and non-ozone-depleting HFCs. In 1988, we committed to cease production of CFCs and started manufacturing non-ozone-depleting HFCs in the early 1990s. Driven by new and emerging environmental legislation being enacted across the U.S., Europe, Latin America, and Japan, we invested in new technology research to develop a class of hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) refrigerant offerings that have lower global warming potential and are non-ozone-depleting, and we invested in our manufacturing capacity to increase global supply of these offerings. We have a team responsible for developing the marketing and advocacy strategy to enable the transition from high GWP refrigerants to lower GWP refrigerants. This transition is supported by the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and is a part of the global strategy to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and UN SDG 13 targets. We value collaboration to drive change and commit to working with policymakers, our value chain, and other organizations to encourage collective action for reducing GHGs.

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

Other climate-related risks and opportunities are identified and evaluated as part of our corporate responsibility issue assessment process. The process uses external stakeholder input in addition to Chemours subject matter expert input to identify, assess, and prioritize climate-related risks and opportunities considering the importance of the issue to our stakeholders and to Chemours. External stakeholder input is collected via surveys and interviews every two to three years and through quarterly data analysis using big data screening tools to assess trends in public information to track emerging risks and opportunities. Output from the corporate responsibility issue assessment process is used as input to the ERM process, as appropriate, to incorporate new/emerging climate risk information. The corporate responsibility team uses the output from the issue assessment to identify longer term risks and opportunities as input for setting our Corporate Responsibility Commitment goals. Four of our current 2030 goals are directly connected to climate-related transition risks and opportunities. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 60% • Reduce fluorinated organic air process emissions by 99% or more • Progress plan to become carbon positive by 2050 • Have 50% or more of our revenue come from offerings that make a specific contribution to the UNSDGs (including SDG 7 and 13). Chemours' process for managing the 2030 Corporate Responsibility Commitment climate goals includes appointing a goal leader and a goal sponsor for each goal who are accountable for developing action plans to advance the goals, setting interim targets, and measuring progress. Teams have been chartered to drive execution against the goals, and these teams report progress monthly to a cross-function corporate responsibility leadership team for overall program governance. Progress towards meeting the goals is tracked and reported internally to the Chemours executive team and board and externally in the annual Corporate Responsibility Commitment report.

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	Our operations and production facilities are subject to extensive environmental and health and safety laws, regulations, and enforcements at national, international, and local levels in numerous jurisdictions relating to pollution, protection of the environment, climate change, transporting and storing raw materials and finished products, storing and disposing of hazardous wastes, and product content and other safety concerns. As an energy and emissions intensive company, Chemours may be subject to current and emerging regulations targeting energy use and efficiency as well as reduction of emissions. Such regulations could result in significant additional compliance costs, including increased cost of purchased energy, additional capital costs for installation or modification of GHG-emitting equipment, and/or additional direct costs (such as cap-and-trade systems or carbon taxes) associated with GHG emissions. E.g. Climate change regulations apply to Chemours' operations in Europe through the EU ETS. Changes in prices for emission certificates may have an impact on their cost of operations. Chemours has processes in place through Government Affairs; Environment, Health, and Safety; and Product Stewardship to track regulations and provide input for consideration in the Enterprise Risk Management process.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Global environmental laws, regulations, and enforcements may change and could become more stringent over time, which could result in significant additional compliance costs, investments in, or restrictions on our operations. As an energy and emissions intensive company, Chemours may be subject to current and emerging regulations targeting energy use and efficiency as well as reduction of emissions. Such regulations could result in significant additional compliance costs, including increased cost of purchased energy, additional capital costs for installation or modification of GHG-emitting equipment, and/or additional direct costs (such as cap-and-trade systems or carbon taxes) associated with GHG emissions. For instance, as part of the Paris Climate Agreement, most countries committed to specific reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change regulations are emerging and changing in different geographies where Chemours has operations, such as China and Mexico. Also, there are more conversations about climate change regulations in United States where Chemours has a significant presence. We carefully manage our emissions and closely monitor regulatory changes in the regions where we operate to remain compliant and prepared to adapt operational practices accordingly. Chemours has processes in place through Government Affairs; Environment, Health, and Safety; and Product Stewardship to track regulations and provide input for consideration in the Enterprise Risk Management process. We also engage with governments either directly or indirectly through industry organizations to ensure there is an understanding of our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations. We value collaboration to drive change and commit to working with policymakers, our value chain, and other organizations to encourage collective action for reducing GHGs.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our industries and the end-use markets into which we sell our products experience periodic technological changes and product improvements. Our future growth will depend on our ability to gauge the direction of commercial and technological progress in key end-use markets and our ability to fund and successfully develop, manufacture, and market products in such changing end-use markets. If we fail to keep pace with the evolving technological innovations in our end-use markets on a competitive basis including with respect to innovation with regard to the development of alternative uses for, or application of, products developed that utilize such end-use products, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Technology is extremely relevant to Chemours' ability to address risks related to climate change. Chemours has mature, large capital-intensive assets in place that are energy and emissions intensive (e.g. boilers and high temperature reactors). There is little innovation around those technologies – making technology changes challenging. Alternatives to reduce emissions such as carbon capture and storage or use or electrification of processes are cost prohibitive and largely unproven at this point. Chemours' operations and R&D organizations are constantly looking into new technologies - assessing and considering market and technological trends – to reduce our emissions and to identify opportunities to enhance product attributes and/or develop new product offerings that address climate risk. It is important to remain aware of current effective technologies as well as future technology trends that we may adopt to help manage climate-related risks. Chemours has processes in place through the business segment technology organizations to track technology trends and provide input for consideration in the Enterprise Risk Management process.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our results of operations could be adversely affected by litigation and other commitments and contingencies. As a publicly traded company, Chemours is required to disclose detailed financial filings in accordance with the Securities Exchange Commission which includes descriptions of material risks that are identified through the company's enterprise risk management approach. Legal risks, including regulatory issues, are closely monitored and managed with respect to ensuring transparent and consistent information is available for shareholders including such matters that may be relevant and related to climate change. Chemours' Legal team monitors legal risks and provides input for consideration in the Enterprise Risk Management process.
Market	Relevant, always included	Our industries and the end-use markets into which we sell our products experience periodic technological changes and product improvements as well as changes in mandates on or regulation of products and services. Our future growth will depend on our ability to gauge the direction of commercial and technological progress in key end-use markets (e.g. electric vehicles and the transition to low GWP refrigerants), our ability to fund and successfully develop, manufacture, and market products in such changing end-use markets, including markets that deliver solutions to address world challenges such as energy efficiency and climate change. We continue to invest in R&D to develop safer, cleaner, and more efficient products and processes that help our customers and consumers reduce both their GHGs and their overall environmental footprint. We work closely with our customers to develop superior offerings that help us mutually achieve our sustainability objectives and maintain our market positions. We value collaboration to drive change and commit to working with policymakers, our value chain, and other organizations to encourage collective action for reducing GHGs. Each Chemours business segment conducts impact assessments of market trends, integrates the findings into business strategy development, and reports impacts to the enterprise risk management team, as appropriate, depending on the magnitude and likelihood of impact.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our stakeholders expect Chemours to operate responsibly and act proactively on the challenges of climate change. Some major investors are becoming increasingly outspoken about the risk of climate change to the financial market. If major investors or sustainability-oriented customers perceive Chemours business activities to be misaligned with the growing global momentum to act against climate change, this could pose a reputational risk to the company that could lead to customer deselection, and ultimately to lower sales and a reduced market valuation. This aspect of our reputation could also be significant from an employer branding perspective, impacting our ability to attract and retain new, especially young, employees. Chemours' climate change pledge and actions to mitigate the company's contributions to climate change help reduce associated reputational risks. Chemours has processes in place through our Investor Relations, Environment, Health and Safety, Marketing, and Talent Acquisition teams to provide input for consideration in the Enterprise Risk Management process. Reputation risk is one of our evaluation criteria in our Enterprise Risk Management process used to evaluate whether or not a risk is a major risk to the Company.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Chemours operates production sites in the US Gulf Coast region and other regions that are prone to the acute effects of climate change including severe weather events and increased frequency of hurricanes/typhoons or river flooding. Respective changes in physical climate parameters can lead to more extreme weather conditions, which represent an inherent risk for our production capacity. Potential impacts arising from severe weather events are considered in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. To mitigate risks associated with severe weather, we engineer our facilities to better withstand these events. Additionally, our corporate crisis management plan, business continuity planning, and emergency preparedness plans detail actions to take in the event of severe weather. Chemours' finance team and EHS team assess the remaining risks in terms of potential capital damage, revenue losses by business interruptions etc. in order to ensure sufficient insurance coverages.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Chemours either directly operates or is a joint venture partner in 30 sites located in 9 countries, including seven sites located in potentially water-stressed basins. Manufacturing operations depend upon having a sufficient quantity of quality water for production and cooling purposes, and many sites use nearby waterways for supply chain logistics. Our manufacturing sites have the potential to be impacted by chronic effects of climate change such as drought, water level rise, temperature rise, and changing rainfall patterns. Lower precipitation levels in certain areas of the world as a result of significant climate shifts could reduce the availability and quality of water to certain manufacturing plants which could impact Chemours' manufacturing operations causing decreased production capacity and/or a change in mode of transport due to limited navigability of waterways. Chemours has processes in place through Environment, Health, and Safety and Operations monitor evolving water supply issues and/or potential chronic effects of climate change and provide input for consideration in the Enterprise Risk Management process.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The nature of our business dictates that we maintain significant concentrations of physical assets in certain geographical locations, some of which may be prone to weather-related events and natural disasters (which could be exacerbated by climate change). Such events could also seriously harm our operations, as well as the operations of our customers and suppliers. Any of the afore mentioned disruptions and/or events could have a negative impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. E.g, Our facilities in DeLisle, MS and LaPorte, TX each experienced some degree of storm damage and/or operations interruptions during hurricanes Katrina (2005, MS) and Harvey (2017, TX).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

It is difficult to predict the exact change and impact of each climate parameter, and only some significant changes to the climate may have an impact on the Company. Financial implications could include higher energy and logistics costs from damaged infrastructure, higher insurance costs at facilities exposed to wind, flood, costs of physical repairs, and loss of profit following a significant weather-related event. Disruption of utilities (electric, gas, water) could result in prolonged facility outages, causing disruption in the production and supply of raw materials and finished goods and could have negative revenue implications.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate risks associated with severe weather, we engineered our facilities to better withstand these events. Additionally, preparedness plans pertaining to the physical-related aspects of our business have been developed and detail the actions needed in the event of unforeseen events or severe weather in order to maximize the safety of our employees, our communities, the environment, and production assets. We also insure our facilities to protect against losses from physical damages and business interruption. Insurance costs and the cost for management efforts are driven by normal operational preparedness.

Comment

The cost for management efforts are driven by normal operational preparedness.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Global environmental laws, regulations, and enforcements may change and could become more stringent over time, which could result in significant additional compliance costs, increased costs of purchased energy or other raw materials, investments in or restrictions on our operations, installation or modification of GHG emitting equipment, or expanded emission trading schemes/taxes and/or enforcement initiatives. E.g. Carbon pricing related to carbon emissions already impacts operations in Europe. Climate change regulations are emerging and changing in different geographies where Chemours has operations, such as China and Mexico. Also, there are more conversations about climate change regulations in United States where Chemours has a significant presence.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are not able to fully estimate the financial implications of new regulations, as it is difficult to assess the timing and effect of pending legislation. Potential implications could include increased costs of purchased energy and additional costs associated directly with GHG emissions. However, in the case of carbon taxes, prices could range upwards of \$50/MT CO2e emitted in certain countries where Chemours operates.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Chemours continues to monitor for changes in regulations that could affect our operations as well as raw materials and energy in the supply chain. We engage with regulators independently and through our industry groups to provide input on proposed regulatory changes and to establish benchmarks that are consistent with our manufacturing processes. This engagement provides the opportunity to educate regulators about our processes as well as the potential impacts of the proposed regulatory measures. We also continue to make investments in research and development activities to develop new technologies to decrease the Company's emissions and through our commitment to reduce our GHG emissions intensity by 60% and our emissions of fluorinated organic process emissions by 99% or more we work to make meaningful improvements in the efficiency of our operations to reduce GHG emissions and our exposure to future potential CO2e pricing. The cost of management efforts is integrated in normal operations.

Comment

The cost of management efforts is integrated in normal operations.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The nature of our business dictates that we maintain significant concentrations of physical assets in certain geographical locations, some of which may be prone to weather-related events and natural disasters (which could be exacerbated by climate change). Such events could also seriously harm our operations, and accordingly, we continue to study the long-term implications of changing climate parameters on plant siting, operational issues, and water availability. Any of the afore mentioned disruptions and/or events could have a negative impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. E.g. Lower precipitation levels in certain areas of the world as a result of significant climate shifts could reduce the availability and quality of water to certain manufacturing plants which could impact Chemours' manufacturing operations causing decreased production capacity and/or a change in mode of transport due to limited navigability of waterways.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

It is difficult to predict the exact change and impact of each climate parameter, and only some significant changes to the climate may have an impact on the Company. Financial implications could include higher energy and logistics costs from damaged infrastructure, flood events or water scarcity from droughts, costs of physical repairs, and loss of profit following a significant weather-related event. Disruption of utilities (electric, gas, water) could result in prolonged facility outages, causing disruption in the production and supply of raw materials and finished goods and could have negative revenue implications.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Chemours continues to evaluate the long-term implications of changing climate parameters on water availability, flooding potential, weather impacts, plant siting issues, and impacts and opportunities for products. To mitigate risks associated with changing weather patterns, preparedness plans pertaining to the physical- related aspects of our business have been developed and detail the actions needed in the event of unforeseen events or severe weather such as heavy rainfall/flooding events. We also insure our facilities to protect against losses from physical damages and business interruption. Insurance costs and the cost for management efforts are driven by normal operational preparedness.

Comment

The cost for management efforts are driven by normal operational preparedness.

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

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Global regulations driving the phase-down of HFCs (or higher global warming products) have increased the adoption and sale of our high performing Opteon™ products, that have lower global warming potential and zero ozone-depletion footprint, in a wide range of refrigeration and cooling applications, - including food transportation, food and pharmaceutical/medical storage, food manufacturing and retail, automotive air conditioning, and residential and commercial building air conditioning.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

As the global middle class grows from 3.8 billion people in 2018 to 5.3 billion people in 2030, incomes will grow across the developing world increasing demand for comfort cooling, automobiles, and fresh food. Increasing global temperatures and regulatory frameworks built to address this environmental concern will compound the need for lower GWP solutions for building and automotive cooling and for distribution and storage of fresh food and medical supplies. In addition, there is a drive to transition to cleaner heating sources, and through that effort, industry is moving to more efficient heat pump designs, where lower GWP solutions offer safe and efficient solutions. Most developed countries have a robust "cold chain" – controlled temperatures applied throughout the supply chain, from refrigerated warehouses to refrigerated trucks – ensuring food gets from the farm to market safely. Robust cold chains will need to be extended to developing countries to meet the demands of the growing middle class. Our lower GWP solutions may help keep people cool as temperatures rise and keep food fresh at a lower cost to the climate. The Opteon™ portfolio is a significant contributor to the growth of Chemours fluoroproducts business.

Cost to realize opportunity

500

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our approach is driven by our commitment to achieve our Corporate Responsibility Commitment goals to have 50% or more of our revenues come from products that support sustainable growth and the UN SDGs and to become carbon positive by 2050. These goals aim to have the greenhouse gas benefit from using our products be greater than the burden from producing them. We assess the avoided GHG emissions achieved by using our products versus an incumbent alternative and compare these emissions savings to the production burden approximated as the sum of Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas emissions for the Company. Our aim is for the benefits to exceed the burden. Our strategy includes investing in opportunities to increase production capacities, investing in R&D to introduce new products and product applications into the market, and collaborating with value chain partners to accelerate adoption of our lower GWP product offerings. Chemours has invested over \$500M over the past 5 years (including \$300M to build the largest HFO-1234yf facility in the US) to commercialize the Opteon™ product line. Chemours has also partnered with major auto, HVAC, and refrigeration OEMs/customers to provide them with high performance, low GWP products for their equipment and product lines and with the National Hockey League to provide lower GWP cooling solutions for community ice rinks across North America.

Comment

Sustainability benefits are among many market drivers that Chemours' R&D teams address.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of climate adaptation, resilience and insurance risk solutions

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Chemours fluoropolymers play a critical role in decarbonizing the transportation industry and are used in many components of cars, trucks and aircraft. They are critical to delivering high performance over a wide range of harsh operating conditions and contribute to passenger safety, emission controls, better fuel economy, and as an enabler of vehicle electrification and the game-changing shift to hydrogen powered vehicles. Essential transportation uses include fuel lines, fuel hoses and turbocharger hoses; O-rings; ABS brake lines, GHG emissions controls; fuel cells and batteries in electric vehicles; electronic systems; gaskets and seals; and insulation for cables and wires in aircraft and spacecraft. At the end of 2019, global light vehicle production was projected to increase to more than 100 million units per year by the early 2020s. Chemours expects the use of fluoropolymer products in vehicles to increase due to automotive industry trends toward energy efficiency and clean energy, driven by evolving emissions performance regulations and increasing adoption of electric vehicles. Growing use of fluoropolymer enabled technologies within the automotive segment may increase the share of added value from Chemours' products in this end-market.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

As the global middle class grows from 3.8 billion people in 2018 to 5.3 billion people in 2030, incomes will grow across the developing world and the need for commuting will remain high - increasing demand for automobiles. For the transportation industry, the most significant trends center on fuel efficiency, electric vehicle growth, and intelligent mobility. In order to support these trends in a sustainable way, there needs to be a decoupling of vehicle miles traveled with people miles and electrification of the fleet. This may generate significant demand for materials that support lightweight cars and electric vehicles. Chemours has a portfolio of products that serves this growing market.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our approach is driven by our commitment to achieve our goal to have 50% or more of our revenues come from products that support sustainable growth and the UN SDGs. Our strategy includes exploring opportunities to increase production capacities and by investing in R&D to introduce new products and product applications into the market to enable lightweight, high performance, fuel efficient vehicles and development of fuel cell battery materials. Sustainability benefits are among many market drivers that Chemours' R&D teams address; activities to meet this opportunity are not separated from normal research operations. We don't have a separate estimate cost to realize the opportunity.

Comment

Sustainability benefits are among many market drivers that Chemours' R&D teams address; activities to meet this opportunity are not separated from normal research operations. We don't have a separate estimate cost to realize the opportunity.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Increasing resource use efficiency through energy savings can make a key contribution towards reducing our operating costs. Our manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy (~9 million MWh per year), the costs of which may be subject to worldwide supply and demand factors, GHG emissions-based regulations, and other factors beyond our control. Variations in the cost of energy, which primarily reflect market prices for oil and natural gas, may significantly affect our operating

results from period to period. Chemours is implementing emissions reduction projects, working to procure renewable energy through PPAs, and investing in energy-efficiency programs to reduce exposure to increasing energy costs and more stringent regulations on GHG emissions. These actions could both decrease sensitivity to changes in the cost of carbon and increase our ability to meet evolving customer demands for low carbon products.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial benefit for the use of renewable energy and implementing energy efficiency and emissions reduction projects are reduced direct operating costs for energy purchases, avoided emissions, and improved carbon management.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our approach is driven through our commitment to reduce our GHG emissions intensity by 60% and our emissions of fluorinated organic process emissions by 99% or more. Our strategy includes investing in R&D solutions to improve energy efficiency in our manufacturing operations, procuring electricity from renewable energy sources, converting high carbon intensity fuels to lower carbon intensity fuels (e.g. coal to natural gas boiler conversions) and treating process stack emissions. The cost for realizing the cost savings benefits is integrated in normal operations.

Comment

The cost for realizing the cost savings benefits is integrated in normal operations.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 4.5 RCP 8.5 Other, please specify (WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Version 3.0)	Chemours uses the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas version 3.0 program for modeling water availability scenarios for all our global operating sites. The model includes predictive scenarios to evaluate current and potential future water stress/availability in 2030 and 2040 under different climate and development scenarios as described below. • The "optimistic" scenario (SSP2 RCP4.5) represents a world with stable economic development and carbon emissions peaking and declining by 2040, with emissions constrained to stabilize at ~650 ppm CO2 and temperatures to 1.1–2.6°C by 2100. • The "business as usual" scenario (SSP2 RCP8.5) represents a world with stable economic development and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching ~1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8°C relative to 1986–2005 levels. • The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP3 RCP8.5) represents a fragmented world with uneven economic development, higher population growth, lower GDP growth, and a lower rate of urbanization, all of which potentially affect water usage; and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching ~1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8°C relative to 1986–2005 levels. The objective of the analysis is to identify regions where water stress may impact current and/or future site operations (e.g. sufficient water availability, potential cost increases, etc.) and to provide input for developing site specific water stewardship plans and management strategies to protect future site operations. 2030 and 2040 analysis time periods are consistent with expected operating timelines for Chemours operations and long-term capital planning for future investments to address water use needs. Currently 7 Chemours sites (representing ~3% of Chemours total water withdrawals) are located in basins with predicted high or extremely high baseline stress levels. These scenario results are shared with site operations leadership and included within specific site operations sustainability reviews to evaluate water stewardship strategies, engagement plans with local water stakeholders and water management needs. The tool is also useful when screening locations for new production facility investments to ensure adequate water supply will be available during the operating life of the facility. At this time, there is no significant water risk to Chemours operations.
Other, please specify (Carbon pricing scenario for investment)	Capital investment projects face potential financial risks due to evolving national or regional legislation fostering the implementation or strengthening of a carbon price on emissions or required emissions reductions. The potential financial impact can vary, depending on the nature of the project. Chemours is currently piloting the use of a carbon price forecast scenario to assess the impact of potential future carbon pricing on capital investment choices. The carbon price forecast was developed using literature research of pricing assumptions, company-internal evaluation of regulatory drivers, and by consulting with external experts. The scenario includes pricing projections with an increasing carbon price through 2040, covering the long-term time frame relevant to planning capital investment projects. The assumptions and scenario setup are reviewed periodically by an internal team. The scenario represents a conservative global approach for capital investment evaluations and may be applied to major investment projects to help focus investments towards clean technologies, lower-carbon solutions, and renewable energy projects to reduce our future exposure to increased direct costs. The scenario is available to all business segments for use when evaluating capital expenditure projects and can be used during the strategy process for review and consideration when recommending and planning investment choices. A direct result of using our internal carbon price scenario was approving a project to implement fluorinated organic process emissions capture, recovery, and abatement at one of our manufacturing sites that will improve product yield while reducing site GHG emissions and exposure to future potential increased direct costs from carbon pricing. The project is scheduled for completion by 4Q24.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) 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	Climate change and the global transition to a low-carbon economy could impact Chemours' portfolio strategy process through portfolio analyses to understand whether products are (a) benefiting from the change (e.g. lower GWP solutions for refrigeration, materials supporting low-carbon/emissions vehicles, etc.); (b) at risk (e.g. high GWP refrigerants); or (c) remaining relatively unaffected (e.g. pigment products) and to take appropriate action. Our portfolio management strategy for products benefiting from the change includes exploring opportunities to grow sales of products benefiting from the transition (e.g. the growth of lower GWP refrigerants and fluoropolymer materials for low-emissions transportation). In 2019, we completed start-up of a new Opteon™ production facility in Texas, tripling the company's production capacity to meet growing demand for these low GWP refrigerants. Our management strategy for sales of products potentially at risk is to comply with evolving regulations and follow market demand. To help guide our portfolio strategy, we set and are actively working towards meeting our 2030 goal to have 50% or more of Chemours revenue come from sales of products that contribute towards the UN SDGs, including SDGs 7 and 13 which address climate change. In 2019, about 10% of total Chemours sales can be attributed to products and solutions that make a specific contribution to the UN SDGs, including sales of our lower GWP Opteon™ products and fluoropolymers that enable high performance engines and lighter weight vehicles.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Chemours has identified that there could be potential risks to our supply/value chain due to operational disruptions caused by climate-related weather events, therefore a business continuity planning (BCP) framework has been put in place to engage site supply chains and identify options to minimize potential disruption risks. In addition, carbon pricing and/or renewable energy regulation could impact our supply and value chain with increased costs that could be passed-through to us from our suppliers. We currently diversify our sourcing through multiple geographic regions and suppliers to ensure a stable and cost competitive supply. We also set a 2030 goal to improve the sustainability performance of the top 80% of our suppliers by spend. We are currently assessing their performance using EcoVadis and will be working with suppliers to discuss improvement opportunities identified through the assessments, including supplier emissions reduction performance. The number of Chemours customers considering sustainability-related information in their supply relationships (e.g. sustainability-oriented supplier performance reviews like EcoVadis, CDP Supply Chain Program, or sustainability characteristics of purchased products) is growing. Given Chemours' significant corporate carbon footprint and its product portfolio that includes products with a high GHG intensity and/or GWP, company engagement and performance in climate protection is becoming an essential consideration for meeting customer expectations. Actions we currently take to meet customer expectations include engaging with customers through the supplier sustainability assessments, taking action to reduce our GHG emission intensity 60% by 2030 to reduce our product footprint, and meeting customer needs through products and offerings that deliver climate benefits. Additional actions are discussed in Products and Services and Investments in R&D.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our R&D investment strategy addresses climate-related risks and opportunities through investments to develop safer, cleaner, and more efficient products and processes that help our customers and consumers reduce both their GHG emissions and their overall environmental footprint. Our commitment to deliver products to the market place that will help address climate-related impacts is part of our responsible growth business strategy and is expressed through our 2030 portfolio goal to have 50% or more of Chemours revenue come from sales of products that contribute to the UN SDGs (including SDGs 7 and 13 which address climate change) and our 2050 climate positive goal. Our R&D investment supports achieving these two goals through exploring new applications for existing products, optimizing current manufacturing operations, and developing new, innovative products and processes. For example, the need for sustainable and affordable fuel cell power has never been greater. Chemours is accelerating advancements in fuel cell technology through investments in developing new Nafion™ membranes and dispersions. In 2019, Chemours invested \$80 million USD in R&D activities and completed construction on a 312,00-square foot research facility, the Chemours Discovery Hub, which is located on the University of Delaware's Science, Technology and Advanced Research (STAR) Campus in Newark, DE. In partnership with the University of Delaware, the Chemours Discovery Hub research facility will support research focused on new process, product and application development, providing new solutions to global challenges as outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The facility became fully operational in 2020.
Operations	Yes	Chemours has identified that there could be potential risks to our operations, supply chain, or community neighbors due to hurricanes and other climate-related weather events. Hurricane Katrina which hit the U.S. Gulf Coast in 2005, caused temporary outages for several of the Company's Gulf Coast production facilities. More recently, Hurricane Harvey, which hit the U.S. Gulf Coast in August and September 2017, caused temporary logistics and supply chain disruptions as well as brief outages and/or slowdown of production rates for some of the Company's Gulf Coast facilities. To mitigate risks associated with severe weather, we engineer our facilities to better withstand impacts from these events and consider potential exposure to both acute and chronic climate-related weather risks when siting new production facilities as part of investment strategy and decision criteria. We strengthened our corporate crisis management approach to better prepare the Company to respond to different events. The corporate crisis management plan includes provisions for business continuity planning and emergency preparedness planning that detail actions to take in the event of severe weather to assist our manufacturing sites in preparing for and recovering from severe weather events. The corporate emergency response team was activated during 2019 in response to hurricane Dorain and functioned effectively to help minimize potential losses to operations. Each site has also prepared an individual site-specific emergency preparedness plan that details actions to take in the event of severe weather in order to maximize the safety of our employees, our communities, the environment, and production assets. Lastly, Chemours' finance team and EHS team assess the potential risks to operations from severe weather events in terms of potential capital damage, revenue losses from business interruptions etc. in order to ensure sufficient insurance coverages.

C3.1e

(C3.1e) 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 Capital expenditures Capital allocation	<p>People and economies worldwide are being impacted by externalities, such as climate change and urbanization. These trends offer opportunities to profitably grow Chemours' annual revenues by supporting customers with science-based, sustainable solutions to meet current and future needs. Chemours developed a "breakthrough" line of Opteon™ refrigerants that reduce climate impact up to 99% versus incumbent HFC and HCFC refrigerants. The use of Opteon™ refrigerants is growing, increasing our current revenue while helping to avoid millions of tons of CO2e emissions globally. In 2019, we completed start-up of a new production facility in Texas, tripling the company's production capacity to meet growing short to medium-term demand for Opteon™ low GWP refrigerants. Chemours estimates that, by the year 2025, sales of its low-GWP product line may avoid a cumulative ~325 million metric tons of CO2e. Our Ti-Pure™ pigments also offer climate-related opportunities such as uses in the manufacture of photovoltaic cells, roofing membranes and reflective coatings that help to cool buildings, and in agricultural films that enable farmers to reduce water and chemical use while increasing crop yields. Medium to long-term revenue planning considers contributions from future, innovative products and offerings. We invest a significant portion of our total annual R&D expenditures (\$80 million USD in 2019) on new energy/resource efficiency and climate protection product and process innovations. Investing today is necessary to deliver future product/offering solutions and achieve our 2030 goal to achieve 50% or more of our revenue coming from products that contribute towards meeting the UN SDGs, including climate-related SDGs 7 and 13. In 2019, about 10% of total Chemours revenues was attributed to products and solutions, like our Opteon™ refrigerants, that make a particular contribution to the UN SDGs. As smart grids develop and energy storage needs increase, the need to manage peak demand and surges will drive the installation of intermittent renewable sources of power known as flow batteries which require ion exchange membranes (like Chemours' Nafion™ product line) to perform at their peak. The use of fluoropolymers in renewable energy generation and storage applications is expected to grow by 20% or greater over the next 10 years. Chemours has a structured process to evaluate capital expenditures (e.g. capital projects and acquisitions), including their impacts on the environment, and respective costs. The process considers a project base case and alternative technology approaches and scenarios (as applicable). Climate-related aspects, including the expected likelihood and magnitude of impacts, can be applied to any case and become a complementary component of the evaluation for planning capital expenditures. Chemours is currently piloting the use of a carbon price scenario that would incorporate consideration for carbon costs in the evaluation process. The carbon price forecast includes pricing projections through 2040, covering the long-term timeframe relevant to planning capital investments. Chemours developed a single carbon price forecast using literature research of pricing assumptions, company-internal evaluation of regulatory drivers, and by consulting with external experts. The scenario represents a conservative global approach for the evaluation and can be applied to major investment projects to help focus investments towards clean technologies, lower-carbon solutions, and renewable energy projects to reduce potential future exposure to increased direct costs. The potential financial impact can vary significantly, depending on the nature of the project. The findings from the scenario analysis are intended to complement standard investment project evaluations and can be used during the strategy process for review and consideration when recommending and planning investment choices. Chemours is committed to allocating capital to implement emissions reduction projects across the company to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions in support of the company's goals to reduce GHG emissions intensity 60% and fluorinated organic process emissions 99% by 2030. In 2019, Chemours advanced progress upgrading existing coal fired boilers to new natural gas-fired boilers for steam generation at the Washington Works, WV site. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2021 and will reduce annual CO2e emissions by over 300,000 metric tons. We also successfully completed installing a thermal oxidizer at our Fayetteville, NC site to abate fluorinated organic process emissions. Starting in 2020, the unit may reduce annual CO2e process emissions from fluorinated organic chemicals by ~490,000 metric tons CO2e as compared to our 2018 baseline.</p>

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

People, economies and markets worldwide are being impacted by externalities, including climate change and urbanization. These trends present clear challenges, but also offer opportunities to profitably grow our businesses by supporting customers with science-based, sustainable solutions to meet current and future needs. It is our vision to improve the lives of people everywhere. To do this in a responsible way, we consider economic, environmental, and social impacts — in all that we do. This approach is clearly defined in the way Chemours creates value for all our stakeholders and it is embedded in our strategy reviews.

i. How the business strategy has been influenced

Chemours uses multiple approaches to collect and integrate climate-related information into company strategy:

- 1) The corporate responsibility leadership team integrates climate change considerations into the wider sustainability framework, considering input from internal and external stakeholders.
- 2) Our three business segments consider climate-related issues and opportunities in developing their individual segment strategy and plans for contributing towards meeting the Corporate Responsibility Commitment goals, including the climate goals.
- 3) Strategy elements are reviewed and approved by the president/CEO. The president/CEO reports directly to the board and regularly reviews key elements of company strategy with the board.

ii. Link of business strategy to emission reduction target

We purposefully focus on the social and environmental issues where we can make a significant contribution. Climate protection has been identified as such an area and is backed with four respective 2030 CRC goals linked to our strategy:

- o Reduce GHG emission intensity by 60% (compared with a 2018 baseline);
- o Reduce fluorinated organic process emissions by 99% or greater (compared with a 2018 baseline);
- o Progress our plan to become carbon positive by 2050; and
- o 50% or more of our revenue will be from offerings that make a specific contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

A key element of our strategy is to advance long-term climate-related business opportunities, by developing innovative products for climate change mitigation, adaption and resilience. We do this through investing in R&D and through value chain partnerships.

In 2019, Chemours completed construction on a 312,00-square foot research facility, the Chemours Discovery Hub, which is located on the University of Delaware's Science, Technology and Advanced Research (STAR) Campus in Newark, DE. In partnership with the University of Delaware, the Chemours Discovery Hub research facility will support research focused on new process, product and application development, providing new solutions to global challenges as outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The facility became fully operational in 2020.

In 2018, Chemours and the NHL entered into a multi-year partnership focused on providing Opteon™ sustainable refrigerant solutions to support the NHL Greener Rinks Initiative to reduce environmental impact across all levels of hockey. Chemours continues to work with the NHL and community rink owners and operators to identify cost-effective, sustainable alternatives, such as Opteon refrigerants, which are non-ozone depleting and have a low global warming potential (GWP), when selecting refrigerants and refrigeration systems to create the perfect sheet of ice.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year

2018

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.74

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

1.896

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

42

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5.27

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

-18.6357243319268

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain (including target coverage)

Emissions reduction initiatives were completed in 2019 and absolute emissions decreased from 2018 to 2019. Due to a decrease in production from 2018 to 2019, overall GHG emissions intensity increased in the reporting year compared to the 2018 baseline.

C4.2

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

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 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Carbon positive, million MT CO2e avoided)
-----------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

141

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

0

Figure or percentage in reporting year

137

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

2.83687943262411

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

The target is part of the Chemours Corporate Responsibility Commitment 2030 goals, specifically to be carbon positive by 2050. The carbon positive goal means that the GHG emissions avoided by the use of our products, offerings, and offsets will be greater than the sum of the GHG emissions generated by our total Scope 1, 2 and 3 activities. Therefore, the numerator for this goal is MT of CO2e avoided minus MT of CO2e generated. Base year= -141 million metric tons CO2e avoided and reporting year= -137 million metrics tons CO2e avoided.

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	0	
To be implemented*	1	6500000
Implementation commenced*	1	120000
Implemented*	2	545000
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions	Other, please specify (Thermal oxidizer for process emissions abatement)
--	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

490000

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

100000000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

In December 2019, we successfully completed construction and start-up of a thermal oxidizer designed to remove greater than 99% of the fluorinated organic air process emissions routed to it at our Fayetteville, North Carolina facility. This work was completed in a fraction of the time normally required for a system of its complexity and met our commitments in the February 25, 2019 consent order with North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, and Cape Fear River Watch. In 2020, we expect to see first full year benefits from this and other implemented projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions	Other, please specify (Catalyst change)
--	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

55000

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Our Chemours Pascagoula, MS plant we changed out the reactor catalyst resulting in a 55,000 metric ton CO2e reduction. The cost for the new catalyst is part of normal operating cost and does require capital investment.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	
Employee engagement	
Financial optimization calculations	
Internal price on carbon	
Other (Advancing progress on our 2030 Corporate Responsibility Commitment goals)	

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

Fluoroproducts and some TiO2 product applications

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Life cycle analysis)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

12.5

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The group of products contributing to climate benefits is made up of low GWP refrigerants, fluoropolymers used in the transportation sector that increase fuel economy and contribute to lower emissions and our TiO2 One Coat pigment product. Chemours has developed a third-party verified methodology, EVOLVE 2030. The EVOLVE 2030 methodology will be used to evaluate our current offering portfolio and all new offerings to validate climate-related benefits. The assessments help us maximize the SDG contributions of our product portfolio, focusing on products and offerings with positive benefits and guiding choices to improve, or phase out, products with negative impacts.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8366000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1441000

Comment

Location-based Scope 2 figures are calculated using location-based factors for US sites only.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1458000

Comment

Market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated using supplier specific emissions factors for certain sites where appropriate.

C5.2

(C5.2) 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)

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)
7655000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment
Currently, we utilize supplier specific emissions factors for many of our sites that are located near utility generators. However, we do not currently purchase any renewable energy certificates, PPAs, etc. Goal performance tracking will occur on our reported market-based Scope 2 figure.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
1220000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1233000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Currently, we utilize supplier specific emissions factors for many of our sites that are located near utility generators. However, we do not currently purchase any renewable energy certificates, PPAs, etc. Goal performance tracking will occur on our reported market-based Scope 2 number.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

De minimis sources of emissions.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Explain why this source is excluded

Chemours' primary GHG emissions are from manufacturing sites, including joint venture (JV) sites, where we have Operational Control. Chemours' mining facility in Florida, which includes mineral extraction, processing, pumping and other activities, is included in the organizational boundary. Chemours selected the Operational Control approach and criteria as the basis for reporting GHG emissions data. Chemours defines Operational Control for its subsidiaries where the entity has the full authority to introduce and implement Chemours' operating policies at the facility. All facilities, offices, and distribution centers that are material to the GHG emission inventory and considered under Chemours' Operational Control are included in the GHG emissions inventory. To further define the organizational boundary of Operational Control, Chemours office locations where we own or lease a limited portion of a building, floor, or office complex are not in the organizational boundary because these emissions are either de minimis or we do not have Operational Control. Also, de minimis sources are exempt from the reporting boundary and de minimis sources shall be reviewed annually by Chemours to determine if these sources remain beneath the 2% de minimis threshold for that given source. Collectively, all de minimis sources must be below 5%.

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

Metric tonnes CO2e

7.56

Emissions calculation methodology

Using total spend on goods and services, we identified 90% of all purchased products. The CO2e emissions of our raw materials was calculated by applying a LCA factor to the quantity of each material purchased. The total Scope 3 emissions were then extrapolated to 100% of the total purchasing volume. Cradle to gate LCA emission factors were obtained from commercially and publicly available databases.

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

0

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.161

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2e emissions of our capital purchases by determining our total capital spending and then utilizing the Carnegie Mellon eiolca.net tool.

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

0

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.288

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2e emissions of our fuel related activities by determining the quantity each fuel type purchased and applying appropriate cradle to gate LCA loss factors. We analyzed the CO2e emissions of our electricity related activities by determining the quantity of grid electricity purchased and applying appropriate transmission loss factors.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.42

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2 emissions by determining the mass, mode and miles shipped and applied appropriate emission factors.

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

0

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.026

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2e emissions of our waste generated in operations by determining the quantity of each type of carbon containing waste and multiplying it by the appropriate LCA emission factor.

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

0

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.007

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2e emissions of our business travel by applying standard LCA factors to our car rental, air travel and hotel nights. We had worldwide hotel night and air travel data and US car rental data. We approximated our non-US car rental footprint equivalent to our US footprint.

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

0

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.001

Emissions calculation methodology

We used the GHG Protocol 'Average-data Method' to determine the annual emissions associated with employee commuting in the United States. US Government data was leveraged to determine average mode splits and one-way trip distances. 2015 EPA employee commute emissions factors were then used to calculate net emissions for the various transportation modes. An emissions per employee figure was determined and used to extrapolate the remaining emissions associated with our smaller international workforce. This immaterial source of emissions will be calculated with more precision in the future once location specific employee survey data is collected.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.031

Emissions calculation methodology

For our leased real estate, we took the total leased area for labs, offices and warehouses applied space conditioning factors.

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

0

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.396

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2 emissions by determining the mass, mode and miles shipped and applied appropriate emission factors.

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

0

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

Due to the nature of our products, we do not generate emissions in the processing of sold products category.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

145.2

Emissions calculation methodology

Our sold refrigerants are our only sold products that fall into Category 11 emissions. We analyzed the emissions of our sold refrigerants by determining the quantity of each refrigerant sold and applying GWP factors for each refrigerant.

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

0

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.288

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2e emissions from our end of life treatment of sold non-fluoro products by assuming all carbon converted to CO2. For fluoro products that are not incinerated, we assumed carbon was stable. For fluoro products that are incinerated, regional incineration rates were assumed and all carbon was assumed to convert to CO2.

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

0

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

Due to the nature of our business, we do not generate emissions in the downstream leased assets category.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

Chemours does not generate emissions in the franchises category.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0.162

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from our joint ventures fall into this category. We determined the Scope 1&2 footprint from our joint venture sites and applied our equity stake percentage.

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

0

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes 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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes 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

C6.7

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

No

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

5.27

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

8888000

Metric denominator

unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total

1685000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

13

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Although absolute emissions decreased from 2018 to 2019, due to a decrease in production, intensity figures have increased from 2018 to 2019.

Intensity figure

0.0016

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

8888000

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (Unit total revenue in millions of USD)

Metric denominator: Unit total

5526

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Although absolute emissions decreased from 2018 to 2019, due to a decrease in revenue, intensity figures have increased from 2018 to 2019.

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	2724000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	4157000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
PFCs	774000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	6778000
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	877000

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Direct Energy	870000
Non-fluorinated Process Emissions	826000
Fluorinated Process Emissions & Fugitive Emissions	5959000

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	7655000	<Not Applicable>	Scope 1 emissions come from both chemical production activities as well as our mineral sands mining activities. The 2019 Scope 1 impact of our mining activity is 15,000 metric tons of CO2e.
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	811000	824000	2585000	0
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	409000	409000	1179000	0

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Purchased Electricity	681000	694000
Purchased Steam	538000	538000

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	1220000	1233000	Scope 2 emissions come from both chemical production activities as well as our mineral sands mining activities. The 2019 Scope 2 impact of our mining activity is 36,000 metric tons of CO2e.
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
Other (please specify) (All feedstocks)	18	All of our scope 3 category 1 emissions are based on lifecycle factors. We determined the quantity of each feedstock material purchased and then applied the LCA emissions factor for each material. In some circumstances we do have emissions due to the partial combustion of certain feedstocks – this emission impact is included in Scope 1 Process emissions.

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	
Methane (CH4)	0	
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	167000	The numbers reported here reflect all market segments and products that are considered Greenhouse Gases. This number includes our products with low-GWP.
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	N/A
Other emissions reduction activities	55000	Decreased	0.5	Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the reporting year decreased by a total of 9.5% since 2018. We arrived at a 0.5% reduction in emissions from emissions reduction initiatives by taking the impact of our implemented catalyst change initiative at the Chemours Pascagoula, MS plant site (55,000 metric tons CO2e) and dividing this by our 2018 combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Divestment	0	No change	0	N/A
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	N/A
Mergers	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in output	881000	Decreased	9	This change in output is attributed to an overall decrease in production from 2018 to 2019. Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the reporting year decreased by a total of 9.5% since 2018. We arrived at a 9% reduction due to change in output by taking the difference between combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2018 and 2019 (936,000 metric tons CO2e) and subtracting out the impact from emissions reduction initiatives taking effect in the reporting year (55,000 metric tons as reported in C4.3b) and then dividing the resulting 881,000 metric tons CO2e by our 2018 combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	N/A
Unidentified	0	No change	0	N/A
Other	0	No change	0	N/A

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 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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	Yes

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)	79000	4481000	4560000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	82000	1467000	1549000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	2215000	2215000
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	161000	8163000	8324000

C-CH8.2a

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

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	4560000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1549000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2215000
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	8324000

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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
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.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Coal

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

708000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

708000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

94.67

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

Solid, gaseous, liquid, and biomass fuels: Federal Register (2009) EPA; 40 Source for the emission factors in this appendix: Federal Register (2013) EPA; 40 CFR Part 98; 2013 Revisions to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Final Confidentiality Determinations for New or Substantially Revised Data Elements; Final Rule. November 29,

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

81000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

73.96

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

Solid, gaseous, liquid, and biomass fuels: Federal Register (2009) EPA; 40 Source for the emission factors in this appendix: Federal Register (2013) EPA; 40 CFR Part 98; 2013 Revisions to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Final Confidentiality Determinations for New or Substantially Revised Data Elements; Final Rule. November 29, 2013. Table C-1, Table C-2, Table AA-1. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-11-29/pdf/2013-27996.pdf>.

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

70.22

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

Solid, gaseous, liquid, and biomass fuels: Federal Register (2009) EPA; 40 Source for the emission factors in this appendix: Federal Register (2013) EPA; 40 CFR Part 98; 2013 Revisions to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Final Confidentiality Determinations for New or Substantially Revised Data Elements; Final Rule. November 29, 2013. Table C-1, Table C-2, Table AA-1. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-11-29/pdf/2013-27996.pdf>.

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4157000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1452000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

53.06

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

Solid, gaseous, liquid, and biomass fuels: Federal Register (2009) EPA; 40 Source for the emission factors in this appendix: Federal Register (2013) EPA; 40 CFR Part 98; 2013 Revisions to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Final Confidentiality Determinations for New or Substantially Revised Data Elements; Final Rule. November 29, 2013. Table C-1, Table C-2, Table AA-1. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-11-29/pdf/2013-27996.pdf>.

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Toluene)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

85000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.0812

Unit

metric tons CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

American Chemistry Council (ACC) guidance

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Off-gas)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

281000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

271000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

52.07

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

Solid, gaseous, liquid, and biomass fuels: Federal Register (2009) EPA; 40 Source for the emission factors in this appendix: Federal Register (2013) EPA; 40 CFR Part 98; 2013 Revisions to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Final Confidentiality Determinations for New or Substantially Revised Data Elements; Final Rule. November 29, 2013. Table C-1, Table C-2, Table AA-1. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-11-29/pdf/2013-27996.pdf>.

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	0	0	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	2096000	1187000	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-CH8.2d

(C-CH8.2d) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary
Electricity	0	0
Heat	0	0
Steam	2096000	2096000
Cooling	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Low-carbon technology type

<Not Applicable>

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Yes

C-CH8.3a

(C-CH8.3a) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Other, please specify (Total feedstocks)

Total consumption

3900000

Total consumption unit

thousand cubic feet

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0.05

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

0.3

Heating value

HHV

Comment

C-CH8.3b

(C-CH8.3b) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	0
Natural Gas	0
Coal	0
Biomass	0
Waste (non-biomass)	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	0
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	100

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product

Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)

1685000

Capacity (metric tons)

1250000

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

5.27

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.92

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.31

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

0

Comment

Reported capacity number reflects our TiO2 name plate capacity only. We do not disclose capacity for our other businesses.

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	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Unable to disaggregate by technology area	<Not Applicable>	41 - 60%		Chemours investigates process redesign opportunities, improvements in product yields as well as new product and product application developments such as low-GWP refrigerants and fuel cell technology supporting the hydrogen economy. Information is confidential and we are unable to provide specific details.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

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?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

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

5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2013

Period end date

December 31 2020

Allowances allocated

730.19

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

705.78

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Three Chemours sites are covered by the EU ETS program. Specifically, the sites are located in Dordrecht, Netherlands, Villers St. Paul, France and Mechelen, Belgium. Although three sites are covered, only the Dordrecht, Netherland site participates in the scheme due to the applicable emissions activities at the site.

C11.1d

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

Our Chemours strategy is to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations in the global regions where we operate, including the climate pricing regulations such as the current EU ETS System and emerging pricing systems in Mexico and China. As regulations are implemented, Chemours takes the appropriate measures to allocate the necessary resources to remain compliant and competitive. Chemours' global CRC commitment goal to reduce GHG emissions intensity by 60% enables operating sites to align reduction strategies with enterprise level goals and regulatory obligations. Some specific examples of complying with the regulatory schemes may include: reducing GHG emissions as part of our CRC commitment, increase procurement of renewable energy, and striving towards reaching our goal of being carbon positive by 2050.

An example of Chemours' strategy for complying with emerging regulatory schemes is demonstrated by our strategy to comply with the requirements of the Mexico Pilot ETS. On January 1, 2020, the Mexico pilot ETS started operation as part of a two-phase process to gradually establish a fully-fledged ETS for promoting cost-effective emission reductions without harming the international competitiveness of covered sectors. The pilot ETS covers power, oil and gas, and industrial sectors, which account for approximately 40% of the country's GHG emissions. Entities with annual emissions from direct sources greater than 100 ktCO₂ during 2016-2018, or in any year from the launch of the pilot, are covered under the pilot ETS. The Chemours manufacturing site in Tamaulipas, Mexico falls within the scope of facilities covered under the Mexico Pilot ETS program.

The first phase of the pilot consists of a three-year period where the pilot ETS will test system design in 2020 and 2021, followed by one year of transition in 2022 to the fully operational ETS. During this first phase, companies are expected to annually self-report verified CO₂e emissions to the ETS using electronic templates prepared by SEMARNAT in addition to reporting emissions to the RENE. Sites are also required to have a monitoring plan. The Chemours manufacturing site in Tamaulipas, Mexico is currently participating in the first phase of ETS pilot implementation by reporting CO₂e emissions through SEMARNAT. To prepare for participation in the fully functional ETS, the site will be participating in training in August 2020 as part of their Mexico Chemical Industry Association (ANIQ) membership.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

- Change internal behavior
- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Stress test investments

GHG Scope

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Application

Business segment decisions regarding capital expenditure, operations, and R&D investments.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

28

Variance of price(s) used

Chemours developed a single evolutionary price forecast that we apply independent of geography or business segment. The forecast was developed considering actual prices in regions where Chemours operates and projected prices required to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. The price shown is the average 2019 price for the EU ETS, which is considered in our evolutionary price forecast.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

Capital investment projects face potential financial risks due to evolving national or regional legislation fostering the implementation or strengthening of a carbon price on emissions or required emissions reductions. Using shadow prices for carbon will help Chemours plan accordingly for anticipated costs of operations that may arise in low-carbon economies. Chemours is currently piloting the use of a carbon price forecast scenario to assess the impact of potential future carbon pricing on capital investment choices. The scenario represents a conservative global approach for capital investment evaluations. This approach will help focus investments towards clean technologies, lower-carbon solutions, and renewable energy projects to reduce future exposure to increased direct costs and help achieve our 2030 GHG emissions reductions goal.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers
Other, please specify (Information collected from suppliers using third-party online platform)

% of suppliers by number

3

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

70

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Chemours set a Corporate Responsibility Commitment goal to measure the sustainability performance of the top 80% of suppliers by spend and demonstrate a 15% improvement in supplier sustainability performance by 2030. This group of suppliers includes our major raw material suppliers and is a significant portion of our Scope 3 category 1 emissions. We are institutionalizing a systemic approach to evaluate our suppliers so that we can then engage with them to help drive improvements. Suppliers are invited to complete a third-party online sustainability assessment, using a globally applicable questionnaire. The supplier assessments provide us with valuable information on their sustainability performance, including GHG emissions, energy and emission reduction projects and relevant international certifications. This process helps us to understand and improve our supply chain sustainability impact.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success is measured by progress advancing Chemours' 2030 Corporate Responsibility Commitment sustainable supply chain goal. To do this, we use a third-party online platform to track supplier engagement, evaluate supplier sustainability performance, identify improvement opportunities, and track improvement in supplier sustainability scores. Currently, we are baselining supplier sustainability performance. By the end of 2019, Chemours had invited 398 suppliers (representing ~70% of suppliers by spend) to participate in the online third-party assessments, with 204 of the suppliers (39% of suppliers by spend) having completed the assessment and obtained a sustainability score. We are working towards completing the sustainability performance baseline evaluations for the top 80% of suppliers by spend by 2022. The online third-party assessment provides an overall supplier sustainability performance score, which can be positively influenced by reporting on energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, on energy and emission reduction projects, and by indicating that the supplier reports to CDP or holds ISO 50001 and ISO 14001 certifications. We measure the share of suppliers that report on these topics: In 2019, 57% of assessed suppliers reported on energy use and GHG emissions, 29% of assessed suppliers reported to the CDP, and 44% of assessed suppliers ISO 14001 certified at least one operations site. In addition to the overall sustainability score, suppliers receive a score on their environmental performance. The average environmental score for our assessed suppliers was a 52 (on a scale of 1 to 100) which is above the average (43/100 points) for the total number of suppliers assessed by the third-party platform. Each individual supplier also receives a detailed proposal for improvement or corrective actions to advance their sustainability performance. Progress towards implementing these improvements can be tracked via year-over-year reassessments through the online platform. We plan to use these proposals to engage with our suppliers to discuss improvement expectations as we work towards achieving an aggregate 15% improvement in supplier sustainability performance to meet our 2030 goal.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Chemours provides information to customers to educate and inform customers about our approach to climate change and GHG emissions management and the benefits of Chemours lower GWP fluorinated gases.)

% of customers by number

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

94

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

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

Chemours engages with all Chemours customers through social media, our annual sustainability report, and by responding to requests for climate change-related data and sharing information on our Corporate Responsibility Commitment progress. In addition, we develop specific engagement opportunities for our fluorochemicals customers to educate them on the benefits of converting to lower GWP refrigerants via webinars, trade show events, and bespoke customer interactions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure impact through our progress achieving our goal to become carbon positive by 2050. We define carbon positive as the emissions avoided by using our lower GWP products will be greater than the sum of our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. As customers transition from using higher GWP HFC products to lower GWP products, the avoided emissions benefit will grow. In 2019, we saw modest progress towards achieving this goal.

Type of engagement

Other, please specify (Engagement and incentivization)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Multi-year partnership)

% of customers by number

1

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

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

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

In 2018, Chemours announced their multi-year partnership focused on providing Opteon™ sustainable refrigerant solutions to support the NHL Greener Rinks Initiative to reduce environmental impact across all levels of hockey. Chemours will work with the NHL and community rink owners and operators to identify cost-effective, sustainability alternatives, such as Opteon refrigerants which are non-ozone depleting and have a low global warming potential (GWP).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measures of success include attainment of NHL initiatives and number of ice rinks converted to lower GWP refrigerants, as well as increase in demand of Opteon™ products.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol)	Support	Lobbying in support of the U.S. ratification and implementation of Kigali.	The talks in Kigali under the Montreal Protocol are aimed at creating a timetable that would mandate countries to phase down the production and usage of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Under the amendment, Montreal Protocol parties are required to gradually reduce HFC use by 80-85 per cent by the late 2040s. First reductions by most developed countries are expected in 2019. Most developing countries will follow with a freeze of HFCs consumption levels in 2024, and in 2028 for some developing countries.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

AHRI members are committed to minimizing the impacts of climate change from stationary and mobile HVACR equipment. AHRI supports policies that promote environmental stewardship while meeting societal needs in an energy-efficient, safe, and cost-effective manner, and that appropriately address five key principles: provide global regulatory and business certainty, emphasize lower environmental impact, ensure product safety, allow for technology neutrality, promote the responsible, safe use and handling of all refrigerants.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Chemours is an active member of AHRI and supports the institute's position on climate change.

Trade association

Alliance Responsible Atmospheric Policy (ARAP)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Alliance currently monitors policy developments at the international, federal, and state government levels. Its overarching goal is to encourage responsible, reasonable, and cost-effective ozone protection and climate change policies to be determined at the international level.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Chemours is an active member of ARAP and supports the alliance's position on climate change.

Trade association

American Chemistry Council (ACC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Climate change is a global challenge that requires long-term commitment and action by every segment of society. A combination of technology, market-based and policy solutions will be necessary to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and achieve climate goals, such as those of the Paris Agreement. The chemical industry – and innovations in chemistry – are critical to achieving efficient and effective climate change solutions. As a significant manufacturing sector, we are continuously improving the energy efficiency and intensity of our own operations. The chemical industry is developing transformational technologies that cut emissions, improve energy efficiency and enable a socially, environmentally and economically sustainable future. The industry's products are essential to food supplies, clean water, medical advancements, comfortable living standards, and a healthy environment. Because the use of chemistry in widespread applications helps avoid carbon emissions, the chemical industry is already at or approaching net carbon neutrality. GHG emissions reductions resulting from U.S. climate policy should be meaningful in both a national and global context. Reductions should be achieved in a balanced, efficient and cost-effective way. The chemical industry relies on essential and cost-sensitive feedstocks such as natural gas, natural gas liquids, hydrogen and others as well as processes that result in little or no GHG emissions. Manufacture and use of such feedstocks and processes should be exempted from climate regulation. Climate policy should address both mitigation and adaptation strategies.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Chemours is an active member of ACC and supports the associations position on climate change.

Trade association

European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

As one of the largest and most diversified industries in Europe, the chemical industry plans an important role in helping to achieve long-term greenhouse gas emission reductions. We are continuously looking at ways to improve our production processes, to lower our carbon footprint and enable further emission reductions down the value chains. For the chemical sector and other energy intensive industries, evolving further towards carbon neutrality means major investments in new industrial processes involving the circular use of alternative feedstock sources, sectoral integration, and transformation of our existing plants. The European Commission has put forward different economy-wide pathways with various options for decarbonisation that should be debated with all stakeholders. Cefic is confident the chemical industry will seize the opportunities of this transformation and be the provider of the future solutions needed. As the debate evolves, Cefic continues to advocate for a package of policy, financial, innovation and regulatory support that will create an investment case putting the European chemical industry at the forefront of the next industrial revolution. These profound changes also mean the European chemical sector will need access to significant amounts of affordable low carbon electricity, access to a modern infrastructure and financial mechanisms to support the required innovation.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Chemours is an active member of CEFIC and supports the council's position on climate change.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our climate change strategy is fully integrated into our business strategy and as such regularly reviewed and discussed via line management which ensures full awareness in the line. Additionally, the Chemours corporate responsibility leadership team (CRLT) supports the development and deployment of the Corporate Responsibility Commitments which include climate change. The CRLT brings the different business and functional leaders together in the company. This leadership team ensures that the company's direct and indirect activities are consistent with our overall climate change strategy.

Communication structures across the company and within each business and function are effective to ensure a consistent and effective deployment of our strategy. This means that, when risks or opportunities emerge, in any of the jurisdictions where we have significant operations or other business interests, there is a governance structure in place to assess the situation and/or signal any improvements to be made in both our strategy and actions, as well as in our policy engagement.

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

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

chemours-2018-global-reporting-initiative-index.pdf

chemours-responsibility-commitment-report-2018.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

2019 CRC Report to be published September 30, 2020 and can be accessed from the Chemours.com website

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP, Environmental, Health, Safety & Corporate Responsibility	Other, please specify (Vice President)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public

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