Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

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 coatings, plastics, refrigeration and air conditioning, transportation, semiconductor and consumer electronics, general industrial, mining, and oil refining. Our principal products include titanium dioxide (“TiO2”) pigment, refrigerants, industrial fluoropolymer resins, sodium cyanide, and performance chemicals and intermediates. We manage and report our operating results through four reportable segments: Titanium Technologies, Thermal & Specialized Solutions, Advanced Performance Materials, and Chemical Solutions. 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. Our Thermal & Specialized Solutions segment is a leading, global provider of refrigerants, propellants, blowing agents, and specialty solvents. Segment brands include: Opteon™ and Freon™. Our Advanced Performance Materials segment is a leading, global provider of high-end polymers and advanced materials. Segment brands include: Krytox™, Nafion™, Teflon ™,and Viton™. The Chemical Solutions segment is a leading, North America provider of industrial chemicals, including sodium cyanide used in gold production, and Glypure™, Gly Clean™ and Vazo™ product lines for industrial, and consumer 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
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	No

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

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/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. Example board decision: The board recently approved updating the nominating and corporate governance committee charter to include oversite responsibility for ESG and climate-related matters, including reviewing progress towards achieving our climate related goals and the decision to update the climate goals to a more ambitious 60% absolute reduction goal.
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. Example CEO/President decision: The president/CEO with the corporate responsibility team developed and brought to the executive team for approval, a new 60% operations emissions reduction 2030 climate goal. The goal was approved and shared with the board for review. Prior less ambitious climate goals were retired during 1Q2021.

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	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans	The board has active responsibility for and oversees broad corporate policy, including climate-related issues, and overall company performance through oversight of management. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for the oversight of our policies, processes, performance metrics, and reporting in the areas of corporate responsibility, including climate-related matters. Our full board is responsible for the oversight of our corporate responsibility strategy, standards, goals, and performance. In addition, oversight of the enterprise risk management framework and cybersecurity risks are the responsibility of the audit committee. 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 and its committees receive 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, and 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 board oversight, senior management continues to execute on our Corporate Responsibility goals 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. We embed corporate responsibility in our business processes, guiding how we manage and operate our manufacturing sites, and inspiring the new products and offerings we bring to market. Our growth strategy is directly linked to corporate responsibility so that we aim not only to grow, but to grow responsibly.

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)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other, please specify President/CEO	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify Chemours Executive Team (CET) which includes the COO, CFO, three business segment presidents, chief legal officer, HR lead, communications lead, and strategy lead	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	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 embedding consideration for ESG risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, into our business strategy, plans and budgets; merger, acquisition, and divestiture decisions; and achieving our Corporate Responsibility Commitment goals. 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 climate-related initiatives, progress against climate-related goals and targets; and capital expenditures). 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 each of our 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 chief sustainability officer, the CRLT meets bi-monthly with the president/CEO to: · Develop and/or reaffirm our Corporate Responsibility Commitment (CRC) purpose, 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. For each of our 2030 CRC goals, we set a leadership structure that includes a CRLT sponsor who is accountable for goal strategy, execution, and resource allocation; a goal leader responsible for achieving the goal; and a team of cross-functional subject matter experts. The goal leaders with their teams are responsible for developing the enterprise-wide plans to achieve their goal, establishing performance metrics, tracking and reporting progress to the CRLT, and working with our business segments to identify and pursue short-term and mid-term opportunities to achieve our 2030 CRC goals.

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 inventivized	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/offerings	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/offerings	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. 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. Any significant new or emerging risks that arise throughout the year are analyzed, prioritized, and added to the risk management process. 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. 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. 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 risks 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 and severe weather events have caused significant disruption to our operations on the U.S. Gulf Coast (e.g. category 5 hurricane Katrina caused a 5 month outage at our DeLisle, MS plant in 2005), 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 our facilities to better withstand these events, including the construction of a tidal surge protection wall at our DeLisle, MS site. Additionally, our sites have specific emergency preparedness plans that detail actions to take in the event of severe weather. Historically, these emergency planning 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 $300 million in our manufacturing capacity at our Corpus Christi, TX site 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 the 2020 U.S. American Innovation and Manufacturing Act 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 considers 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. Three of our current 2030 goals are directly connected to climate-related transition risks and opportunities. • Reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions from operations by 60% • Reduce fluorinated organic air process emissions by 99% or more • 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, in Mexico through the national ETS pilot launched in 2020, the recently enacted Mexican state Tamaulipas carbon tax that applies to facilities that emit more than 25 MT CO2e, and in Taiwan through new renewable energy requirements for industrial 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, Taiwan and Mexico. Also, with the recent change in government administration, there are increasingly more conversations about climate change regulations in the 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 Sustainability 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, such as our Nafion™ fuel cell membranes. 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 evolving technology trends, explore piloting new emissions control technologies, 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 include 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, energy storage, 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 GHG emissions 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' recent update to its 2030 climate goal to commit to absolute GHG emissions reductions, in-line with science-based targets, and actions taken 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, Product Sustainability, and Talent Acquisition teams to collect external stakeholder feedback and 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 4 production sites in the US Gulf Coast region and production sites other regions that are prone to the acute physical impacts of climate change including severe weather events and increased frequency of hurricanes/typhoons, extreme temperature events, 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 and supply chains. Potential impacts arising from severe weather events are considered in the Enterprise Risk Management 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 to 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

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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 (e.g. 4 US Gulf Coast locations, 4 US East Coast locations and 2 AP coastal locations). Such weather events could be exacerbated by climate change and could also seriously harm our operations, as well as the

operations of our customers and raw material 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, 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). More recently, our facilities in Corpus Christi, TX, El Dorado, AR and LaPorte, TX experienced physical damage resulting in plant downtime along with significant increases in utility costs during and immediately following winter storm Uri in February 2021. Our sites at DeLisle, MS, New Johnsonville, TN and at Memphis, TN were also affected to a lesser degree, and all business segments experienced supply chain disruptions as a result of the storm.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Medium to high potential impact: 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. In 2021 we will be completing a detailed physical risk analysis using two climate scenarios to better evaluate potential financial impacts to our operations from climate-related physical risks due to acute weather events. The analysis will take into consideration recent financial impacts (i.e. ~$2-25 million) from hurricanes Harvey (2017) and Zeta (2020) and winter storm Uri (2021).

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate risks associated with severe weather, we design, operate, and maintain our facilities to better withstand these events. Chemours engineering design standards and process safety information take into consideration severe weather impacts for equipment and building design specifications, providing resiliency for plant assets. When necessary, we may also invest in engineered protection systems, further ensuring plant resiliency. For example, following hurricane Katrina, we upgraded the site earthen levees and constructed a 7,000 ft steel flood protection barrier at our DeLisle, MS manufacturing site to protect it from future hurricane damage. The enhanced levee system successfully protected the site from tidal surge flooding during hurricane Zeta in 2020. We also take proactive actions to prepare for severe weather events and other natural hazards. 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 formed a multi-disciplinary team to develop a severe weather process hazards assessment methodology which will be implemented at applicable manufacturing facilities. This process will incorporate industry recommended practices and guidelines for assessing and mitigating severe weather and natural hazard risks. We also insure our facilities to protect against losses from physical damages and business interruption. Insurance costs and the cost for routine management efforts are driven by normal operational preparedness. In 2021 we will be completing a detailed physical risk analysis using two climate scenarios to better evaluate potential climate-related physical risks to our sites due to acute weather events. Analysis results will be used to inform business continuity planning, emergency preparedness planning, and future investment decisions.

Comment

The cost for routine 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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

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, and climate change regulations are emerging and changing in different geographies where Chemours has operations, such as China, Taiwan, and Mexico. Mexico launched a national ETS pilot in 2020, and the Mexican state Tamaulipas enacted a fossil fuel carbon tax as of 2021 that applies to facilities that emit more than 25 MT CO2e. Both of these pricing schemes may directly impact our operations in Altamira, Mexico. Also, with the 2021 change in presidential administration, there are increasing conversations about climate change regulations in the 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?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

29,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

113,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Medium to high potential impact: We are not able to fully estimate the financial implications of new/evolving regulations, as it is difficult to assess the timing and effect of pending legislation and its impact on operations costs. Potential implications could include increased costs of purchased energy and additional costs associated directly with GHG emissions. For example, in the case of carbon taxes, prices could range upwards of $50/MT CO2e emitted in certain countries where Chemours operates. In March 2021, the EU ETS price surpassed $50/MT CO2e and the US updated the social cost of carbon to $51/MT CO2e rising to $85/MT CO2e by 2050. Whereas, a recently proposed carbon tax in Tamaulipas, Mexico prices carbon emissions at $13/MT CO2e. Applying this range of potential carbon taxes to Chemours' non-fluorinated global Scope 1 GHG emissions, and assuming no further tax carve-outs, could yield estimated potential future costs of $29 – 113 million should global regions enact emissions pricing regulations.

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 costs and supply of raw materials and energy. We engage with regulators independently and through industry groups, such as ACC, AHRI, and C2ES, 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, while providing opportunities to influence potential impacts of proposed regulatory measures. We take proactive action to reduce GHG emissions to reduce our exposure to emerging carbon pricing mechanisms. We invest in R&D activities to develop new technologies to decrease the Company's emissions and have set targets to reduce our absolute GHG operations emissions by 60% and our emissions of fluorinated organic process emissions by 99% or more by 2030. We work to make meaningful improvements in the efficiency of our operations and pursue opportunities to source renewable power to further reduce GHG emissions, reducing our exposure to future potential CO2e pricing. In addition, Chemours seeks opportunities to optimize GHG emissions reductions through our capital investments. Over the past 5 years, Chemours has invested ~$160 million in various capital projects that, in addition to primary business drivers, offer GHG emissions reduction benefits. Example projects include emission abatement projects in North Carolina, West Virginia, the Netherlands, and Taiwan; proactively installing refrigeration units that use low GWP refrigerant in Kentucky and Mexico; and converting to lower carbon intensity fuels at operations in Florida and West Virginia. The costs for energy efficiency management, power procurement efforts, and capital investments are 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

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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 long-

term changes in weather patterns and atmospheric temperatures caused by climate change. Such events could seriously impact our operations, thus we continue to study the long-term implications of changing climate parameters on current and future 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. Climate change is creating shifts in rainfall patterns causing some regions to become wetter while exacerbating droughts in other regions. Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall in certain regions can lead to flooding – disrupting operations, transportation routes and damaging infrastructure. Conversely, lower precipitation levels in certain regions could reduce the availability and quality of water to 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. Today seven of our manufacturing sites are in areas with predicted water stress (two in the US, three in Mexico, and two in Europe), however that number could increase to 9 sites by 2030. These sites account for approximately 4% of Chemours' total water withdrawals. At present no manufacturing operations are limited by water availability.

Time horizon

Long-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)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

It is difficult to predict the exact change and impact of each changing climate parameter across all the geographies where we operate, and only some significant changes may have an impact on the Company. Financial implications could include higher energy and logistics costs from damaged infrastructure; disrupted operations due to extreme temperature events, flooding, or water scarcity from droughts; and costs of physical repairs, lost days of operation, 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. For example, Mississippi River

flooding in 2010 and 2011 resulted in chlorine and other raw material supply disruptions to our New Johnsonville, TN site due to impacts on barge transportation, resulting in ~6 days of unplanned plant downtime. Additional potential supply disruptions during these floods and during the floods of 2014 and 2019 were avoided through rerouting raw material delivery to land based routes.

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. We conduct simple climate physical risk scenario analyses to understand potential chronic climate-related physical impacts by using the WRI Aqueduct tool and other public models. The results from these models are used to inform business strategy and planning. In the 2021 we will be completing a detailed physical risk analysis using two climate scenarios to better evaluate potential long-term climate-related physical risks to our sites. Analysis results will be used to inform business continuity planning and future investment decisions. When appropriate, we may make structural changes to our supply chain to build in resiliency to climate impacts. For example, in 2014, the New Johnsonville site partnered with a commercial supplier to convert to onsite chlorine production to supply manufacturing operations, safeguarding against future flooding-related chlorine supply disruptions. To further 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, extreme temperatures, 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 routine 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. As the global middle class grows from 3.8 billion people in 2018 to an estimated 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 Opteon™ portfolio of lower GWP solutions will help keep people cool as temperatures rise and keep food fresh at a lower cost to the climate.

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)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Medium to high financial impact for our Thermal & Specialized Solutions business segment that can be realized over short, medium, and long-term horizons. TSS was a $1.1 billion business segment in 2020 and participates in a market that is projected to grow at a CAGR of 4.4% from 2020 to 2027 (according to an external market report). While Chemours is well positioned to benefit from both market growth and increased market share due to the transition away from HFCs and HCFCs to low GWP offerings like our Opteon™ portfolio of solutions, our actual revenue growth opportunity will depend on the market share captured for these products. Expected HFO adoption cadence is EU mobile air conditioning first, followed by US mobile air conditioning, then EU stationary air conditioning, and finally US stationary air conditioning.

Cost to realize opportunity

500,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our approach is driven by our commitment to achieve our 2030 Corporate Responsibility Commitment goal to have 50% or more of our revenues come from products that support sustainable growth and the UN SDGs and by a commitment to reduce Scope 3 Category 11 product use phase emissions – helping our customers and consumers avoid generating excess GHG emissions. We assess the avoided GHG emissions benefits achieved by using our products versus the refrigerant it is designed to replace Our strategy includes investing in opportunities to increase production capacities and investing in R&D to introduce new low GWP products and product applications into the market. Chemours has invested over $500M in R&D and capital investments over the past 5 years (including $300M to build the largest HFO-1234yf facility in the US and over $200M in R&D) to commercialize the Opteon™ product line. Chemours also collaborates with value chain partners to accelerate adoption of our lower GWP product offerings, including partnering with major auto, HVAC, and refrigeration OEMs and end users 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 professional and community ice rinks across North America. Progress has already been made with these collaborations and partnerships in several areas. For example, in automotive air conditioning, we estimate that by the end of 2020, approximately 140 million cars have been equipped globally with HFO-1234yf air conditioning systems. In addition, major global stationary air conditioning OEMs have announced their selection of low GWP Opteon™ XL41 (R-454B) as their solution to replace the previous R-410A in key product lines for their residential air conditioning and chiller equipment businesses. Finally, through the NHL partnership, in just a few years, we have collaborated to drive over 150 rink conversions to lower GWP Opteon™ refrigerants across the US and Canada. This number continues

to increase with a pipeline of new projects, not just in North America, but also globally in Europe, the Middle East, Russia, China and other ASEAN countries.

Comment

Sustainability benefits are among many market drivers that Chemours considers. We consider this a short, medium and long-term opportunity.

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 energy and transportation by bringing core chemical and process capabilities that are critical to enabling the production and use of hydrogen. To make the hydrogen economy a reality, hydrogen fuel cells and electrolyzers are needed. The technology primarily used for transportation fuel cells is based on proton exchange membranes; and proton exchange membranes have also begun to emerge as a leading technology for water electrolysis. In both cases, Chemours Nafion™ proton exchange membranes are a preferred solution because they provide the needed durability, strong chemical resistance and high temperature performance for these applications. Electrolyzer projects and the use of heavy-duty fuel cells continue to be announced, creating a tremendous opportunity for our materials and membranes. Many countries have already made commitments to convert heavy duty vehicles from diesel to clean technology, as converting these vehicles to fuel cells will provide a major impact in reducing carbon emissions. Chemours is focused on serving the PEM water electrolysis and heavy-duty fuel cell application spaces by providing a portfolio of products to meet the market needs. This is a dynamic market that is evolving rapidly. Compared to other approaches to water electrolysis, PEM based systems are essential in reaching operating stability quickly, operating at the needed lower temperatures for this application, and having a smaller physical footprint. This makes PEM water electrolysis systems ideal to couple with renewable energy sources, enabling green hydrogen generation and playing a major part in storing the energy that comes from solar panels or wind turbines.

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)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Medium to high financial impact for our Advanced Performance Materials business segment. APM was a $1.1 billion business segment in 2020. While Chemours APM is well positioned to benefit from market growth and the transition to alternative, green fuel sources like hydrogen, our actual revenue growth opportunity will depend on the market share captured for our products that support this emerging industry. According to projections from a Roland Berger study completed in November 2020, PEM membranes will evolve into a multi-billion-dollar market by 2030. Specifically, Roland Berger projects the total addressable market for PEM membranes to be $2B - $3.6B based mostly on heavy duty truck adoption, where PEM is substantially advantaged.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our approach is driven by our commitment to achieve our corporate 2030 CRC 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 that enable accelerating the decarbonization of energy and transportation. We are concentrating our R&D efforts via our hydrogen economy venture team to catalyze commercialization of this technology. Sustainability is among many market drivers that Chemours considers when developing new manufacturing processes and product applications. Activities to realize this opportunity are not separated from normal operations, thus we don't have a separate estimate cost to realize the opportunity.

Comment

Sustainability benefits are among many market drivers that Chemours considers. We consider this a medium and long-term 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 contribute towards reducing our direct operating costs. Our manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy (~8 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 investing in energy-efficiency programs and working to procure renewable energy through PPAs to reduce exposure to increasing energy costs and more stringent regulations on GHG emissions. In addition to reducing site manufacturing costs, these actions could also decrease sensitivity to future 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?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

33,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

65,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Low to Medium financial impact: The financial benefit for the use of renewable energy and implementing energy efficiency projects are reduced direct operating costs (COGS) for energy purchases, avoided emissions, and improved carbon management. For example, reducing energy usage by 15% through energy efficiency improvements can save the company approximately $33-65 million dollars per year in purchased energy costs based on average reported COGS from 2018-2020 and an energy consumption range of 5-10% of COGS per year. Increasing the total percentage of purchased renewable energy reduces exposure to potential future carbon taxes on energy, providing additional opportunity for operations cost savings.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our approach is driven by our commitment to reduce our absolute GHG operations emissions by 60% by 2030 on our journey to achieve net-zero operations GHG emissions by 2050. Our strategy includes investing in solutions to improve energy efficiency in our manufacturing operations (e.g. efforts to reduce air compressor run time at our Belle, WV site), procuring electricity from renewable energy and/or certified zero-carbon sources (e.g. Mechelen site is supplied by 100% wind power and carbon-neutral natural gas), and by converting high carbon intensity fuels to lower carbon intensity fuels (e.g. coal to natural gas boiler conversion at our DeLisle, MS, New Johnsonville, TN, and Washington Works, WV site). The cost for realizing energy efficiency cost savings benefits and renewable energy benefits is integrated in normal business and capital allocation 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

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-	Intention to include the transition plan as a	Comment

	carbon transition plan	scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	
Row 1	Yes, in the next two years	No, we do not intend to include it as a scheduled AGM resolution item	We are in the early stages of conducting physical and transition risk scenario analyses. It is too early in the process to commit to inclusion as a scheduled AGM resolution item.

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) 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 ~4% 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.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	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). The analysis considers short, medium, and long-term horizons when evaluating portfolio impacts/opportunities. 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 2020, about 37.5% 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 short to medium-term 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 are longer-term risks that 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 absolute GHG operations emissions 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 medium to long term 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 2030 60% absolute emissions reduction goal. Our annual R&D investments support 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 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	We've identified that there could be potential short to medium-term 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 an ~5 month outage for the Company's DeLisle, MS production facility. Hurricane Harvey, which hit the U.S. Gulf Coast in 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. In February 2021 our Corpus Christi, TX, El Dorado, AR and LaPorte, TX sites experienced physical damage resulting in plant downtime along with significant increases in utility costs during and immediately following winter storm Uri. Our sites at DeLisle, MS, New Johnsonville, TN and at Memphis, TN were also affected to a lesser degree, and all business segments experienced supply chain disruptions as a result of the storm. 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 events. The corporate crisis management plan includes provisions for business continuity planning and emergency preparedness 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 2020 in response to 5 tropical weather events, including hurricane Zeta which made landfall near the DeLisle, MS site, and functioned effectively to help minimize potential disruptions 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 employees, communities, the environment, and production assets. 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 interruptions etc. in order to ensure sufficient insurance coverages.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital expenditures Capital allocation	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 ($93 million USD in 2020) 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 2020, about 37.5% 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 green energy generation and storage applications is expected to grow by 40% 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 absolute GHG emissions from operations 60% and fluorinated organic air process emissions 99% by 2030. In 2020, Chemours continued to advance 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 Chemours annual CO2e emissions by over 120,000 metric tons. We also successfully completed installing a thermal oxidizer at our Fayetteville, NC site to abate fluorinated organic process emissions in late 2019. In 2020, verification testing confirmed the unit reduced annual CO2e process emissions routed to it by 99%.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2018

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

9,460,000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

3,784,000

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6,708,000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

48.4848484848

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

In early 2021, Chemours announced our new absolute reduction target for operations Scopes 1&2 GHG emissions and the phase out of our previous GHG intensity target. In the 2020 reporting year, Chemours developed, adopted and piloted this target internally.

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)

4.73

% 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]

1.892

% 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)

4.04

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

24.3128964059

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Please explain (including target coverage)

In early 2021, Chemours announced our new absolute reduction target and the phase out of our previous GHG intensity target. The new absolute target is 1.5 degree C aligned. In the 2020 reporting year, Chemours was piloting the absolute target internally. This intensity goal was retired in 1Q2021 when we publicly announced our new 2030 absolute operations GHG emissions goal. Our 2018 base year GHG emissions and GHG intensity were restated and updated numbers are reported in question C5.1.

C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 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)

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

121

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

14.1843971631

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= -121 million metrics tons CO2e avoided. This goal was retired in April 2021 when we publicly announced our new 2030 absolute operations GHG emissions goal.

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain (including target coverage)

In early 2021, Chemours announced our new goal to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 operations GHG emissions 60% by 2030 on our journey to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and 2 operations GHG emissions by 2050. This new goal was piloted internally during 2020 and announced early 2021. At that time the prior intensity and carbon positive GHG goals were retired.

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	3	
To be implemented*	5	3,600,000
Implementation commenced*	1	120,000
Implemented*	2	490,270
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

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify

100% wind renewable electricity and carbon neutral natural gas

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

270

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

1,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Our site in Belgium completed converting its energy supply to 100% renewable wind power and carbon-neutral natural gas in May 2020. This results in an estimated annual reduction of 270 metric tons of CO2e emissions.

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)

490,000

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)

100,000,000

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. Testing conducted in 2020 confirmed 99% removal performance.

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

Fluoropolymers, fluorochemicals 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

37.5

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 Ti02 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)

8,023,000

Comment

Base year Scope 1 emissions have been restated due to acquisition of Southern Ionics mining operations in 2019, the sale of the methylamides and methylamines businesses in 2020 as well as baseline adjustments to reflect updated calculation and measurement techniques. The Scope 1 figure reported in C5.1 (8,023,000 metric tons CO2e) is the baseline number used to track emissions reduction goal performance. 2018 Scope 1 emissions including emissions from generating electricity and steam for tenants and including a one-time release at one of our sites is 8,633,000 metric tons CO2e.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,420,000

Comment

Base year Scope 2 emissions have been restated due to acquisition of Southern Ionics mining operations in 2019, the sale of the methylamides and methylamines businesses in 2020 as well as baseline adjustments to reflect updated calculation and measurement techniques.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,437,000

Comment

Base year Scope 2 emissions have been restated due to acquisition of Southern Ionics mining operations in 2019, the sale of the methylamides and methylamines businesses

in 2020 as well as baseline adjustments to reflect updated calculation and measurement techniques.

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)

5,352,000

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

Location-based Scope 2 numbers are calculated using location-based factors for US sites. Market-based Scope 2 numbers are calculated using supplier specific emissions factors for many of our sites that are located near utility generators. We also track emissions reductions from purchased renewable electricity purchases through our market-based Scope 2 number. 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

1,332,000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,356,000

Comment

Location-based Scope 2 numbers are calculated using location-based factors for US sites. Market-based Scope 2 numbers are calculated using supplier specific emissions factors for many of our sites that are located near utility generators. We also track emissions reductions from purchased renewable electricity purchases through our market-based Scope 2 number. Goal performance tracking will occur on our reported market-based Scope 2 figure.

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

6,180,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Using total spend on raw materials 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 raw materials purchasing volume. Cradle to gate LCA emission factors were obtained from commercially and publicly available databases.

Emissions accounting for non-production related goods and services is under development.

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

80,000

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

270,000

Emissions calculation methodology

We analyzed the CO2e emissions of our fuel related activities by determining the quantity for 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

330,000

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

20,000

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

Emissions calculation methodology

Due to social distancing and travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic response, we calculated 2020 business travel as de minimis as it contributed to less than 0.01% of total scope 3 footprint for the previous 2 years.

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

Emissions calculation methodology

Due to social distancing and travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic response, we calculated 2020 employee commuting as de minimis as it contributed to less than 0.01% of total scope 3 footprint for the previous 2 years.

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

30,000

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

320,000

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

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

132,600,000

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

210,000

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

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

Please explain

Chemours does not generate emissions in the franchises category.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

140,000

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

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

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

4.04

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

6,708,000

Metric denominator

unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total

1,660,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

27

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Both absolute emissions and emissions intensity decreased from 2019 to 2020 due to FOC emissions abatement projects. See question C4.3b for additional detail on reduction initiatives.

Intensity figure

1,350

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

6,708,000

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

Unit total revenue in millions of USD

Metric denominator: Unit total

4,969

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

18

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Both absolute emissions and emissions intensity decreased from 2019 to 2020 due to FOC emissions abatement projects. See question C4.3b for additional detail on reduction initiatives.

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	2,413,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	2,132,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
PFCs	261,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Other, please specify Other fluorinated gases	546,000	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	4,572,000
Other, please specify Rest of world	780,000

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	812,000
Non-fluorinated Process Emissions	1,036,000
Fluorinated Process Emissions & Fugitive Emissions	3,504,000

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	Comment
Chemicals production activities	5,352,000	Scope 1 emissions come from both chemical production activities as well as our mineral sands mining activities. The 2020 Scope 1 impact of our mining activity is 17,000 metric tons of CO2e.

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	848,000	872,000	2,520,000	0
Other, please specify Rest of world	460,000	484,000	1,253,000	809

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	749,000	772,000
Purchased Steam	584,000	584,000

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
Chemicals production activities	1,332,000	1,356,000	Scope 2 emissions come from both chemical production activities as well as our mineral sands mining activities. The 2020 Scope 2 impact of our mining activity is 42,000 metric tons of CO2e.

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	93	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. Feedstocks are defined as materials that are included in/become part of the final product.

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	Not sold by Chemours.
Methane (CH4)	0	Not sold by Chemours.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	Not sold by Chemours.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	148,000	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	Not sold by Chemours.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	Not sold by Chemours.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	Not sold by Chemours.

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	270	Decreased	1	Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the reporting year decreased by a total of 26% since 2019. We arrived at a <1% reduction in emissions from emissions reduction initiatives by taking the impact of our renewable energy emissions reductions at the Chemours Mechelen, Belgium plant site (270 metric tons CO2e from a combination of wind-powered electricity and certified carbon-neutral natural gas) and dividing this by our 2019 combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 9,127,000 metric tons CO2e.
Other emissions	490,000	Decreased	5	Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the reporting year decreased by a total of 26% since

reduction activities				2019. We arrived at a 5% reduction in emissions from emissions reduction initiatives by taking the impact of our implemented Thermal Oxidizer emissions reductions at the Chemours Fayetteville, NC plant site (490,000 metric tons CO2e) and dividing this by our 2019 combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 9,127,000 metrics tons CO2e.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No change.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No change.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No change.
Change in output	1,929,000	Decreased	21	This change in output is attributed to an overall decrease in production from 2019 to 2020 in our Advanced Performance Materials and Thermal & Specialized Solutions businesses. Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the reporting year decreased by a total of 26% since 2019. We arrived at a 21% reduction due to change in output by taking the difference between combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 and 2020 (2,419,000 metric tons CO2e) and subtracting out the impact from emissions reduction initiatives taking effect in the reporting year (490,270 metric tons as reported in C4.3b) and then dividing the resulting 1,929,000 metric tons CO2e by our 2019 combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 9,127,000 metric tons CO2e.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No change.

Other				

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)	95,000	4,138,000	4,233,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		102,000	1,481,000	1,583,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	2,190,000	2,190,000
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0
Total energy consumption		197,000	7,809,000	8,006,000

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)	4,233,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		1,583,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		2,190,000
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0
Total energy consumption		8,006,000

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
262,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
262,000

Emission factor
2.116

Unit
kg CO2 per short ton

Emissions factor source
https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
79,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

Emission factor

10.21

Unit

kg CO2 per gallon

Emissions factor source

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Emission factor

8.78

Unit

kg CO2 per gallon

Emissions factor source

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3,377,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

896,000

Emission factor

53.06

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify

Toluene

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

95,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Emission factor

0.0812

Unit

metric tons CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

American Chemistry Council guidance.

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify

Off-gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

317,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

219,000

Emission factor

79.62

Unit

lb CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

Site specific factor based off performance.

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Landfill Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

95,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Emission factor

0.05207

Unit

metric tons CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

Site specific factor based off performance.

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	1,839,000	753,000	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	1,839,000	753,000
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

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
809

Comment
Our site in Belgium completed converting its energy supply to 100% European renewable wind power.

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
3,939,000

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)

1,660,000

Capacity (metric tons)

1,250,000

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

4.04

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.95

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.32

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		41 - 60%		Chemours investigates process redesign opportunities and 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.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Assurance Statement - Chemours 2018 data - FINAL 20July2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1

Relevant standard

ERM GHG Performance Data Assurance Methodology

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Assurance Statement - Chemours 2018 data - FINAL 20July2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1

Relevant standard

ERM GHG Performance Data Assurance Methodology

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

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

1

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

Allowances allocated

697.08

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

762.28

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. Although allowances in 2020 were smaller than total verified Scope 1 emissions in 2020, the site used leftover allowances from the previous trading period and did not need to purchase any additional allowances.

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 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 operations GHG emissions by 60% enables operating sites to align reduction strategies with enterprise level goals and regulatory obligations. Examples of actions on how Chemours is complying with the regulatory schemes to limit GHG emissions include: completing capital programs to reduce process GHG emissions through our operations GHG and fluorinated organic chemical emissions reduction goals, increasing procurement of renewable energy, improving the energy efficiency of our operations and working towards achieving net zero operations GHG emissions by 2050. An example of Chemours' strategy for complying with emerging regulatory schemes is demonstrated by our efforts to begin alignment with the emerging Mexico ETS requirements.

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 first phase of the pilot consists of a three-year period during which the pilot ETS will test system design in 2020 and 2021, followed 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. In order to prepare for the fully functional ETS in 2022, the Chemours manufacturing site in Tamaulipas, Mexico, participated in training in August 2020 through their Mexico Chemical Industry Association (ANIQ) membership and submitted their first emissions report to the regulatory agency in April 2021.

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Other, please specify

Mix of wind, forestry and biogas projects

Project identification

Our site in Mechelen, Belgium started purchasing offsets for 100% of their natural gas usage at the site starting in May 2020. The total amount of natural gas offset in 2020 is 30 MWh.

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.6

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

5.6

Credits cancelled

Not relevant

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

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. Procurement decisions for sourcing renewable energy.

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 2020 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 increases in 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 helps 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 and FOC process emissions reductions goals. As an example, Chemours recently used carbon pricing in the evaluation of a new refrigeration unit for one of our manufacturing facilities. Including the carbon price forecast in the analysis helped to demonstrate the total lifecycle cost of ownership for the different technology options under consideration and supported selecting a new system that uses low GWP refrigerants.

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

6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

% 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 2020, Chemours had invited ~500 suppliers (representing ~80% of suppliers by spend) to participate in the online third-party assessments, with 317 of the suppliers (59% 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 5001 and ISO 14001 certifications. We measure the share of suppliers that report on these topics: In 2020, 53% of assessed suppliers reported on energy use and GHG emissions, 61% of assessed suppliers report taking actions on energy consumption and GHGs, 29% of assessed suppliers reported to the CDP, and 45% of assessed suppliers were 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 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

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 TSS 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 and track progress using a refrigerant carbon positive indicator. We define carbon positive as the difference between the avoided emissions s from using our lower GWP products and the Scope 3 Category 11 emissions generated by the use of our refrigerant products. As customers transition from using higher GWP HFC products to lower GWP products, the avoided emissions benefit will grow and the product use emissions will decline. In 2020, we saw modest progress towards achieving this goal (~3% improvement).

Type of engagement

Other, please specify

Engagement & 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

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 continues to work with the NHL and community rink owners and operators to identify cost-effective, sustainable alternatives for rink operation, 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. In just a few years, we have collaborated to complete over 150 rink conversions to lower GWP Opteon™ refrigerants across the US and Canada. This number continues to increase with a pipeline of new projects, not just in North America, but also globally in Europe, the Middle East, Russia, China and other ASEAN countries.

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 and regulations on the AIM Act and HFC phasedown	Support	Lobbying in support of the U.S. ratification and implementation of Kigali and engaging in the U.S. EPA's rulemaking on the AIM Act phasing down of HFCs.	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. The AIM Act directs EPA to phase down production and consumption of HFCs by 85% over the next 15 years through an allowance allocation and

			trading program. EPA must first establish the U.S. production and consumption baselines using a formula provided by the AIM Act that considers past HFC, HCFC, and CFC amounts. By October 1 of each year, EPA must issue production and consumption allowances for the following year, relative to those baselines.

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.

Trade association

National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

NAM has called for bold action on climate change. In the call to action, NAM says climate policy must have two core components: (1) an international, rules-based system that is consistently applied to bind all emitters and ensure a level playing field and (2) a unified domestic framework that applies to all emitters and harmonizes GHG regulation. NAM states that while those two elements are being negotiated, policymakers should move forward with measures that will reduce emissions immediately and accelerate the U.S. response to climate change.

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

Chemours is an active member of NAM and supports NAM's position on climate change.

Trade association

Hydrogen Council

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Hydrogen Council is a global CEO-led initiative of leading companies with a united vision and long-term ambition: for hydrogen to foster the clean energy transition for a better, more resilient future. The Hydrogen Council believes that to mitigate the effects of climate change, we will need to transition to an energy system with fewer greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable energy production and consumption. A long-term structural change in energy systems is needed, and Hydrogen Council members are developing hydrogen solutions to accelerate this energy transition.

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

Chemours is an active member of and supports '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

Complete

Attach the document

2020 Chemours Corporate Responsibility Commitment Index Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 54 to 76.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

The 2020 Chemours Corporate Responsibility Commitment (CRC) Index Report can also be found on Chemours.com.

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	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

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	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms