

FMC CORP
Form 10-Q
November 03, 2006
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-2376

FMC CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

1735 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 215/299-6000

94-0479804
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

19103
(Zip Code)

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT (1) HAS FILED ALL REPORTS REQUIRED TO BE FILED BY SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 DURING THE PRECEDING 12 MONTHS (OR FOR SUCH SHORTER PERIOD THAT THE REGISTRANT WAS REQUIRED TO FILE SUCH REPORTS), AND (2) HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO SUCH FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PAST 90 DAYS YES NO

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT IS A LARGE ACCELERATED FILER, AN ACCELERATED FILER, OR A NON-ACCELERATED FILER (AS DEFINED IN RULE 12b-2 OF THE ACT.) (CHECK ONE)

LARGE ACCELERATED FILER ACCELERATED FILER NON-ACCELERATED FILER

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT IS A SHELL COMPANY (AS DEFINED IN RULE 12B-2 OF THE EXCHANGE ACT) YES NO

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING OF EACH OF THE ISSUER'S CLASSES OF COMMON STOCK, AS OF THE LATEST PRACTICABLE DATE

Class	Outstanding at September 30, 2006
Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share	38,366,584

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FMC CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

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Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FMC CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(in Millions, Except Per Share Data)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006 (unaudited)	2005 (unaudited)	2006 (unaudited)	2005 (unaudited)
Revenue	\$ 572.2	\$ 510.0	\$ 1,758.6	\$ 1,628.0
Costs and expenses				
Costs of sales and services	412.6	367.8	1,220.9	1,145.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	69.5	63.1	207.5	197.1
Research and development expenses	25.6	22.9	70.2	71.2
In-process research and development			2.0	
Restructuring and other charges (gains)	0.8	(3.8)	67.6	24.9
Total costs and expenses	508.5	450.0	1,568.2	1,438.6
Income from continuing operations before equity in (earnings) of affiliates, investment gains, minority interests, interest expense, net, loss on extinguishment of debt and income taxes	63.7	60.0	190.4	189.4
Equity in (earnings) of affiliates	(0.4)	(3.9)	(1.7)	(11.4)
Investment gains				(9.3)
Minority interests	2.0	2.2	6.5	5.3
Interest expense, net	7.5	13.3	25.1	47.3
Loss on extinguishment of debt		56.6		58.4
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	54.6	(8.2)	160.5	99.1
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	16.0	(5.2)	48.3	33.3
Income (loss) from continuing operations	38.6	(3.0)	112.2	65.8
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(3.5)	(1.4)	6.9	25.5
Net income (loss)	\$ 35.1	\$ (4.4)	\$ 119.1	\$ 91.3
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$ 1.01	\$ (0.08)	\$ 2.92	\$ 1.75
Discontinued operations	(0.10)	(0.04)	0.18	0.68
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.91	\$ (0.12)	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.43
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.98	\$ (0.08)	\$ 2.83	\$ 1.69
Discontinued operations	(0.09)	(0.04)	0.17	0.65
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.89	\$ (0.12)	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.34

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FMC CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30,	December 31,
	2006	2005
	(unaudited)	
(in Millions, Except Share and Par Value Data)		
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 257.5	\$ 206.4
Restricted cash (see Note 17)	25.0	
Trade receivables, net of allowance of \$15.6 at September 30, 2006 and \$11.0 at December 31, 2005	538.1	494.3
Inventories	193.8	216.3
Prepaid and other current assets	81.6	115.5
Deferred income taxes	35.3	31.9
Total current assets	1,131.3	1,064.4
Investments	25.4	25.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,009.0	1,012.0
Goodwill	159.8	148.6
Other assets	117.8	115.1
Deferred income taxes	342.9	374.6
Total assets	\$ 2,786.2	\$ 2,740.0
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ 58.2	\$ 79.5
Current portion of long-term debt	40.8	0.9
Accounts payable, trade and other	272.9	301.0
Accrued and other liabilities	274.8	220.1
Guarantees of vendor financing	23.3	30.4
Accrued pensions and other postretirement benefits, current	10.9	10.9
Income taxes	27.5	16.5
Total current liabilities	708.4	659.3
Long-term debt, less current portion	577.9	639.8
Accrued pension and other postretirement benefits, long-term	105.7	131.6
Environmental liabilities, continuing and discontinued	145.1	163.4
Reserve for discontinued operations	61.4	66.7
Other long-term liabilities	112.6	68.4
Minority interests in consolidated companies	51.5	51.5
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 17)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, authorized 5,000,000 shares; no shares issued in 2006 or 2005		
Common stock, \$0.10 par value, authorized 130,000,000 shares in 2006 and 2005; 46,495,948 issued shares at September 30, 2006 and 45,972,580 issued shares at December 31, 2005	4.6	4.6
Capital in excess of par value of common stock	436.0	427.7
Retained earnings	1,160.4	1,062.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(54.4)	(46.1)
Treasury stock, common, at cost: 8,129,364 shares at September 30, 2006 and 7,456,918 shares at December 31, 2005	(523.0)	(489.1)

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Total stockholders' equity	1,023.6	959.3
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,786.2	\$ 2,740.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FMC CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in Millions)	Revised (1) Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 (unaudited) 2005	
Cash provided (required) by operating activities of continuing operations:		
Net income	\$ 119.1	\$ 91.3
Gain from discontinued operations	(6.9)	(25.5)
Income from continuing operations	112.2	65.8
Adjustments from income from continuing operations to cash (required) provided by operating activities of continuing operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	98.0	103.8
Equity in (earnings) of affiliates	(1.7)	(11.4)
Investment gains		(9.3)
Restructuring and other charges	67.6	24.9
Deferred income taxes	48.3	18.7
Losses on extinguishment of debt		58.4
Minority interests	6.5	5.3
In-process research and development	2.0	
Other	16.4	10.3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables, net	(36.6)	(13.0)
Guarantees of vendor financing	(7.1)	(25.5)
Inventories	28.0	2.9
Other current assets and other assets	(13.0)	24.1
Accounts payable	(36.6)	(97.8)
Accrued and other current liabilities and other liabilities	4.1	20.2
Income taxes	11.4	(2.3)
Accrued pension and other postretirement benefits, net	(36.3)	(22.3)
Environmental spending, continuing	(3.2)	(3.6)
Restructuring and other spending	(8.9)	(15.5)
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 251.1	\$ 133.7
Cash provided (required) by operating activities of discontinued operations:		
Environmental spending, discontinued	(18.3)	(16.9)
Proceeds from sale of formerly environmentally impaired property	25.3	56.1
Other discontinued spending	(16.8)	(10.4)
Cash (required) provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	\$ (9.8)	\$ 28.8

(1) See Reclassifications in Note 1 to our condensed consolidated financial statements.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FMC CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)**

(in Millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
	(unaudited)	
Cash provided (required) by investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(80.5)	(59.5)
In-process research and development expenditure	(2.0)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4.6	2.5
Proceeds from sales of investment and assets held for sale	9.6	13.7
Cash required by investing activities	(68.3)	(43.3)
Cash provided (required) by financing activities:		
Net borrowings under committed credit facilities		20.0
Increase (decrease) in short-term debt	(20.9)	20.5
Net decrease in restricted cash		9.7
Financing fees and redemption premium		(47.3)
Proceeds from borrowings		250.0
Repayment of long-term debt	(42.4)	(521.5)
Distributions to minority partners	(7.3)	(4.0)
Dividends	(14.1)	
Issuances of common stock, net	31.8	35.0
Repurchases of common stock	(71.8)	
Cash required by financing activities	(124.7)	(237.6)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2.8	(0.2)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	51.1	(118.6)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	206.4	212.4
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 257.5	\$ 93.8

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: Cash paid for interest was \$32.7 million and \$61.3 million, and cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds was \$3.7 million net refunds and \$10.1 million net payments for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. In the first nine months of 2006 and 2005, we contributed approximately 189,000 and 209,000 shares of treasury stock to our employee benefit plans with a cost of \$11.5 million and \$10.1 million, respectively, which is considered a non-cash activity.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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FMC CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Note 1: Financial Information and Accounting Policies

In our opinion the condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles applicable to interim period financial statements and reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results of operations and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, and our financial position as of September 30, 2006. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2006, and the related condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, and condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, have been reviewed by our independent registered public accountants. The review is described more fully in their report included herein.

Our accounting policies are set forth in detail in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included with our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the 2005 10-K).

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation. Our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 have been revised to include a reconciliation between net income and income from continuing operations. Additionally we have revised a title as cash provided (required) by operating activities of discontinued operations . Historically the cash used in this section relates to our operating cash requirements of discontinued operations.

Note 2: Stockholders' Equity

Stock Compensation

We adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R) on January 1, 2006, which requires that compensation expense be recognized in the financial statements for all share options and other equity-based arrangements. Under the provisions of SFAS 123R, share-based compensation cost is measured at the date of grant, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized over the employee's requisite service period.

We adopted SFAS 123R using the modified prospective transition method as provided for by the Standard and therefore have not restated prior periods. Under this transition method, the amount of compensation cost recognized in 2006 for stock option awards includes amortization relating to the remaining unvested portion of stock option awards granted prior to January 1, 2006, and amortization related to new stock option awards granted on January 1, 2006 and later. Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for our stock compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees , and related interpretations. Accordingly, no compensation expense for stock option awards has been recognized in our financial statements in periods prior to January 1, 2006.

We have various share-based compensation programs, which provide for awards of stock options and restricted stock to employees and outside directors. These programs are described in further detail in Note 13 to the 2005 consolidated financial statements in our Form 10-K. The terms of the share-based awards under these programs are fixed at the date of grant. As of September 30, 2006, we had a total of 2.7 million shares available for future grants of share-based awards. On April 25, 2006, the stockholders approved our proposed reallocation of 1.3 million shares available for stock option awards to shares available for restricted stock, restricted stock units, and management incentive awards, as reported in Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements in our Form 10-K.

We recognized a total of \$1.9 million (\$1.2 million after-tax) and \$5.6 million (\$3.7 million after-tax) in share-based compensation expense during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. This expense is classified as selling, general and administrative in our condensed consolidated statement of operations. The incremental effect of the adoption of SFAS 123R on both our basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$0.02 and \$0.04, respectively. The incremental effect represents compensation expense related to stock options. See below for further detail on our stock options.

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We received \$20.3 million in cash related to stock option exercises for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. We did not recognize any excess tax benefit in our condensed consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2006 from the exercise of stock options and the vesting of restricted stock occurring during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, due to our net operating loss carryforward position. As a result, there were no tax-related cash inflows from financing activities tied to the exercise of stock options and the vesting of restricted stock occurring during the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In addition, the shares used for the exercise of stock options occurring during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 came from newly issued and treasury shares. Information on the valuation and accounting for our various programs is described below:

Stock Options

Under the FMC Corporation Incentive Compensation and Stock Plan (the Plan), employees and outside directors are eligible to receive awards of options to purchase shares of our common stock. The exercise price per share for each award equals the market price per share of our common stock on the date of grant. Options currently granted under the Plan vest 100 percent three years from the date of grant and remain exercisable for ten years from the date of grant.

The grant-date fair value of the stock options we granted in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, the key assumptions for which are listed in the table below. The expected volatility assumption is based on the actual historical experience of our common stock. The expected life represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding and was calculated using the simplified approach prescribed by Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SEC's interpretation of SFAS No. 123R). The risk-free rate is based on U.S. Treasury securities with terms equal to the expected timing of stock option exercises as of the grant date. The dividend yield assumption reflects our recent announcement of the payment of a dividend on our common stock.

Black Scholes valuation assumptions for 2006 stock option grant

Expected dividend yield	1.2%
Expected volatility	32.0%
Expected life (in years)	6.5
Risk-free interest rate	4.6%

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$22.94 per share.

The following table shows our employee stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2006:

	Number of Options Granted But Not Exercised	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In Millions)
	Number of Shares in Thousands			
December 31, 2005 (1,559 shares exercisable)	2,613	5.6	\$ 31.12	\$ 56.4
Granted	194		\$ 62.55	
Exercised	(756)		\$ 26.18	\$ 25.9
Forfeited	(25)		\$ 45.35	
September 30, 2006 (1,390 shares exercisable)	2,026	5.8	\$ 35.81	\$ 57.3

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The number of stock options indicated in the above table as being exercisable as of September 30, 2006 had an intrinsic value of \$47.6 million, a weighted-average remaining contractual term of 4.6 years, and a weighted-average exercise price of \$29.84.

We recognized \$1.0 million (\$0.6 million after-tax) and \$2.6 million (\$1.7 million after-tax) in compensation expense related to stock options for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. We applied a forfeiture rate assumption of two percent per stock option grant in the calculation of such expense.

As of September 30, 2006, we had total remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options of \$5.7 million which will be amortized over the weighted-average remaining requisite service period of approximately 1.9 years.

Table of Contents**Restricted Stock**

The grant-date fair value of restricted stock awards under the Plan is based on the market price per share of our common stock on the date of grant, and the related compensation cost is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period during which the employees perform related services, which is typically three years.

The following table shows our employee restricted stock activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

	Number of shares (In Thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2005	363	\$ 36.57
Granted	62	\$ 62.52
Vested	(88)	\$ 41.96
Forfeited	(8)	\$ 41.80
Nonvested at September 30, 2006	329	\$ 40.14

We recognized \$0.9 million (\$0.6 million after-tax) and \$3.0 million (\$2.0 million after-tax) in compensation expense related to restricted stock for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. We applied a forfeiture rate assumption of one percent of outstanding grants in the calculation of such expense. As of September 30, 2006, we had total remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock of \$5.9 million which will be amortized over the weighted-average remaining requisite service period of approximately 2.0 years.

Directors Plan

Our Compensation Plan for Non-employee Directors (the Directors Plan) has been treated as a sub plan under the Plan since 2003 and equity awards thereunder have been treated as awards made under the Plan. There were no new grants of common stock options under the Directors Plan for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. There were no unvested stock options under the Directors Plan for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. There were stock options exercised for 858 shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 at a weighted-average exercise price of \$33.76. There were grants of 9,794 and 9,711 restricted stock units under the Directors Plan for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. There was no other significant activity related to the Directors Plan for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No 123 to our stock compensation plans for the prior period:

(in Millions, Except Per Share Data)	Three months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine months Ended September 30, 2005
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ (4.4)	\$ 91.3
Add: Total stock-based compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	0.8	1.9
Deduct: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under a fair value based method, net of related tax effects	(1.2)	(3.3)

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Pro forma net income (loss)	\$	(4.8)	\$	89.9
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
As reported	\$	(0.12)	\$	2.43
Pro forma	\$	(0.13)	\$	2.40
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
As reported	\$	(0.12)	\$	2.34
Pro forma	\$	(0.13)	\$	2.30

The weighted-average fair value per share of stock options granted in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was \$16.48, based on the grant-date fair value estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: dividend yield of zero, expected volatility of 31 percent, risk-free interest rate of 3.8 percent, and expected life of five years.

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Dividends and Share Repurchases

On February 24, 2006, our Board of Directors approved the initiation of a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.18 per share to common shareholders of record as of March 31, 2006. For the first nine months of 2006, we declared dividends aggregating \$20.9 million to our common shareholders. Of this amount, \$6.8 million is included in accrued and other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2006.

Additionally, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$150 million of our common stock. Shares may be purchased through open market or privately negotiated transactions at the discretion of management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. Although the repurchase program does not include a specific timetable or price targets and may be suspended or terminated at any time, we expect that the program will be accomplished over the next two years. In the first nine months of 2006, we repurchased approximately 1.1 million shares at an aggregate cost of \$70.0 million under this program. We also reacquire shares from time to time in connection with the vesting and exercise of awards under our equity compensation plans.

Note 3: Recently Adopted and Issued Accounting Pronouncements and Regulatory Items

New accounting standards

SFAS No. 158

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158 Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans-an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132 . Statement No. 158 will require us to recognize in our condensed consolidated balance sheets the overfunded and underfunded status of our defined benefit postretirement plans. The overfunded or underfunded status is defined as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligation. We are also required to recognize as a component of other comprehensive income the actuarial gains and losses and the prior service costs and credits that arise during the period. We are required to adopt the statement as of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. We are currently evaluating the effect that this Statement will have on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 157

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 Fair Value Measurements . Statement No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The Statement applies when other accounting pronouncements require fair value measurements; it does not require new fair value measurements. We are required to adopt this statement starting in 2008 and we are currently evaluating the effect that this Statement will have on our consolidated financial statements.

SAB No. 108

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements, (SAB 108). SAB 108 requires companies to evaluate the materiality of identified unadjusted errors on each financial statement and related financial statement disclosure using both the rollover approach and the iron curtain approach. The rollover approach quantifies misstatements based on the amount of the error in the current year financial statement whereas the iron curtain approach quantifies misstatements based on the effects of correcting the misstatement existing in the balance sheet at the end of the current year, irrespective of the misstatement s year(s) of origin. Financial statements would require adjustment when either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that is material. Correcting prior year financial statements for immaterial errors would not require previously filed reports to be amended. SAB 108 is effective for interim periods of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006. We are currently evaluating what effect, if any, the adoption of SAB 108 will have on our consolidated financial statements

FSP AUG AIR-1

In August 2006, the FASB released guidance on the accounting for planned major maintenance activities. The guidance was issued in the form of a Financial Statement Position (FSP) and prohibits the use of the accrue-in-advance method of accounting for planned major maintenance activities in annual and interim reporting periods. We are required to adopt this FSP in 2007 and we are currently evaluating the effect that this interpretation will have on our consolidated financial statements.

FIN 48

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In July 2006, the FASB released FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a model for the recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, and provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, disclosure and transition. We are required to adopt this Interpretation in 2007. We are currently evaluating the effect that this Interpretation will have on our consolidated financial statements.

EITF No. 06-3

In June 2006, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) on Issue No. 06-3, How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation) . The scope of this consensus includes any tax assessed by a

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governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer and may include, but is not limited to sales, use, value added and some excise taxes. Additionally, this issue seeks to address how a company should address the disclosure of such items in interim and annual financial statements, either gross or net pursuant to APB Opinion No. 22 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*. We are required to adopt this statement starting in 2007. We are currently evaluating the effect this consensus will have on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 156

In March 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156 *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*. This statement amends Statement No. 140, with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. The Statement also addresses the recognition and measurement of separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities and provides an approach to simplify efforts to obtain hedge-like (offset) accounting. We are required to adopt this statement starting in 2007. We are currently evaluating the effect, if any, this statement will have on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 155

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*. This statement amends parts of FASB Statements No. 133, *Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities* and No. 140 *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, and allows an entity to remeasure at fair value a hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation from the host, if the holder irrevocably elects to account for the whole instrument on a fair value basis. Subsequent changes in fair value of the instrument would be recognized in earnings. We are required to adopt this statement starting in 2007. We are currently evaluating the effect, if any, this statement will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Recently adopted*EITF No. 04-13*

On March 15, 2006, we adopted EITF Issue No. 04-13 *Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty*. Under this consensus we are required to record sales and purchases of inventory between the entity and the same counterparty as one transaction when such transactions are entered into in contemplation of each other. The adoption of EITF 04-13 did not have an effect on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 123R

On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment*. See Note 2 for further discussion of our adoption of this accounting standard.

SFAS No. 154

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3* (SFAS No. 154). This Statement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes* and FASB Statement No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*, and changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 applies to all voluntary changes in an accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. When a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions, those provisions should be followed. The adoption of SFAS No. 154 did not have an effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 4: Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 was \$159.8 million and \$148.6 million, respectively. The majority of goodwill is attributed to an acquisition in the Specialty Chemicals segment. There are no other material indefinite life intangibles, other than goodwill related to this acquisition, at September 30, 2006. The change in goodwill from December 31, 2005 to September 30, 2006 was due to the effect of foreign currency translation on the Euro.

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Our definite life intangibles totaled \$12.4 million and \$13.9 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. At September 30, 2006, these definite life intangibles were allocated among our business segments as follows: \$10.6 million in Agricultural Products, \$0.4 million in Specialty Chemicals and \$1.4 million in Industrial Chemicals. Definite life intangible assets consist primarily of patents, industry licenses and other intangibles. Amortization was not significant in the periods presented.

Table of Contents**Note 5: Financial Instruments and Risk Management**

The portion of derivative gains or losses excluded from assessments of hedge effectiveness related to our outstanding cash flow hedges which were recorded to earnings during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was immaterial.

At September 30, 2006, the net deferred hedging loss in accumulated other comprehensive income was \$11.3 million compared to a net gain of \$18.0 million at December 31, 2005. Approximately \$9.6 million of net losses are expected to be recognized in earnings during the twelve months ending September 30, 2007, as the underlying hedged transactions are realized, and net losses of \$1.7 million are expected to be recognized at various times subsequent to September 30, 2007 and continuing through December 31, 2007.

In the first quarter of 2005, we settled certain energy forward contracts for which a portion of the original forecasted underlying energy purchase transactions became no longer probable. We recognized a gain of \$2.9 million in our condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Note 6: Inventory

Inventories consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(in Millions)	
Finished goods and work in process	\$ 134.1	\$ 159.2
Raw materials	59.7	57.1
Net Inventory	\$ 193.8	\$ 216.3

Note 7: Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(in Millions)	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 2,935.8	\$ 2,837.1
Accumulated depreciation	1,926.8	1,825.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 1,009.0	\$ 1,012.0

As of September 30, 2006, the balance of our asset retirement obligations liability was approximately \$6.2 million, virtually unchanged from December 31, 2005. A more complete description of this item can be found in Note 2 to our 2005 consolidated financial statements on our 2005 Form 10-K.

Note 8: In-process Research and Development

In the second quarter of 2006, our Agricultural Products segment entered into development agreements with a third-party company, whereby we were given the right to develop further one of such party's products in certain geographic markets. Under the agreements, we paid \$2.0 million and have recorded this amount as a charge to in-process research and development.

Note 9: Restructuring and Other Charges**Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006**

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Plant Building Abandonment

In the second quarter of 2006, we committed to the abandonment of a building in our Agricultural Products segment and recorded a charge of \$6.0 million.

Research and Development Redeployment

In the second quarter of 2006, we announced a plan to redeploy our discovery research and development resources within our Agricultural Products segment to shorten the innovation cycle and accelerate the delivery of new products and technologies.

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We incurred \$3.4 million of severance charges as a result of this decision. These severance costs related to approximately 70 people, most of whom have either separated from us as of September 30, 2006 or will separate from us by the end of 2006. We also abandoned assets as a result of these decisions and recorded a charge of \$1.9 million.

Additionally in the second quarter of 2006, Bayer CropScience AG and FMC entered into an agreement whereby Bayer has acquired the rights to our insecticides discovery pipeline. The agreement enables Bayer to discover and commercialize new compounds from this pipeline. As part of the agreement, we will receive royalty and milestone payments on the compounds from this pipeline that are commercialized. We also received access to two of Bayer's products for use in combination with our products.

MCC Legal Settlement

In July 2006, we reached an agreement in principle to settle a federal class action lawsuit alleging violations of antitrust laws involving our microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) product in our Specialty Chemicals business in the amount of \$25.0 million. This amount has been reflected in restructuring and other charges in our condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. See Note 17 for further details on this matter.

European Commission Fine

On April 26, 2006, the European Commission imposed a fine on us regarding alleged violations of competition law in the hydrogen peroxide business in Europe prior to the year 2000 which we have appealed. This fine is associated with our Industrial Chemicals segment. We have recorded a 25 million charge for this fine. The amount of \$30 million has been reflected in restructuring and other charges in our condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Since we are not required to make the payment during the appeal process, which is expected to extend beyond one year, the liability has been classified as long-term in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2006. See Note 17 for further details on this matter.

Other Items

Additional restructuring and other charges for 2006 totaled \$1.3 million. These charges included \$1.1 million of asset abandonment charges in our Industrial Chemicals segment and \$0.8 million of charges to increase legal fee reserves related to ongoing environmental matters. Offsetting these charges was a gain of \$0.6 million in our Specialty Chemicals segment from the completion of the sale of our previously disclosed assets held for sale related to our Copenhagen, Denmark carrageenan plant which we closed in 2005. The gain represented the difference between the asset held for sale balance and the final proceeds. The final proceeds from the sale totaled \$9.6 million.

Restructuring spending, net of recoveries, during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was primarily for shutdown costs at the Pocatello, Idaho facility and severance payments for previously announced workforce reductions. The following table shows an analysis of restructuring and other reserves for the first nine months of 2006 and the related spending and other changes:

(in Millions)	U.S. Phosphorus Chemicals Business (1)		Workforce Related And Facility		Total
	Pocatello Shutdown	Tribal Fund	Shutdown and Other (2)		
Balance at 12/31/2005	\$ 28.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 5.4		\$ 35.4
Increase in reserves	0.8		3.4		4.2
Cash payments	(4.5)		(4.4)		(8.9)
Balance at 9/30/2006 (3)	\$ 24.3	\$ 2.0	\$ 4.4		\$ 30.7

(1) All phosphorus restructuring and other charges were primarily recorded in 2001.

(2)

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Primarily severance costs and certain asset retirement obligations. The asset abandonment charges noted above impacted our property, plant and equipment balances and are not included in the above table. Additionally, the European Commission fine and MCC Legal Settlement are included as a component of our other long-term and current liabilities balance, respectively, on our condensed consolidated Balance Sheets and are not included in the above table.

- (3) Included in Accrued and other liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Table of Contents**Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005**

Restructuring and other charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 totaled \$24.9 million. These charges were primarily the result of our decision to close our Copenhagen, Denmark carrageenan plant and a blending facility in Bezons, France in our Specialty Chemicals business. We recorded restructuring and other charges totaling \$16.9 million associated with these closures. These charges consisted of (i) plant and equipment impairment charges of \$13.7 million, (ii) severance and employee benefits of \$2.4 million and (iii) other costs of \$0.8 million. The plant and equipment impairment charge of \$13.7 million represents an adjustment to value this plant and equipment at estimated fair value less estimated cost to sell. In the third quarter of 2005, we adjusted this estimate, which resulted in a reduction of \$3.7 million in the impairment charge. The severance and employee benefit costs related to approximately 70 people.

Additional restructuring and other charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 totaled \$8.0 million. This amount primarily related to a charge for the abandonment of assets in our Agricultural Products segment as well as various severance charges. We committed to the abandonment of certain assets in our Agricultural Products segment before the end of their previously estimated useful life and we recorded charges of \$5.2 million. Severance costs related to either the closure of certain facilities or segment workforce restructurings amounted to \$2.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. These severance costs were recorded in our Specialty Chemicals (\$1.6 million) and Agricultural Products (\$0.6 million) segments and related to approximately 20 and 30 people. We also incurred \$0.7 million of costs in our Agricultural Products segment primarily due to a lease termination related to a facility shutdown. These charges were partially offset by a non-cash adjustment of \$0.1 million in Corporate.

Note 10: Debt**Debt maturing within one year:**

Debt maturing within one year consists of the following:

(in Millions)	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Short-term debt	\$ 58.2	\$ 79.5
Current portion of long-term debt	40.8	0.9
Total debt maturing within one year	\$ 99.0	\$ 80.4

Short-term debt consisted of foreign credit lines at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. We generally provide parent-company guarantees to lending institutions providing credit to our foreign subsidiaries.

Long-term debt:

Long-term debt consists of the following:

(in Millions)	September 30, 2006		Maturity	
	Interest Rate Percentage	Date	9/30/2006	12/31/2005
Pollution control and industrial revenue bonds (less unamortized discounts of \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively)	3.60 7.05	2007-2035	\$ 217.3	\$ 217.5
Debentures (less unamortized discounts of \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively)	7.75	2011	45.3	45.3
Medium-term notes (less unamortized discounts of \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively)	7.00 7.32	2007-2008	117.4	117.4
European revolving credit facility	3.59	2010	238.6	260.3
Other	2.50	2007	0.1	0.2
Total debt			618.7	640.7

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Less: debt maturing within one year	40.8	0.9
Total long-term debt	\$ 577.9	\$ 639.8

We had no borrowings under our Domestic Credit Agreement at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. Letters of credit outstanding under the Domestic Credit Agreement totaled \$147.5 million and \$147.4 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Available funds under the Domestic Credit Agreement were \$452.5 million at September 30, 2006, compared to \$452.6 million at December 31, 2005.

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At September 30, 2006, we had \$238.6 million in U.S. dollar equivalent revolving credit facility borrowings under the European Credit Agreement, resulting in available funds of \$42.1 million. This facility was fully drawn at December 31, 2005.

Among other restrictions, the Domestic Credit Agreement and the European Credit Agreement contain financial covenants applicable to FMC and its consolidated subsidiaries related to leverage (measured as the ratio of debt to adjusted earnings) and interest coverage (measured as the ratio of adjusted earnings to interest expense). We were in compliance with all covenants at September 30, 2006.

A more complete description of our credit agreements is included in Note 10 to our 2005 consolidated financial statements in our 2005 Form 10-K.

Note 11: Discontinued Operations

Our results of discontinued operations were comprised of the following:

(in Millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Income from sale of real estate property in San Jose (net of income tax expense of \$9.9 and \$22.6 million), respectively	\$ 14.1	\$ 32.9
Provision for liability related to San Jose land sale (net of income tax benefit of \$2.3 million)		(3.7)
Adjustment for workers' compensation, product liability, and other postretirement benefits related to previously reserved discontinued operations (net of income tax expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively)	0.4	1.1
Provision for environmental liabilities and legal reserves related to previously discontinued operations (net of income tax benefit of \$4.7 million and \$2.9 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively)	(7.6)	(4.8)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ 6.9	\$ 25.5

2006

On May 24, 2006, we completed the sale of 23 acres of land located in San Jose, California to the City of San Jose for \$25.3 million. This sale resulted in income of \$24.0 million (\$14.1 million after tax). This sale completes the sale of land that was formerly used by FMC's defense business, which was divested in 1997. We sold an adjacent 52 acres to the City of San Jose in February 2005 for \$56.1 million.

During the first nine months of 2006, we also recorded a \$12.3 million (\$7.6 million after tax) charge to discontinued operations primarily related to legal reserves. At September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, substantially all other discontinued operations reserves recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheets were related to other post-retirement benefit liabilities, self-insurance and other long-term obligations associated with operations discontinued between 1976 and 2001.

2005

As discussed above, on February 17, 2005, we completed the sale to the City of San Jose, California of approximately 52 acres of land used by our former Defense Systems operations. Proceeds from the sale were \$56.1 million. We recorded a gain of \$55.5 million (\$32.9 million after tax) as a result of this sale. In conjunction with the sale, we recorded a \$6.0 million (\$3.7 million after tax) liability associated with land improvements on these properties. This liability is contractual and is for land improvements necessary to improve traffic flow in the area.

Additionally, during the first nine months of 2005, we recorded a \$7.7 million (\$4.8 million after tax) charge to discontinued operations related to environmental issues and legal reserves. Environmental charges of \$4.0 million (\$2.5 million after tax)

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were taken to increase our reserves in recognition of our share of liability related to an anticipated consent order between the EPA and the primary responsible parties at the Anniston, Alabama site and related costs to construct a water treatment facility in Fresno, California. In addition, legal reserve charges related to previously discontinued operations in the amount of \$8.0 million (\$4.9 million after tax) were taken. Offsetting these amounts was \$4.3 million (\$2.6 million after tax) in recognition of third-party environmental recoveries related to various sites, primarily our Front Royal, Virginia, site.

During the first nine month of 2005, we also recorded a reduction in other discontinued operations reserves of \$1.7 million (\$1.1 million after tax), which includes \$0.8 million (\$0.5 million after tax) for workers compensation and \$0.9 million (\$0.6 million after tax) for other postretirement benefits primarily due to the effect of the Medicare Act (See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements in our 2005 Form 10-K).

Note 12: Environmental Obligations

We have provided reserves for potential environmental obligations which management considers probable and for which a reasonable estimate of the obligation could be made. Accordingly, reserves of \$167.3 million and \$191.1 million, excluding recoveries, have been provided at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

At September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, expected recoveries were \$18.4 million and \$20.7 million, respectively, with the majority at each date relating to existing contractual arrangements with U.S. government agencies and insurance carriers. Cash recoveries recorded as realized claims against third parties were \$2.9 million in the first nine months of 2006. Total cash recoveries recorded for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$7.0 million.

The long-term portions of environmental reserves, net of recoveries, totaling \$145.1 million and \$163.4 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, are included in environmental liabilities, continuing and discontinued. The short-term portion of continuing obligations is recorded as accrued and other liabilities.

We have estimated that reasonably possible contingent environmental losses may exceed amounts accrued by as much as \$85 million at September 30, 2006 and may be satisfied over the next twenty years or longer. Obligations that have not been reserved for may be material to any one quarter's or year's results of operations in the future. We believe the liability arising from these potential environmental obligations is not likely to have a materially adverse effect on our liquidity or financial condition.

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The table below is a rollforward of our environmental reserves, continuing and discontinued, from December 31, 2005 to September 30, 2006.

(in Millions)	Operating and Discontinued Sites	Pre-existing (3)	Pocatello Remediation from Pocatello Shutdown (4)	Total
Total environmental reserves, net of recoveries at December 31, 2005 (2)	\$ 133.9	\$ 14.8	\$ 21.7	\$ 170.4
2006:				
Provision (see note 9)			0.8	0.8
Spending, net of cash recoveries	(19.8)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(22.3)
Net change	(19.8)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(21.5)
Total environmental reserves, net of recoveries at September 30, 2006 (3)	\$ 114.1	\$ 13.5	\$ 21.3	\$ 148.9
Environmental reserves, current, net of recoveries (1)	1.9	1.6	0.3	3.8
Environmental reserves, long-term continuing and discontinued, net of recoveries	112.2	11.9	21.0	145.1
Total environmental reserves, net of recoveries at September 30, 2006 (3)	\$ 114.1	\$ 13.5	\$ 21.3	\$ 148.9

(1) Current includes only those reserves related to continuing operations.

(2) Balance includes environmental remediation reserves related to the shutdown of Pocatello recorded as part of Pocatello shutdown, remediation and other charges in 2001. (See rollforward of restructuring and other charges table in Note 9.)

(3) Pocatello remediation reserve created prior to the decision to shutdown the facility in 2001.

(4) Additional remediation reserves recorded at the time of the Pocatello shutdown (Note 9).

A more complete description of our environmental contingencies and the nature of our potential obligations are included in Notes 1 and 11 to our 2005 consolidated financial statements in our 2005 Form 10-K.

Note 13: Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period on a basic and diluted basis.

Our potentially dilutive securities include potential common shares related to our stock options and restricted stock. Diluted earnings per share (Diluted EPS) consider the impact of potentially dilutive securities except in periods in which there is a loss because the inclusion of the potential common shares would have an antidilutive effect. Diluted EPS excludes the impact of potential common shares related to our stock options in periods in which the option exercise price is greater than the average market price of our common stock for the period. There were approximately 196,000 potential common shares excluded from Diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively. Diluted EPS for the three months ended September 30, 2005 excludes 1.7 million potential shares because the assumed issuance of such potential common shares is antidilutive in periods in which there is a loss. There were no excluded potential common shares from Diluted EPS for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

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Earnings applicable to common stock and common stock shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

(in Millions, Except Share and Per Share Data)	Three months Ended September 30,		Nine months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<u>Earnings (loss):</u>				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 38.6	\$ (3.0)	\$ 112.2	\$ 65.8
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(3.5)	(1.4)	6.9	25.5
Net income (loss)	\$ 35.1	\$ (4.4)	\$ 119.1	\$ 91.3
<u>Basic earnings (loss) per common share</u>				
Continuing operations	\$ 1.01	\$ (0.08)	\$ 2.92	\$ 1.75
Discontinued operations	(0.10)	(0.04)	0.18	0.68
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.91	\$ (0.12)	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.43
<u>Diluted earnings (loss) per common share</u>				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.98	\$ (0.08)	\$ 2.83	\$ 1.69
Discontinued operations	(0.09)	(0.04)	0.17	0.65
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.89	\$ (0.12)	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.34
<u>Shares (in thousands):</u>				
Weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding	38,374	37,865	38,426	37,538
Weighted average additional shares assuming conversion of stock options	1,134		1,234	1,533
Shares - diluted basis	39,508	37,865	39,660	39,071

Note 14: Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income (loss) includes all changes in stockholders' equity during the period except those resulting from investments by shareholders and distributions to shareholders. Our comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:

(in Millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net income (loss)	\$ 35.1	\$ (4.4)	\$ 119.1	\$ 91.3
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	4.9	0.1	21.3	(83.7)
Net deferral of hedging gains (losses)	(10.2)	19.8	(29.6)	40.2
Comprehensive income	\$ 29.8	\$ 15.5	\$ 110.8	\$ 47.8

Table of Contents**Note 15: Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits**

The following table summarizes the components of net annual benefit cost for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

(in Millions)	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
	September 30,		September 30,		September 30,		September 30,	
	Pensions	Other Benefits	Pensions	Other Benefits	Pensions	Other Benefits	Pensions	Other Benefits
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Components of net annual benefit cost:								
Service cost	\$ 4.2	\$ 3.5	\$	\$	\$ 13.0	\$ 11.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
Interest cost	13.8	12.5	0.6	0.6	40.4	37.3	2.0	2.4
Expected return on plan assets	(16.6)	(16.0)			(49.0)	(45.9)		
Amortization of prior service cost	0.5	0.6	(0.4)	(0.4)	1.5	1.4	(1.0)	(1.4)
Recognized net actuarial (gain) loss	1.5	0.3	(0.3)	(0.4)	4.1	2.1	(0.7)	(0.5)
Net periodic benefit cost from continuing operations	\$ 3.4	\$ 0.9	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 10.0	\$ 6.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.7

We made voluntary cash contributions to our U.S. defined benefit pension plan of \$30.0 million and \$15.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. We expect that our total voluntary cash contributions to the plan for 2006 will be approximately \$30 million.

Note 16: Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$48.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to expense of \$33.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. Included in tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was \$25.7 million of charges associated with the earnings repatriation under the American Jobs Creation Act, net tax benefits of \$19.2 million related to agreement on certain prior year audit issues previously reserved, and \$9.5 million of charges associated with adjustments to deferred income tax liabilities.

Note 17: Guarantees, Commitments, and Contingencies**Guarantees**

The following table provides the estimated undiscounted amount of potential future payments for each major group of guarantees at September 30, 2006:

(in Millions)	September 30,
	2006
Guarantees:	
- Technologies performance guarantees	\$ 2.4
- Guarantees of vendor financing	23.3
- Foreign equity method investment debt guarantees	8.1
Total	\$ 33.8

We guarantee the performance by FMC Technologies, Inc. (Technologies) of a debt instrument outstanding in the principal amount of \$2.4 million as of September 30, 2006 compared to \$3.2 million at December 31, 2005.

We provide guarantees to financial institutions on behalf of certain Agricultural Products customers, principally in Brazil, for their seasonal borrowing. The total of these guarantees was \$23.3 million and \$30.4 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, and

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are recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheets for each date as guarantees of vendor financing.

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We guarantee repayment of some of the borrowings of certain foreign affiliates accounted for using the equity method for investments. The other equity investors provide parallel agreements. We also guarantee the repayment of the borrowing of a minority partner in a foreign affiliate that we consolidate in our financial statements. As of September 30, 2006, these guarantees had maximum potential payments of \$8.1 million, compared to \$7.2 million at December 31, 2005.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

During 2004, we reached agreement in principle with the EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice to settle certain liabilities at two environmental remediation sites in New Jersey, with a Consent Decree having been negotiated earlier this year. The Consent Decree became final upon entry by the Court later in early October 2006.

On October 14, 2003, Solutia, our joint venture partner in Astaris, filed a lawsuit against us with the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri claiming that, among other things, we had breached our joint venture agreement due to the alleged failure of the PPA technology we contributed to Astaris and also failed to disclose the information we had about the PPA technology. Solutia dismissed this Missouri lawsuit in February 2004, after it had filed a virtually identical lawsuit in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of New York. Solutia had filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in that same court on December 17, 2003. Our motion to remove the lawsuit from Bankruptcy Court was granted on June 18, 2004, and the matter is now pending in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. On March 29, 2005, the court dismissed certain of the claims relating to the alleged failure of the PPA technology for lack of standing on the part of Solutia. The PPA technology was not included in the sale to Israel Chemicals Limited and will continue to be owned by Astaris, now known as Siratsa, LLC. A trial in this matter is scheduled to occur in April 2007, although the Court has rejected Solutia's demand for a jury.

On January 28, 2005, we and our wholly owned subsidiary Foret received a Statement of Objections from the European Commission concerning alleged violations of competition law in the hydrogen peroxide business in Europe during the period 1994 to 2001. All of the significant European hydrogen peroxide producers also received the Statement of Objections. We and Foret responded to the Statement of Objections in April 2005, and a hearing on the matter was held at the end of June 2005. On May 3, 2006, we received a notice from the European Commission indicating that the Commission has imposed a fine on us in the amount of \$25.0 million as a result of alleged violations during the period 1997-1999. In connection with this fine, we have recorded an expense of U.S. \$30.0 million in our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. This expense is included as a component of restructuring and other charges. Both we and Foret have appealed the decision of the Commission. During the appeal process, interest accrues on the fine at a variable rate, which as of September 30, 2006, was 4.1 percent per annum. We have provided a bank letter of credit in favor of the European Commission to guarantee our payment of the fine and accrued interest. At September 30, 2006, the amount of the letter of credit was \$26.0 million (U.S. \$33.2 million).

We also received a subpoena for documents from a grand jury sitting in the Northern District of California, which is investigating anticompetitive conduct in the hydrogen peroxide business in the United States during the period 1994 through 2003. Earlier this year, two hydrogen peroxide producers agreed to plead guilty in this matter and to pay a total of \$75.0 million in fines. In connection with these two matters, in February 2005 putative class action complaints were filed against all of the U.S. hydrogen peroxide producers in various federal courts alleging violations of antitrust laws. Federal law provides that persons who have been injured by violations of federal anti-trust law may recover three times their actual damage plus attorney fees. Related cases were also filed in various state courts. All of the federal court cases were consolidated in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia). Most of the state court cases have been dismissed, although some remain in California. In addition, putative class actions have been filed in provincial courts in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia under the laws of Canada.

We are also party to another antitrust class action pending in Federal Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, as well as various related state court cases alleging violations of antitrust laws involving our microcrystalline cellulose product. In 2005, the plaintiffs dismissed their claims against our co-defendant, Asahi Kasei Corporation for a payment of \$25.0 million. As a result of motions by the Company to disqualify the plaintiffs' economic experts, the experts' reports were required to be revised. At the oral hearing on these motions, the Court requested that the parties engage in settlement discussions. A mediation before a magistrate judge was held on July 21, 2006. As a result of the mediation, we reached an agreement in principle to settle the federal class action lawsuit for the same amount paid by our co-defendant, \$25.0 million. In connection with this settlement, we have recorded an expense of \$25.0 million in our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. This expense is included as a component of restructuring and other charges. This settlement is subject to approval by the Federal Court, with a fairness hearing having been scheduled for November 13, 2006. Preliminary approval of the settlement was granted by the Court in early September 2006. The amount paid in settlement of this case is being held in escrow pending final approval by the Court. Accordingly, we have classified the cash related to this settlement as restricted cash as of September 30, 2006, in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Although we believe the plaintiffs' allegations were without merit, we made the business decision to settle the matter in view of significant ongoing costs and hazards of litigation.

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We have certain other contingent liabilities arising from litigation, claims, performance guarantees and other commitments incident to the ordinary course of business. Based on information currently available and established reserves, the ultimate resolution of our known contingencies, including the matters described in this Note 17, is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or liquidity. However, there can be no assurance that the outcome of these contingencies will be favorable, and adverse results in certain of these contingencies could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, quarterly or annual results of operations or liquidity.

Note 18: Segment Information

(in Millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenue				
Agricultural Products	\$ 180.4	\$ 161.3	\$ 571.4	\$ 555.8
Specialty Chemicals	147.0	137.2	446.8	422.7
Industrial Chemicals	245.7	212.3	743.2	652.2
Eliminations	(0.9)	(0.8)	(2.8)	(2.7)
Total	\$ 572.2	\$ 510.0	\$ 1,758.6	\$ 1,628.0
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes				
Agricultural Products	\$ 28.5	\$ 26.4	\$ 127.7	\$ 104.6
Specialty Chemicals	27.0	24.8	94.3	85.2
Industrial Chemicals	21.3	18.1	75.5	64.2
Eliminations		0.1		0.5
Segment operating profit	76.8	69.4	297.5	254.5
Corporate	(11.3)	(11.1)	(33.8)	(33.4)
Other income (expense), net	(2.6)	0.4	(8.5)	(0.2)
Operating profit before restructuring and other charges, in-process research and development, investment gains, interest expense, net, loss on extinguishment of debt, and affiliate interest expense	62.9	58.7	255.2	220.9
In-process research and development (1)			(2.0)	
Restructuring and other charges (2)	(0.8)	3.4	(67.6)	(24.3)
Investment gains (3)				9.3
Interest expense, net	(7.5)	(13.3)	(25.1)	(47.3)
Loss on extinguishment of debt (4)		(56.6)		(58.4)
Affiliate interest expense (5)		(0.4)		(1.1)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 54.6	\$ (8.2)	\$ 160.5	\$ 99.1

(1) See Note 8.

(2) See Note 9 for details of restructuring and other charges. Included in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 was \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million-income, respectively representing adjustments to liabilities related to restructuring and other charges recorded by Astaris (the phosphorus joint venture now know as Siratsa LLC). These amounts are included in Equity in (earnings) of affiliates in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. We sold substantially all of the assets of Astaris in the fourth quarter of 2005.

(3) Please see Note 5 to our 2005 consolidated financial statements in our 2005 Form 10-K.

(4) Please see Note 10 to our 2005 consolidated financial statements in our 2005 Form 10-K.

(5) Our share of interest expense of Astaris prior to the sale of substantially all of its assets in 2005. The equity in earnings of the joint venture is included in the Industrial Chemicals segment.

Note 19: Other Events

FMC Research Center

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In the second quarter of 2006, we entered into an agreement with the Princeton Healthcare System to sell the FMC Research Center Facility in Princeton, New Jersey. The Research Center consists of office and laboratory buildings on approximately

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150 acres of land. Closing on the agreement is subject to a number of conditions, including due diligence by Princeton Healthcare System, rezoning and other governmental approvals to allow re-development of the property for medical center use. Closing is not expected until 2007.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Item 2 of this report contains certain forward-looking statements that are based on our current views and assumptions regarding future events, future business conditions and the outlook for our company based on currently available information.

Whenever possible, we have identified these forward-looking statements by such words or phrases as "will likely result," "is confident that," "expects," "should," "could," "may," "will continue to," "believes," "anticipates," "predicts," "forecasts," "estimates," "projects," "potential," "intends" or similar identifying forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including the negative of those words or phrases. Such forward-looking statements are based on our current views and assumptions regarding future events, future business conditions and the outlook for our company based on currently available information. The forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements. These statements are qualified by reference to the section "Forward-Looking Statements" in Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the "2005 10-K") and to similar disclaimers in all other reports and forms filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We wish to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

We further caution that the list of risk factors in Item 1A in Part 1 of the 2005 10-K may not be all-inclusive, and we specifically decline to undertake any obligation to publicly revise any forward-looking statements that have been made to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. We have described our accounting policies in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in our 2005 10-K. We have reviewed these accounting policies, identifying those that we believe to be critical to the preparation and understanding of our consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors those accounting policies that we have deemed critical. Critical accounting policies are central to our presentation of results of operations and financial condition and require management to make estimates and judgments on certain matters. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience, current conditions and other reasonable factors.

The following is a list of those accounting policies that we have deemed most critical to the presentation and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. See the "Application of Critical Accounting Policies" section in our 2005 10-K for a detailed description of these policies and their potential effects on our results of operations and financial condition.

Environmental

Impairment and valuation of long-lived assets

Pensions and other postretirement benefits

Income taxes

We did not adopt any changes in the current period that had a material effect on these critical accounting policies nor did we make any changes to our accounting policies that would have changed these critical accounting policies.

RECENTLY ISSUED AND ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q for a discussion of recently adopted accounting standards and other new accounting standards.

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OVERVIEW

We are a diversified, global chemical company providing innovative solutions and applications to a wide variety of end markets. We operate in three business segments: Agricultural Products, Specialty Chemicals and Industrial Chemicals. Agricultural Products' principal focus is on insecticides, which are used to enhance crop yield and quality by controlling a wide spectrum of pests, and on herbicides, which are used to reduce the need for manual or mechanical weeding by inhibiting or preventing weed growth. Specialty Chemicals consists of our BioPolymer and Lithium businesses and focuses on food ingredients that are used to enhance texture, structure and physical stability, pharmaceutical additives for binding and disintegrant use and lithium specialties for pharmaceutical synthesis and energy storage. Our Industrial Chemicals segment manufactures a wide range of inorganic materials, including soda ash, peroxygens and phosphorus chemicals.

We had good performance across all of our businesses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. Consolidated revenue was up 12 percent and 8 percent for the three and nine-months ended September 30, 2006, respectively. Increased operating profit in all of our segments as well as lower interest expense favorably impacted our consolidated results. All of our segments continue to be impacted by higher energy and raw material costs. Included in our net income were various restructuring and other income and charges which are described in more detail below under results of operations. Our segment results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 were favorably impacted by the following:

Industrial Chemicals continues to realize significant operating leverage through its businesses and benefited from price increases particularly in soda ash.

Agricultural Products' earnings were favorable due to higher sales, improved margins as a result of improved product mix and continued supply chain productivity improvements which significantly outpaced the unfavorable impacts of generic competition and higher raw material costs.

Specialty Chemicals revenues and earnings were driven by strong global demand and higher selling prices for Lithium and BioPolymer.

In 2006, the Board of Directors approved the initiation of a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.18 per share and the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$150.0 million of our common stock. We declared dividends aggregating \$20.9 million to our shareholders of record during the first nine months of 2006 and we repurchased approximately 1.1 million shares at an aggregate cost of \$70.0 million under the repurchase program.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Overview**

(in Millions, Except Per Share Data(1))	For the Three months Ended September 30,				For the Nine months Ended September 30,			
	2006		2005		2006		2005	
	Per Share Diluted		Per Share Diluted		Per Share Diluted		Per Share Diluted	
Consolidated Revenue	\$ 572.2		\$ 510.0		\$ 1,758.6		\$ 1,628.0	
Net income (loss)	\$ 35.1	\$ 0.89	\$ (4.4)	\$ (0.12)	\$ 119.1	\$ 3.00	\$ 91.3	\$ 2.34
Net income included the following after-tax (income) charges:								
Restructuring and other charges	0.5	0.01	(8.6)	(0.21)	53.2	1.34	15.8	0.40
In-process research and development					1.2	0.03		
Astaris restructuring (2)			0.2	0.01			(0.4)	(0.01)
Loss on extinguishment of debt			35.0	0.88			36.1	0.92
Investment gains							(4.0)	(0.10)
Tax adjustments	1.3	0.03	10.1	0.25	1.3	0.03	16.0	0.41
Discontinued operations	3.5	0.09	1.4	0.04	(6.9)	(0.17)	(25.5)	(0.65)
After-tax income from continuing operations excluding restructuring and other income and charges (3)	\$ 40.4	\$ 1.02	\$ 33.7	\$ 0.85	\$ 167.9	\$ 4.23	\$ 129.3	\$ 3.31

- (1) For the three months ended September 30, 2005, the average shares outstanding used in \$(0.12) basic and diluted earnings per share for the condensed consolidated statement of operations and Note 12 was 37.9 million shares because of the effect of the 1.7 million options would have been antidilutive. For comparability purposes, the weighted average diluted shares used in the three months ended September 30, 2005 per diluted share calculations was 39.6 million resulting in \$0.85 per share which includes the 1.7 million options.
- (2) Our share of charges recorded by Astaris, LLC (the phosphorous joint venture now known as Siratsa, LLC) prior to the sale of substantially all of its assets in the fourth quarter of 2005 is included in Equity in (earnings) of affiliates in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 represents adjustments to liabilities related to restructuring and other charges recorded by Astaris.
- (3) We believe that the Non-GAAP financial measure After-tax income from continuing operations, excluding restructuring and other income and charges, and its presentation on a per-share basis, provides useful information about our operating results to investors and securities analysts. We also believe that excluding the effect of restructuring and other income and charges from operating results allows management and investors to compare more easily the financial performance of our underlying businesses from period to period. This measure should not be considered as a substitute for net income (loss) or other measures of performance or liquidity reported in accordance with GAAP. The after-tax charges (gains) included in net income presented in the chart above can be found in the results of operations discussions below for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005.

See Segment Results for a detailed discussion of events affecting our results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2005

In the discussion below, please refer to our condensed consolidated statement of operations included in Item I of this Form 10-Q as well as the after-tax charges included in net income in the above table. All comparisons are between the periods unless otherwise noted.

Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2006 was \$572.2 million, an increase of 12 percent compared to the \$510.0 million recorded in the prior year period. The increase was primarily due to increased sales in all our segments which are discussed separately below.

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Restructuring and other charges totaled \$0.8 million (\$0.5 million after tax) in the third quarter of 2006 versus \$3.8 million of income (\$8.6 million after tax) in the prior year period. Charges in the third quarter of 2006 were primarily associated with asset abandonment charges in our Industrial Chemicals segment and additional severance charges related to our research and development redeployment in our Agricultural Products segment. Income in the third quarter of 2005 was primarily a result of an adjustment to the fair value less estimated costs to sell associated with our previous assets held for sale at our Copenhagen facility.

Equity in (earnings) of affiliates was earnings of \$0.4 million in the third quarter of 2006 versus earnings of \$3.9 million in the prior year period. The decrease was primarily the result of our sale of Astaris and substantially all of its assets which was completed in the fourth quarter of 2005.

Interest expense, net for the third quarter of 2006 decreased to \$7.5 million compared to \$13.3 million in the third quarter of 2005. The decrease primarily reflects lower interest costs and debt levels in the third quarter of 2006 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Loss on extinguishment of debt was \$56.6 million (\$35.0 million after tax) for the three months ended September 30, 2005. The loss was the result of the redemption of the 10.25 percent Senior Notes. There was no such expense in the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes was \$16.0 million for the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$5.2 million benefit for the prior year period resulting in effective tax rates of 29.3% and 63.4%, respectively. The third quarter of 2005 includes charges of \$25.7 million associated with repatriations under the American Jobs Creation Act (AJCA). Tax adjustments in the third quarter of 2005 also include net tax benefits of \$19.2 million related to agreement on certain prior year audit issues previously reserved. In addition to the above, the change in the effective rate is primarily a result of a change in the mix of domestic income compared to income earned outside the U.S. and adjustments to deferred income tax liabilities for the three months ended September 30, 2005. Income we earn outside the U.S. is typically taxed at rates lower than income earned domestically.

Discontinued operations net of income tax, totaled expense of \$3.5 million for the third quarter of 2006 versus expense of \$1.4 million of the third quarter of 2005.

In the third quarter of 2006, we recorded charges to discontinued operations primarily related to legal reserves. Charges in the third quarter of 2005 related to legal expense of \$1.6 million primarily offset by a \$0.2 million reduction due to the impact of the Medicare Act.

Net Income increased to \$35.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006 from net loss of \$4.4 million for the prior period. The increase was primarily a result of the loss on extinguishment of \$56.6 million related to the redemption of the 10.25% Senior Notes in the third quarter of 2005. There was no such loss in the third quarter of 2006. The increase was also the result of higher earnings from operations.

Other Financial Data

The following line items from our segment profit and loss statement are used to reconcile segment operating profit to consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes (see Note 18 to our 2005 consolidated financial statements on our 2005 10-K).

Corporate expenses were \$11.3 million in the third quarter of 2006 compared with \$11.1 million in the third quarter of 2005, essentially level from one year ago.

Other income (expense), net increased to \$2.6 million expense during the three months ended September 30, 2006 versus income of \$0.4 million in the same period of 2005 was due to higher pension expense and the recognition of stock option expense during the three months ended September 30, 2006.

SEGMENT RESULTS Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2005

Segment operating profit is presented before taxes and restructuring and other charges. Information about how each of these items relate to our businesses at the segment level is discussed in Note 18 of our condensed consolidated financial statements filed in this Form 10-Q and in Note 18 of our 2005 consolidated financial statements in our 2005 10-K.

Table of Contents**Agricultural Products**

(in Millions)	Three months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2006	2005	\$	%
Revenue	\$ 180.4	\$ 161.3	19.1	11.8
Operating Profit	28.5	26.4	2.1	8.0

Revenue in Agricultural Products of \$180.4 million was 12 percent higher than last year's quarter, primarily due to increased sales in South America and the timing of sales in Europe and Asia. Sales in Brazil benefited from growth in planted acres of sugar cane and cotton. Segment operating profit of \$28.5 million was 8 percent higher than prior year quarter due to higher sales, partially offset by a less favorable geographic mix, higher development spending associated with growth and innovation initiatives and higher raw material costs.

Specialty Chemicals

(in Millions)	Three months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2006	2005	\$	%
Revenue	\$ 147.0	\$ 137.2	9.8	7.1
Operating Profit	27.0	24.8	2.2	8.9

Revenue in Specialty Chemicals was \$147.0 million, an increase of 7 percent versus the prior-year quarter. Lithium sales growth was driven by higher volumes and selling prices in upstream primary compounds and higher Butyllithium volumes. BioPolymer sales increased as a result of broad-based growth in food, pharmaceutical and healthcare markets. Segment operating profit of \$27.0 million increased 9 percent versus a year ago, driven by the strong commercial performance in Lithium and BioPolymer, mitigated somewhat by higher raw material and energy costs.

Industrial Chemicals

(in Millions)	Three months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2006	2005	\$	%
Revenue	\$ 245.7	\$ 212.3	33.4	15.7
Operating Profit	21.3	18.1	3.2	17.7

Revenue in Industrial Chemicals was \$245.7 million, an increase of 16 percent versus the prior-year quarter, as increases in sales were achieved across soda ash, peroxygens and Foret. Higher selling prices for soda ash and hydrogen peroxide were the primary drivers. Segment operating profit of \$21.3 million increased 18 percent versus the year ago quarter driven by the higher selling prices, partially offset by significantly higher energy costs, particularly in Spain, higher raw material costs and the absence of profits from Astaris, which was divested in November 2005.

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

Revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$1,758.6 million, an increase of 8 percent compared to the \$1,628.0 million recorded in the prior year. All of our segments experienced sales increases which are discussed separately below.

In-process research and development for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$2.0 million (\$1.2 million after tax). Our Agricultural Products entered into development agreements with a third-party company whereby we were given the right to develop further one of such party's products in certain geographic markets.

Restructuring and other charges totaled \$67.6 million (\$53.2 million after tax) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 versus \$24.9 million (\$15.8 million after tax) in the prior year. Charges in the nine months 2006 are primarily related to the European Commission fine (U.S. \$30.0 million) in our Industrial Chemicals segment, the MCC Legal Settlement of \$25.0 million in our Specialty Chemicals segment, a \$6.1 million charge for the abandonment of a building in our Agricultural Products segment and severance and asset abandonment charges of \$5.2 million related to research and development redeployment in our Agricultural Products segment. Charges in the prior year primarily related to the closing of our carrageenan plant in Copenhagen, Denmark, in our Specialty Chemicals segment and a charge for the abandonment of certain assets in our Agricultural Products segment.

Equity in (earnings) of affiliates was earnings of \$1.7 million in the first nine months of 2006 versus earnings of \$11.4 million in the prior year period. The decrease was primarily the result of our sale of Astaris and substantially all of its assets which was completed in the fourth quarter of 2005.

Investment gains for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 were due to the sale of 50% equity method investment in Sibelco. We recorded a gain of \$9.3 million (\$4.0 million after tax) in conjunction with this sale in our condensed consolidated statement of operations. There were no such gains in 2006.

Interest expense, net for the first nine months of 2006 decreased to \$25.1 million compared to \$47.3 million in the prior year period. The decrease primarily reflects lower interest costs and debt levels in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Loss on extinguishment of debt was \$58.4 million (\$36.0 million after tax) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 associated with \$56.6 million loss on early redemption of the 10.25 percent Senior notes and write-offs of financing fees in connection with entering into the 2005 Credit Agreement. There was no such expense in the first nine months of 2006.

Provision for income taxes was a provision of \$48.3 million for the first nine months of 2006 compared to a provision of \$33.3 million for the prior year period resulting in effective tax rates of 30.1% and 33.6%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily the result of tax adjustments recorded in 2005 that were not made in 2006. Excluding the effect of these tax adjustments, the change in the effective tax rate is the result of a change in the mix of domestic income compared to income earned outside the U.S. Offsetting this decrease is the effect on the tax provision from having the \$30.0 million European Commission fine that is nondeductible for tax purposes.

Discontinued operations totaled a gain of \$6.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to income of \$25.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The gain for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is related to \$24.0 million of income (\$14.1 million after tax) from the sale of real estate property in San Jose, California related to our former Defense business, offset primarily by \$12.3 million (\$7.6 million after tax) of legal reserves related to discontinued operations.

Included in our 2005 results is the sale to the City of San Jose, California of a 52 acre land parcel used by our former Defense Systems operations, which we divested in 1997. Proceeds from the sale were \$56.1 million and after tax and other expenses, income was \$32.9 million. In conjunction with the sale, we recorded a \$6.0 million (\$3.7 million after tax) liability associated with land improvements on these properties. This liability is contractual and is for land improvements necessary to improve traffic flow in the area.

During the first nine months of 2005, we also recorded a reduction in other discontinued operations reserves of \$1.7 million (\$1.1 million after tax) which includes \$0.8 million (\$0.5 million after tax) for workers compensation, and \$0.9 million (\$0.6 million after tax) for other postretirement benefits primarily due to the effects of the Medicare Act. Additionally, during the first nine months of 2005, we also recorded a \$7.7 million (\$4.8 million after tax) charge to discontinued operations related to environmental issues and legal expenses. Environmental charges of \$4.0 million (\$2.5 million after tax) were taken to increase our reserves in recognition of our share of liability related to an anticipated consent order between the EPA and the

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primary responsible parties at the Anniston site and related costs to construct a water treatment facility in Fresno, California. In addition, legal expense charges in the amount of \$8.0 million (\$4.9 million after tax) were taken as well. Offsetting these amounts was \$4.3 million (\$2.6 million after tax) related to recognition of third-party environmental recoveries related to various sites, primarily our Front Royal, Virginia site.

Net Income increased to \$119.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from \$91.3 million for the prior period, primarily attributable to changes in the after-tax items included in net income described above. The change in these items is the primary driver behind the change in net income for the nine months ended from 2005 to 2006. Additionally, net income in 2006 was favorably impacted by higher earnings in our Agricultural Products, Specialty Chemicals and Industrial Chemicals segments and a decrease in interest expense.

Other Financial Data

The following line items from our segment profit and loss statement are used to reconcile segment operating profit to consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes (see Note 18 to our 2005 consolidated financial statements in our 2005 10-K).

Corporate expenses were \$33.8 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to \$33.4 million, essentially level from one year ago.

Other Income (Expense), net increased to \$8.5 million expense in the first nine months of 2006 versus expense of \$0.2 million in the same period of 2005 was due to a gain related to the settlement of certain energy contracts in 2005 which was not repeated in 2006 as well as higher pension expense and the recognition of stock option expense during the first nine months of 2006. Offsetting these increases was a gain recorded in 2006 related to a refund of previously submitted payroll taxes.

SEGMENT RESULTS Nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to Nine months ended September 30, 2005

Segment operating profit is presented before taxes and restructuring and other charges. Information about how each of these items relates to our businesses at the segment level is discussed in Note 18 of our condensed consolidated financial statements filed in this Form 10-Q and in Note 18 of our 2005 consolidated financial statements in our 2005 10-K.

Agricultural Products

(in Millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2006	2005	\$	%
Revenue	\$ 571.4	\$ 555.8	15.6	2.8
Operating Profit	127.7	104.6	23.1	22.1

Revenue in Agricultural Products was \$571.4 million, an increase of 3 percent versus the prior-year period. Sales growth in Latin America, Asia and North America was partially offset by the continued impact of generic competition in North America. Segment operating profit were \$127.7 million, an increase of 22 percent from the first nine months of 2005, due to higher sales, an improved product mix and continued supply chain productivity improvements, which more than offset the unfavorable impacts of generic competition and higher raw material costs.

In Agricultural Products we expect full-year revenue up slightly, as a result of continued label expansions and new product introductions, partially offset by the impact of lower North American bifenthrin selling prices. We also expect full-year segment earnings growth in the mid-teens, reflecting higher sales, a favorable mix and further supply chain productivity improvements, partially offset by lower bifenthrin pricing and higher raw material costs. A combination of lower commodity prices and a strengthening Brazilian Real is pressuring the cash flow of our Brazilian customers who sell into U.S. Dollar priced export markets. This has resulted in slower payments from these customers.

On August 3, 2006, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued its Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IRED) for our carbofuran insecticide. The IRED proposes cancellation of all carbofuran uses in the United States, subject to a phase out period for certain minor crop uses. FMC does not agree with the scientific analysis or conclusions in the IRED. FMC intends to challenge EPA's conclusions and seek to maintain carbofuran as a registered product. The IRED is not a final agency action and does not require FMC to stop selling carbofuran at this time.

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In our Agricultural Products segment, carbofuran and several of our other products are undergoing re-registration or comparable regulatory review by U.S. and E.U. governmental authorities. A number of the E.U. reviews may conclude during the second half of 2006 or early 2007, and may result in proposed reduction of approved product uses. As with carbofuran in the U.S., we are vigorously defending our products through these EU reviews.

If any of the U.S. or E.U. regulatory reviews result in final negative decisions, we do not anticipate significant impact on product sales in the remainder of 2006 or in 2007 due to regulatory challenge and notice procedures which will delay final implementation.

Specialty Chemicals

(in Millions)	Nine months ended		Increase/	
	September 30,		(Decrease)	
	2006	2005	\$	%
Revenue	\$ 446.8	\$ 422.7	24.1	5.7
Operating Profit	94.3	85.2	9.1	10.7

Revenue in Specialty Chemicals was \$446.8 million, an increase of 6 percent versus the prior-year period, driven by volume growth and higher selling prices for lithium, particularly in upstream primary compounds, and BioPolymer products. Segment operating profit of \$94.3 million increased 11 percent versus the year-earlier period due to the strong commercial performance in Lithium and BioPolymer, which more than offset increased energy and raw material costs.

In Specialty Chemicals we expect full-year revenue growth of approximately 5% driven by improved volumes and higher selling prices in both Lithium and BioPolymer, offset somewhat by unfavorable currency translation. We also expect full-year earnings growth of approximately 10% driven by strong commercial performance in Lithium and BioPolymer, offset in part by higher raw material and energy costs as well as unfavorable currency translation.

Industrial Chemicals

(in Millions)	Nine months ended		Increase/	
	September 30,		(Decrease)	
	2006	2005	\$	%
Revenue	\$ 743.2	\$ 652.2	91.0	14.0
Operating Profit	75.5	64.2	11.3	17.6

Revenue in Industrial Chemicals was \$743.2 million, an increase of 14 percent versus the prior-year period, driven by higher selling prices for soda ash and hydrogen peroxide. Segment operating profit of \$75.5 million increased 18 percent versus the year-earlier period as a result of significantly higher selling prices, offset in part by higher raw material and energy costs, particularly in Spain, and the absence of profits from Astaris.

In Industrial Chemicals we expect full-year revenue growth in the mid-teens, as a result of higher selling prices, particularly in soda ash. We also expect full-year segment earnings growth of 20-25% driven by higher selling prices, mitigated somewhat by higher energy costs particularly in Spain, higher raw material costs, and the absence of Astaris earnings.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES*Domestic Credit Agreement*

In June 2005, we entered into a \$850.0 million, five-year credit agreement (the Domestic Credit Agreement), which provided for a \$600.0 million revolving credit facility (\$250.0 million of which is available for the issuance of letters of credit) and a \$250.0 million term loan facility. The initial borrowings under the Domestic Credit Agreement, which is unsecured, were used to prepay all borrowings and terminate the previous \$600.0 million senior secured credit agreement. The \$250.0 million term loan under the Domestic Credit Agreement was prepaid on December 21, 2005 with proceeds from the European Credit Agreement, as described below. No further borrowings are permitted under the term loan facility.

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Obligations under the Domestic Credit Agreement bear interest at a floating rate, which is, at our option, either a base rate or a London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin is subject to adjustment based on the rating assigned to the revolving credit facility by each of Moody s Investors Service, Inc. (Moody s) and Standard & Poor s Corporation (S&P). At September 30, 2006, if we had borrowed under our Domestic Credit Agreement, the applicable borrowing rate would have been 6.07 percent per annum.

European Credit Agreement

In addition to our Domestic Credit Agreement, we have a credit agreement (the European Credit Agreement) which provides for an unsecured revolving credit facility in the amount of 220 million. At September 30, 2006, the U.S. dollar-equivalent amount was US \$280.7 million. Borrowings may be denominated in euros or U.S. dollars. FMC and our Dutch finance subsidiary s direct parent provide guarantees of amounts due under the European Credit Agreement.

Loans under the European Credit Agreement bear interest at a eurocurrency base rate, which for loans denominated in euros is the Euro Interbank Offered Rate, and for loans denominated in dollars is LIBOR in each case plus a margin. The applicable margin under our European Credit Agreement is subject to adjustment based on the rating assigned to the facility or, if the facility is not rated, to FMC by each of Moody s and S&P. At September 30, 2006, the applicable margin was 0.40 percent. At September 30, 2006, the applicable borrowing rate under the European Credit Agreement was 3.59 percent per annum.

Among other restrictions, the Domestic Credit Agreement and the European Credit Agreement contain financial covenants applicable to FMC and its consolidated subsidiaries related to leverage (measured as the ratio of debt to adjusted earnings) and interest coverage (measured as the ratio of adjusted earnings to interest expense). We were in compliance with all covenants at September 30, 2006.

We had no borrowings under our Domestic Credit Agreement at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. Letters of credit outstanding under the Domestic Credit Agreement totaled \$147.5 million and \$147.4 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Available funds under the Domestic Credit Agreement were \$452.5 million at September 30, 2006, compared to \$452.6 million at December 31, 2005.

At September 30, 2006, we had \$238.6 million in U.S. dollar equivalent revolving credit facility borrowings under the European Credit Agreement, resulting in available funds of \$42.1 million. This facility was fully drawn at December 31, 2005.

Restricted cash at September 30, 2006 relates to the settlement of antitrust class action involving our microcrystalline cellulose product. The amount to be paid in settlement of this case is being held in escrow pending final approval by the Court. Accordingly, we have classified the cash in the amount of \$25.0 million related to this settlement as restricted cash in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash, at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were \$257.5 million and \$206.4 million, respectively.

At September 30, 2006, we had total debt of \$676.9 million as compared to \$720.2 million at December 31, 2005. This included \$577.9 million and \$639.8 million of long-term debt (excluding current portions of \$40.8 million and \$0.9 million) at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Short-term debt, which consists of foreign borrowings, decreased to \$58.2 million at September 30, 2006 compared to \$79.5 million at December 31, 2005. The \$22.0 million decrease in long-term debt was due to the partial repayment of our European Credit Agreement offset by higher exchange rates for the euro versus the U.S. dollar.

Statement of Cash Flows

Cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations was \$251.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to \$133.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations reflected improved earnings from continuing operations, and improved working capital management in inventories and accounts payable, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable. Additionally, the change in guarantees for vendor financing had a favorable impact on operating cash flows.

Cash required by operating activities of discontinued operations was \$9.8 million for the first nine months of 2006 compared to cash provided of \$28.8 million for the first nine months of 2005. The decrease was primarily due to lower cash proceeds from the sale of portions of our San Jose property in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to similar proceeds in the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

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Cash required by investing activities was \$68.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to cash required of \$43.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in cash required is primarily a result of higher capital expenditures in our Industrial Chemicals segment. Additionally, the change was due to \$13.7 million of proceeds from the sale of Sibelco received in 2005, compared to \$9.6 million of proceeds received in 2006 related to the Copenhagen land sale.

Cash required by financing activities was \$124.7 million for the first nine months of 2006 compared to cash required of \$237.6 million for the first nine months of 2005. The decrease was primarily due to the redemption of all the 6.75 percent medium term notes and all the 10.25 percent Senior Notes in 2005. The redemption of the 10.25 percent Senior Notes included a redemption premium of \$44.0 million. Partially offsetting this change was the repurchase of \$71.8 million in common stock and the payment of \$14.1 million in dividends in 2006. Also contributing to the change were lower borrowings under our foreign short-term lines of credit.

During the first nine months of 2006 and 2005, we contributed approximately 189,000 and 209,000 shares of treasury stock to our employee benefit plans having a cost of approximately \$11.5 and \$10.1 million, respectively, which is considered a non-cash activity.

Commitments and other potential liquidity needs

Our cash needs for 2006 include operating cash requirements, capital expenditures, payments of debt, environmental spending and restructuring. We plan to meet our liquidity needs through available cash, cash generated from operations and borrowings under our Domestic Credit Agreement.

We guarantee the performance by Technologies of a debt instrument outstanding in the principal amount of \$2.4 million as of September 30, 2006 compared to \$3.2 million at December 31, 2005. We also guarantee repayment of some of the borrowings of certain foreign affiliates accounted for using the equity method for investments. The other equity investors provide parallel agreements. In addition, we guarantee the repayment of the borrowing of a minority partner in a foreign affiliate that we consolidate in our financial statements. As of September 30, 2006 these guarantees had maximum potential payments of \$8.1 million compared to \$7.2 million at December 31, 2005.

We provide guarantees to financial institutions on behalf of certain Agricultural Products customers, principally in Brazil, for their seasonal borrowing. The total of these guarantees was \$23.3 million and \$30.4 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, and are recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheets for each date as guarantees of vendor financing.

We continually evaluate our opportunities for divesting real estate holdings and property, plant and equipment that are no longer integral to any of our core operating businesses.

On May 24, 2006, we completed the sale of 23 acres of land located in San Jose, California for consideration of \$25.3 million. In February 2005, we sold an adjacent 52 acres for \$56.1 million

Projected 2006 spending includes approximately \$50.0 million of environmental remediation spending, of which approximately \$4.4 million relates to Pocatello, approximately \$17.0 million relates to the settlement of National Priorities List (NPL) sites in New Jersey, and approximately \$28.6 million relates to other operating and discontinued business sites. This spending does not include expected spending of approximately \$10.0 million and \$6.0 million in 2006 and 2007, respectively, on capital projects relating to environmental control facilities. These expected amounts will be included as a component of our capital expenditures. Also, we expect to spend in the range of approximately \$21.0 million to \$22.0 million annually in 2006 and in 2007 for environmental compliance costs, which we will include as a component of cost of sales in our condensed consolidated statement of operations since these amounts are not covered by established reserves. Capital spending to expand, maintain or replace equipment at our production facilities may trigger requirements for upgrading our environmental controls, which may increase our spending for environmental controls above the foregoing projections.

On February 24, 2006, our Board of Directors approved the initiation of a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.18 per share. For the first nine months of 2006, we declared dividends aggregating \$20.9 million to our shareholders of record. Of this amount, \$6.8 million is included in accrued and other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2006.

Additionally, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$150 million of our common stock. Shares may be purchased through open market or privately negotiated transactions at the discretion of management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. Although the repurchase program does not include a specific timetable or price targets and may be suspended or terminated at any time, we expect that the program will be accomplished over the next two years. In the first nine months of 2006, we repurchased approximately 1.1 million shares at an aggregate cost of approximately \$70.0 million under this program. We also reacquire shares from time to time in connection with the vesting and exercise of awards under our equity compensation plans.

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Contingencies

When Technologies was split from us in 2001, we entered into a tax sharing agreement wherein each company is obligated for those taxes associated with its respective business, generally determined as if each company filed its own consolidated, combined or unitary tax returns for any period where Technologies is included in the consolidated, combined or unitary tax return of us or our subsidiaries. The statute of limitations for the 2001 U.S. federal income tax year has now closed and no questions regarding the spin-off were raised during the IRS audit for 2000-2001, therefore any liability for taxes if the spin-off of Technologies were not tax free due to an action taken by Technologies has been favorably concluded. The tax sharing agreement continues to be in force with respect to certain items, which we do not believe would have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

During 2004, we reached agreement in principle with the EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice to settle certain liabilities at two environmental remediation sites in New Jersey, with a Consent Decree having been negotiated earlier this year. The Consent Decree became final upon entry by the Court in early October 2006.

On October 14, 2003, Solutia, our joint venture partner in Astaris, filed a lawsuit against us with the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri claiming that, among other things, we had breached our joint venture agreement due to the alleged failure of the PPA technology we contributed to Astaris and also failed to disclose the information we had about the PPA technology. Solutia dismissed this Missouri lawsuit in February 2004, after it had filed a virtually identical lawsuit in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of New York. Solutia had filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in that same court on December 17, 2003. Our motion to remove the lawsuit from Bankruptcy Court was granted on June 18, 2004, and the matter is now pending in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. On March 29, 2005, the court dismissed certain of the claims relating to the alleged failure of the PPA technology for lack of standing on the part of Solutia. The PPA technology was not included in the sale to ICL described in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2005 10-K and will continue to be owned by Astaris. A trial in this matter is scheduled to occur in April 2007, although the Court has rejected Solutia's demand for a jury.

On January 28, 2005, we and our wholly owned subsidiary Foret received a Statement of Objections from the European Commission concerning alleged violations of competition law in the hydrogen peroxide business in Europe during the period 1994 to 2001. All of the significant European hydrogen peroxide producers also received the Statement of Objections. We and Foret responded to the Statement of Objections in April 2005 and a hearing on the matter was held at the end of June 2005. On May 3, 2006, we received a notice from the European Commission indicating that the Commission imposed a fine on us in the amount of 25.0 million as a result of alleged violations during the period 1997-1999. In connection with this fine, we have recorded an expense of \$30.0 million in our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. This expense is included as a component of restructuring and other charges. Both we and Foret have appealed the decision of the Commission. During the appeal process, interest accrues on the fine at a variable rate, which as of September 30, 2006 was 4.1 percent per annum. We have provided a bank letter of credit in favor of the European Commission to guarantee our payment of the fine and accrued interest. At September 30, 2006, the amount of the letter of credit was 26.0 million (U.S. \$33.2 million).

We also received a subpoena for documents from a grand jury sitting in the Northern District of California, which is investigating anticompetitive conduct in the hydrogen peroxide business in the United States during the period 1994 through 2003. Earlier this year, two hydrogen peroxide producers agreed to plead guilty in this matter and pay a total of \$75.0 million in fines. In connection with these two matters, in February 2005 putative class action complaints were filed against all of the U.S. hydrogen peroxide producers in various federal courts alleging violations of antitrust laws. Federal Law provides that persons who have been injured by violations of federal anti-trust law may recover three times their actual damage plus attorney fees. Related cases were also filed in various state courts. All of the federal court cases were consolidated in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia). Most of the state court cases have been dismissed, although some remain in California. In addition, putative class actions have been filed in provincial courts in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia under the laws of Canada.

We are also party to another antitrust class action pending in Federal Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, as well as various related state court cases alleging violations of antitrust laws involving our microcrystalline cellulose product. In 2005, the plaintiffs dismissed their claims against our co-defendant, Asahi Kasei Corporation for a payment of \$25.0 million. As a result of motions by the Company to disqualify the plaintiffs' economic experts, the experts' reports were required to be revised. At the oral hearing on these motions, the Court requested that the parties engage in settlement discussions. A mediation before a magistrate judge was held on July 21, 2006. As a result of the mediation, we reached an agreement in principle to settle the federal class action lawsuit for the same amount paid by our co-defendant, \$25.0 million. In connection

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with this settlement, we have recorded an expense of \$25.0 million in our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. This settlement is subject to approval by the Federal Court, with a fairness hearing having been scheduled for November 13, 2006. Preliminary approval of the settlement was granted by the Court in early September 2006. The amount paid in settlement of this case is being held in escrow pending final approval by the Court. Accordingly, we have classified the cash related to this settlement as restricted cash as of September 30, 2006 in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. Although we believe the plaintiffs' allegations were without merit, we made the business decision to settle the matter in view of significant ongoing costs and hazards of litigation.

We have certain other contingent liabilities arising from litigation, claims, performance guarantees and other commitments incident to the ordinary course of business. Based on information currently available and established reserves the ultimate resolution of our known contingencies, including the matters described in Note 17, is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or liquidity. However, there can be no assurance that the outcome of these contingencies will be favorable, and adverse results in certain of these contingencies could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, quarterly or annual results of operations or liquidity.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MARKET RISKS

Our earnings, cash flows, and financial position are exposed to market risks relating to fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Our policy is to minimize exposure to our cash flow over time caused by changes in commodity, interest and currency exchange rates. To accomplish this we have implemented a controlled program of risk management consisting of appropriate derivative contracts entered into with major financial institutions.

The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of our financial instruments to selected changes in market rates and prices. The range of changes chosen reflects our view of changes that are reasonably possible over a one-year period. Market-value estimates are based on the present value of projected future cash flows considering the market rates and prices chosen. We calculate the market value foreign currency risk using third-party software incorporating standard pricing models to determine the present value of the instruments based on market conditions (spot and forward foreign exchange rates) as of the valuation date. We obtain estimates of the market value energy price risk from calculations performed internally and by a third party.

At September 30, 2006, our net financial instrument position was a net liability of \$20.4 million compared to a net asset of \$23.2 million at December 31, 2005. The change in the net financial instrument position was largely due to unrealized losses in our commodity portfolio.

Commodity Price Risk

Energy costs are approximately 10 percent of our cost of sales and services and are well balanced among coal, electricity and natural gas, and to a lesser extent, oil. We attempt to mitigate our exposure to increasing energy costs by hedging the cost of natural gas and oil. To analyze the effect of changing energy prices, we have performed a sensitivity analysis in which we assume an instantaneous 10 percent change in energy market prices from their levels at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 with all other variables (including interest rates) held constant. At September 30, 2006, a 10 percent increase in energy market prices would result in a \$12.4 million decrease of the net liability position. At December 31, 2005, a 10 percent increase in energy market prices would have resulted in an increase of \$16.5 million in the net asset position. At September 30, 2006, a 10 percent decrease in energy market prices would have resulted in an increase of \$12.4 million in the net liability position. At December 31, 2005, a 10 percent decrease in energy market prices would have resulted in a decrease of \$16.5 million in the net asset position.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The primary currencies for which we have exchange rate exposure are the U.S. dollar versus the euro, the euro versus the Norwegian krone, the U.S. dollar versus the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar versus the Brazilian real. Foreign currency debt and foreign exchange forward contracts are used in countries where we do business, thereby reducing our net asset exposure. Foreign exchange forward contracts are also used to hedge firm and highly anticipated foreign currency cash flows.

To analyze the effects of changing foreign currency rates, we have performed a sensitivity analysis in which we assume an instantaneous 10 percent change in the foreign currency exchange rates from their levels at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, with all other variables (including interest rates) held constant. A 10 percent strengthening of hedged currencies versus our functional currencies would have resulted in an increase of \$11.4 million in the net liability position at September 30, 2006 and a decrease of \$9.3 million in the net asset position at December 31, 2005, resulting in a net liability position. A 10 percent weakening of hedged currencies versus our functional currencies would have resulted in a decrease of \$10.0 million in the net liability position at September 30, 2006, resulting in a net asset position; and an increase of \$7.9 million in the net asset position at December 31, 2005.

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Interest Rate Risk

Our debt portfolio, at September 30, 2006, is composed of 49.8 percent fixed-rate debt and 50.2 percent variable-rate debt. The variable-rate component of our debt portfolio principally consists of foreign bank borrowings and variable-rate industrial and pollution control revenue bonds and borrowings under our European Credit Agreement. Changes in interest rates affect different portions of our variable-rate debt portfolio in different ways.

Based on the variable-rate debt in our debt portfolio at September 30, 2006, a one percentage point increase or decrease in interest rates then in effect would have increased or decreased interest expense for the first nine months of the year by \$2.5 million.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information required by this item is provided in *Derivative Financial Instruments and Market Risks*, under ITEM 2 - *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. The company evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2006. The company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in the reports that are filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Based on this evaluation, the company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Change in Internal Controls. There have been no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of the company's most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies or material weakness.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors

FMC Corporation:

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of FMC Corporation and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2006, the related condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and the related condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. These condensed consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of FMC Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in stockholders' equity for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated March 7, 2006, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

November 3, 2006

Table of Contents**PART II - OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

There has been no material change in the significant legal proceedings from the information reported in Part I, Item 3 of our 2005 10-K. For information relating to other legal proceedings see Note 17 Guarantees, Commitments and Contingencies in the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited).

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors of our 2005 10-K which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results of operations. The risks described in our Form 10-K are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and future results of operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

For the three months ended September 30, 2006, we made the following share repurchases:

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Per Share	Total Number of		
			Shares Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Program	Total Dollar Value of Purchases under the Program	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Program
July 1-31, 2006		\$		\$	\$ 129,990,554
August 1-31, 2006	457,400	59.80	457,400	27,354,189	102,636,365
September 1-30, 2006	364,278	62.30	363,515	22,645,755	79,990,610
Total	821,678	\$ 60.91	820,915	\$ 49,999,944	\$ 79,990,610

In February of 2006, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$150.0 million of our common stock. Shares may be purchased through open market or privately negotiated transactions at the discretion of management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. Although the repurchase program does not include a specific timetable or price targets and may be suspended or terminated at any time, we expect that the program will be accomplished over the next two years. In the first nine months of 2006, we repurchased 1,136,076 shares at an aggregate cost of \$70.0 million under this program. We also reacquire shares from time to time in connection with the vesting and exercise of awards under our equity compensation plans, and such reacquisitions are included in the share repurchases reported under this Item.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits

- 10.1 FMC Corporation Compensation Plan for Non-employee Directors
- 10.2 FMC Corporation Incentive Compensation and Stock Plan

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12	Statement of Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges
15	Awareness Letter of KPMG LLP
31.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification
31.2	Chief Financial Officer Certification
32.1	CEO Certification of Quarterly Report
32.2	CFO Certification of Quarterly Report

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

FMC CORPORATION

(Registrant)

By: **/s/ W. KIM FOSTER**
W. Kim Foster
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: November 3, 2006

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**INDEX OF EXHIBITS FILED WITH OR
INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE INTO
FORM 10-Q OF FMC CORPORATION
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
10.1	FMC Corporation Compensation Plan for Non-employee Directors
10.2	FMC Corporation Incentive Compensation and Stock Plan
12	Statement of Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges
15	Awareness Letter of KPMG LLP
31.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification
31.2	Chief Financial Officer Certification
32.1	CEO Certification of Quarterly Report
32.2	CFO Certification of Quarterly Report

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement