Cargill - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Cargill's 160,000 employees work relentlessly around the globe to achieve our purpose of nourishing the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way. Every day, we connect farmers with markets, customers with ingredients, and people and animals with the food they need to thrive. We combine over 155 years of experience with new technologies and insights to serve as a trusted partner for food, agriculture, financial and industrial customers in more than 125 countries. Side-by-side, we are building a stronger, sustainable future for agriculture.

Cargill's businesses are organized around four major segments:

· Agriculture: Cargill buys, processes and distributes grain, oilseeds and other commodities to makers of food and animal nutrition products. Cargill also provides crop and livestock producers with products and services.

· Food: Cargill provides food and beverage manufacturers, foodservice companies and retailers with high-quality ingredients, meat and poultry products, and health-promoting ingredients and ingredient systems.

· Financial: Cargill provides its agricultural, food, financial and energy customers around the world with risk management and financial solutions.

· Industrial: Cargill serves industrial users of energy, salt, starch and steel products. We also develop and market sustainable products made from agricultural feedstocks.

Reporting Boundary Note: Cargill has set the following reporting threshold for determining if a facility is considered material for reporting: locations that emits less than 600 MT of CO2e/year or a facility (warehouse or office) with less than 200 Full time equivalent employees.

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Spain
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Both own land and elsewhere in the value chain [Agriculture/Forestry only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Direct operations only [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodity
Cattle products

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Please select

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

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Agricultural commodity
Soy

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Please select

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

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Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Corn)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Please select

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

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Agricultural commodity
Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Please select

Produced or sourced
Both

Please explain
Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

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Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Cocoa)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Please select

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

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C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
No	<Not Applicable>

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	i) How responsibility is related to climate issues: Members of the executive leadership team who are also on the board are actively involved in climate-related issues; particularly, the CEO. The Board Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer regularly engage with the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors on progress against our ESG goals and priorities, including our Scope 1, 2 and 3 targets. ii) Examples of climate-related decisions: The Board Chair approved the publication of the company's ESG Scorecard, a performance tracking report on the company's corporate website. The Scorecard reports progress against the company's Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 climate goals. The Scorecard was also reviewed and approved by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors. In calendar year 2022, the roles of CEO and Chairman of the board were held by the same individual. On January 1, 2023, there was a leadership transition resulting in the previous CEO stepping into the role of Executive Chair of the Board, and the COO became the current President and CEO of Cargill. The current President and CEO is also a member of the board of directors.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The CEO reviews and guides our climate strategy, including setting targets and measuring progress against targets. The company has also introduced a process to assess ESG impacts of major capital investments. Our Board Chair supports broader committee or full board updates on climate issues on a regular basis. The Chief Sustainability Officer provides Board committee updates on progress towards Climate goals, assessing corporate and business-level progress against annual and multi-year targets. Select Board committees also set annual budget targets for sustainability-focused capital expenditures and review progress against climate targets to help determine executive compensation and employee incentives for those individuals reporting to the executive team.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Cargill is a privately held business. We recruit and appoint independent members to our board of directors to help guide and inform our corporate strategy. Prospective board members are experienced senior executives who are established leaders in their field. They are assessed against a broad set of criteria, including knowledge and experience on ESG matters, which includes climate. Across the current board more than one board member has competence on climate-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

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

Please explain
The CEO works directly with the CSO to recommend a climate strategy as part of the overall business strategy, which is approved by the Board of the Directors, and includes assessing risks and opportunities related to climate change in both the company's supply chain and operations. The CEO and CSO report progress against ESG targets, including climate targets, on a half-yearly cadence.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
The CSO is a member of the Executive Team and is responsible for defining the organization's ESG strategy in partnership with the CEO, including assessing and finalizing climate targets, risks, opportunities and defining climate-related budgets. This leader's responsibility includes setting new targets and monitoring progress against existing targets. This includes setting annual climate budgets and managing annual capital budgets and annual expenditures related to low-carbon products and services, inclusive of research, development and innovation.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Providing climate-related employee incentives

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
The CHRO is responsible for recommending the approach for employee incentives and executive compensation to the Board on an annual basis. This leader also reports progress on a set of ESG targets, including Scope 1, 2 and 3, to the Human Resources Committee of the Board on a quarterly basis.

Position or committee
Other committee, please specify (ESG Committee)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
Members of the ESG Committee include: The CSO(chair of the committee), Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, Vice President of Corporate Audit and SVP of Business Operations and Supply Chain.

The ESG Committee was established in 2022 and is responsible for approving and monitoring progress against climate targets. The ESG Committee ensures that systems are in place to monitor and address ESG Risk and opportunities, including climate-related risks.

The CSO reports progress on the company's climate commitments to the Corporate Governance committee of Cargill's Board of Directors twice a year.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The Executive Team's compensation is based on a set of financial and performance metrics, and then adjusted based on progress against select ESG targets. More broadly, Cargill's strategic direction brings all Cargill employees together around a common set of goals to advance both our purpose and performance in an integrated and balanced way – a scorecard that features a broader set of sustainability KPIs. The quarterly internal scorecard includes progress against Scope 1 & 2, and Scope 3 targets.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity

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

Further details of incentive(s)
The Executive Team's compensation is based on a set of financial and performance metrics, and then adjusted based on progress against select ESG targets, including progress against annual Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 GHG goals. Progress is measured and evaluated at a company-wide and business group level.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Annual ESG targets are aligned to a multi-year plan to achieve Cargill's long-term climate goals.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	In line with operational plans reviewed annually
Medium-term	3	10	In line with strategic review of the company and capital allocation
Long-term	10	30	These are considered emerging trends and are evaluated in issue management and risk management

C2.1b

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

i) Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact: Climate risk is assessed using the same framework as other types of identified business risk using Cargill's risk rating framework. Cargill's risk rating framework is aligned to our overall risk assessment criteria used for audit and compliance issues. The framework defines substantive impacts and related risks as those escalated to senior leadership and ultimately the Board e.g, risks rated Important / Significant / Critical get reported to the Audit Committee of the Board. The framework is underscored by a definition of substantive financial or strategic impact based on our values and obligations to deliver to our customers.

ii) Quantifiable indicator(s) used to identify substantive impact: We measure strategic impact through the risk of disruptions in our supply chain and possible disruptions to deliver to customers; these are assessed through considering likelihood of occurrence and potential impacts using scales tailored to the impact criteria (e.g. financial, business disruption, reputation).

The financial impact calculations below, which are used to identify substantive impact, are based on Cargill Adjusted Operating Earnings (AOE). A substantive impact would be those rated Important / Significant / Critical:

· Low: < 0.04% of projected AOE

· Moderate: 0.04% - 0.2% of projected AOE

· Important: 0.2% - 1% of projected AOE

· Significant: 1% - 3% of projected AOE

· Critical: >3% of projected AOE

Thresholds of impact are dependent on the risk type and specific risk criteria. For example, a risk posing over $50 million in potential impact would be considered Important to Significant based solely on financial criteria. Should some customers and suppliers be affected by a risk, including possible loss of strategic customers or suppliers and substantial loss of market share, then the risk would be considered significant in terms of business disruption criteria. Assessments of likelihood are aligned with the time horizons which business leaders use to make investment decisions.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

Description of process
i) Process used to determine if risks pose substantive impact: Cargill's corporate compliance is led by a board-level audit committee, an Executive Team committee, and a Global Ethics & Compliance Office (GECO) function. GECO coordinates and manages the compliance risk assessment process, which is completed annually and which is deployed at a business group level. Part of this process is to classify risks based upon three criteria: risk likelihood, risk impact, and control effectiveness across all time horizons (short-, medium- and long-term). In addition, Cargill also has an outward-looking process for analyzing issues as they relate to the interest of stakeholders. Stakeholders within Cargill, including our Chief Sustainability Officer and members of the Sustainability and Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) functions, stay apprised of climate-related risks and opportunities and in some cases, collaborates with other organizations with relevant expertise, to conduct assessments. The Chief Sustainability Officer ensures executive level alignment and a coordinated cross-Cargill approach, including evaluating risks and opportunities to ensure appropriate response and resourcing. Members of the Sustainability function then support development and implementation of strategies to respond, including those implemented in pursuit of targets created to address the identified risks. The ESG Committee was established in 2022 and ensures that systems are in place to monitor and address ESG risk and opportunities, including forest-related risks. Sustainability has been identified as a key priority of Cargill's overall 2025 business strategy.

ii) Physical risk case study: Cargill is aware that climate change poses physical risk to our assets and our ability to operate our business. In order to better understand these risks, we have begun assessing our physical risk exposure utilizing Climanomics, a third-party software tool. We have assessed risk at decadal scales through 2050, covering both medium- and long-term horizons, under two scenarios: RCP 8.5 (4 degree warming) and RCP 2.6 (2 degree warming). Based on the outcomes of the Climanomics assessment, we have prioritized the most at-risk facilities and have begun working with the appropriate business units to build mitigation plans. Ultimately, those mitigation plans will be incorporated into existing risk management/business continuity processes.

iii) Transitional risk case study: Cargill faces a variety of potential transitional risks associated with addressing climate change. In order to better understand these risks, we have begun implementing a transition risk evaluation process. As part of that process, we assessed transition risk within our protein business in Asia and Europe. One of the key transition risks identified was the potential for changing customer/consumer expectations for animal protein, in both the short- and medium-term. As we assessed mitigation options for that risk, we identified several existing programs within the business that were mitigating much of that risk by design. The outcome was an acknowledgement that continued/increased investment in those programs is essential.

Cargill has a significant operational GHG footprint in various geographies globally. Some of our facilities are impacted by existing regulatory frameworks (such as the EU-ETS), but many of them are in jurisdictions currently unregulated. Recognizing the likelihood that many of our largest-emitting facilities could come under some form of regulation, we have assessed the potential impact of a price on carbon on our facilities world-wide. We have also assessed our opportunities to deeply decarbonize our operations (beyond our 2025 SBTi goal) as we seek to understand the best way to mitigate our risk exposure to a global price on carbon.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: An example would be costs/risks associated with complying with the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme in the UK. Once a requirement is identified a local/national/international process is set up, compliance is monitored and reporting requirements are observed. Obeying the law is the foundation on which our reputation and Guiding Principles are built. As a global organization privileged to do business all over the world, we have the responsibility to comply with all of the laws that apply to our businesses.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: The current consultation undertaken by the European Commission in relation to their Responsible Business Conduct and Due diligence requirements for businesses, is a good example of how Cargill tracks and responds to emerging regulation. We are also tracking potential carbon pricing regulations in the US and in China, where we have a significant Scope 1 footprint. Emerging policy and regulations are monitored by the global Government Relations team. Cargill often responds to new emerging regulation consultations by participating in a wide range of industry bodies and business associations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Consumer trends are changing rapidly, and technology needs to keep pace to meet those needs. Cargill's strategy is underpinned by the role of technology, digitalization and R&D to evolve the food and agricultural industries and change the way we feed the world's growing population while also protecting the planet. Our global research and development team includes more than 1,500 research, development, applications, technical services and intellectual property specialists working in more than 200 locations. Together, they provide a spectrum of services encompassing technical service, applications, development, research, intellectual asset management, and scientific and regulatory affairs. Examples of new Cargill technologies includes research into development of cultured meat products and replacement of the omega-3 fatty acids in fish feed with oil made from sustainably grown canola.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: As part of normal business operations, Cargill is continually evaluating risk associated with regulation and our physical assets. Cargill Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) provides leadership and support for Cargill in environmental, occupational health and safety, process safety and risk management and vehicle safety areas on a global basis. ZERO harm is deeply tied to Cargill's approach to environmental responsibility and our commitment to our communities. We strive to achieve ZERO Harm through focus on: 1. compliance with environmental laws, 2. reduction of major environmental impacts, and 3. managing environmental risks. Six measures are reported quarterly, and there is a requirement to report any environmental incidents to the Corporate Environmental Health and Safety Reporting System, including government interactions. An example of legal risks could include spill/release incidents, or community complaints.
Market	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Climate-related risks in trading and market risks include commodity sourcing, funding, insurance, liquidity, pricing, product claims, trade and country regulations, changing consumer preferences etc. Climate-related risk management are integrated into the risk management process of the company.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Reputation risks include damage to brand equity, increase in legislation, risk to local license to operate, employee engagement, and recruiting talent. These risks are managed by teams within the businesses and specialist teams in the following disciplines: global communications, corporate responsibility and sustainable development, and government relations. Working closely with the business/local leaders, these teams set their business strategies annually to address the top priority issues that have the potential to impact the business, and that matter most to the interest of stakeholders. They report on progress quarterly against the overall business strategy.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Acute physical risks include extreme weather-related events that have the capacity to impact operations, markets, and communities. Early in 2019, weeks of flooding on large parts of the Midwest wrecked communities and rendered farms inoperable. In addition, a near record number of tornadoes whipped through the region, after the wettest 12 months in the US since records began. In addition to managing the physical and safety risks posed to operations as mentioned previously, Cargill has a process for managing long-term response to disasters, working directly with local community organizations and Cargill Cares Councils to provide those affected with immediate support. Around the globe, more than 480 employee-led Cargill Cares Councils provide support for local nonprofits, and charitable and civic programs, such as food relief agencies, disaster relief efforts, school and youth programs, and environmental projects. Along with donations and investments made by Cargill businesses and local facilities, members of the Cargill Cares Councils contribute their time to volunteer initiatives that make a tangible impact where we live and work.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Food security is a complex issue affected by a wide range of chronic physical risks. Long-term natural factors, like flooding, drought, and warmer temperatures can reduce the amount of food produced, causing far-reaching effects. Therefore, the management of such issues is deeply embedded in Cargill's business, our purpose is to nourish the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way, and our sustainability strategy is grounded in our purpose. We're committed to working with our partners around the world to improve their environmental impact and to supporting and empowering farmers, whose livelihoods are increasingly affected by the impacts of climate change. An example of exploring some of these long-term risks in partnership with World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and its launch of the new Climate Scenario tool. The tool includes climate scenarios designed specifically for the food, agriculture, and forest products sectors. WBCSD convened leading Food, Agriculture and Forest Products companies to develop a set of new sector-relevant climate transition scenarios to assess strategic resilience to climate risk and inform disclosures in response to the recommendations of the TCFD. These scenarios are available through an online tool that enables users to navigate by specific variables (e.g., commodities and regions) and compare, visualize, and download output data (e.g., production, prices, and emissions).

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

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

Company-specific description
Cargill has current and potential exposure to carbon pricing mechanisms due to the size of our operational footprint. Cargill is already under regulation in the EU (EU ETS). The US and China (our largest and highest risk regions with a total Scope 1 footprint of 3,631,639 ton of CO2e for those two countries) could come directly under regulation that includes price in carbon in those countries. For example, a division of the Cargill Food & Bio (CFB) enterprise, Starches, Sweeteners and Texturizers (CSST) is a global business group which represents approximately half of Cargill's total operational emissions due to a very energy intensive process. There are multiple CSST processing facilities in China and the US, which result in the large Scope 1 & 2 footprint. We estimate that this could occur in the next 3-10 years.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
73000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
145000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The estimated financial impact is the cost of a price on carbon in the US and China. Range was calculated using a lower ($20/ton of CO2e) and higher ($40/ton of CO2e) price: US + China Scope 1 emissions * $20/ton of CO2e (minimum) and US + China Scope 1 emissions * $40/ton of CO2e (maximum).

Cost of response to risk
70

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Our efforts to reduce our scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions will help mitigate the impact of a US carbon price. Those investments are already being made in order to meet our GHG reduction commitments. Therefore, there is no incremental risk response cost. In 2022, we invested more than $70 million in emissions reducing technology and renewable energy projects; this investment will likely increase overtime as we continue to ramp up our efforts to reduce carbon emissions. For example we made an investment at a facility in the United States that is expected to reduce our emissions by 6,749 ton CO2e, The facility replaced an old steam dryer that was less efficient than the new direct natural gas dryer installed in 2022. The new dryer and associated infrastructure updates to accommodate the new equipment cost approximately $36,000,000.

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Cargill created a dedicated global bio-industrial business group, operational in June 2018, to address the growing demand from our customers for bio-based solutions. The bio-industrial group draws on the whole Cargill portfolio of products and services worldwide to create solutions to help our customers increase performance, and lower costs whilst offering an alternative to petroleum-based products. In order to meeting customer demands and expand its offering of low emission goods, in December 2021, Cargill announced our agreement with Croda to acquire the majority of its performance technologies and industrial chemicals business for EUR 915,000,000 (1.03bln USD) on a cash-free, debt-free basis, the acquisition closed in 2022. The investment has dramatically expanded Cargill's bio-industrial footprint to better serve industrial manufacturers.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
2537000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact of this opportunity has been taken from Croda's revenue from FY2022. Under the acquisition, Cargill gained all employees, facilities and technologies of the business and therefore it is understood if Croda's business activities are maintained and further developed with the support of Cargill's extensive existing capabilities, the financial opportunity of the acquisition is the equivalent of Croda's revenue when it was operating as a single entity.

Cost to realize opportunity
1030000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
To develop and further expand our business offering in low emissions goods, Cargill saw a significant opportunity in acquiring Croda's Performance Technologies and Industrial Chemical's business as it will enable Cargill to gain a strong technology portfolio that supports leading market positions in automotive, polymer and food packaging applications. This will expand Cargill's bio industrial footprint and better serve industrial manufacturers searching for alternative ingredient solutions. More than two thirds of the materials used to manufacture the products to be added to Cargill's bio industrial portfolio are renewable and/or bio-based, aligning to Cargill's commitment to sustainability by sparking a new wave of innovation and broadening its offering of low emission goods. Therefore, this acquisition is advantageous for Cargill as the technology portfolio provides a competitive advantage to serve leading market positions driving increased revenues.

For example, the infrastructure in the US poses a sustainability challenge because millions of miles of paved roads are surfaced in asphalt. Making and laying asphalt generates GHG emissions, and much of the American road system requires regular repairs in the form of new layers of asphalt. In response to this challenge, Cargill's bio-industrial group developed its line of Anova™ Asphalt Solutions for modifying asphalt to enhance the performance and extend the life. The product line includes Anova Rejuvenator that uses modified vegetable oils and other bio-based agricultural components from Cargill's domestic resources to restore oxidized and cracked asphalt surfaces. Anova Rejuvenator reduces the emissions intensity of asphalt by incorporating a biobased material. Road crews can take existing asphalt, grind it up, add Rejuvenator, then lay it back down—in effect recycling up to 60% of road surfaces. The product improved road durability and enables the recycling of old road material, reducing the emissions intensity of the asphalt. The acquisition of Croda completed in 2022, will enable Cargill to spark further innovation and expand its production of bio-based products.

The cost to realize the opportunity is based on the cost of the deal for Cargill to acquire Croda. This price includes the takeover of the Performance Technologies and Industrial Chemicals business with production facilities in Europe and Asia, approximately 1,000 employees worldwide, in addition to gaining Croda's client portfolio.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Cargill has science-based targets covering our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. These targets are driving investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other low-carbon technologies. Specifically, a division of the Cargill Food & Bio (CFB) enterprise, Starches, Sweeteners and Texturizers (CSST) is a global business group which represents approximately half of Cargill's total operational emissions due to a very energy intensive process. CSST plans to implement ISO50001 at processing locations that together represent over 80% of CSST emissions. The technologies used in our production processes also pose an opportunity to innovate and reduce the associated environmental impacts, while realizing cost savings.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
25000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial impact figure of $25,000,000 represents the cumulative 1-2% energy savings year after year as a result of implementing ISO 50001 at all priority facilities, this estimate is based off success we have seen from CSST sites that have received ISO 50001 certification as well as Cargill's overall energy spending for direct operations.

Cost to realize opportunity
10000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Cargill has science-based scope 1, 2 and 3 targets that drive investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies. Energy consumption drives the majority of our GHG emissions, and energy management systems like ISO50001 allow us to understand how we use energy, manage our performance, and identify improvement opportunities.
Multiple Cargill Food and Bio (CFB) sites have implemented ISO50001. These sites have identified improvement opportunities that are both behavioral and process control changes by focusing on significant energy users like in-unit operations such as fermentation & distillation, drying and combined heat and power (CHP). This has created value of ~$3-4Million/year with growing focus on these process systems. Continuing focus and improvement on energy, management and efficiency have led to improvements in 2022 such as a project in Europe where a new control model was implemented to optimize a CHP unit which reduced ~12,000 MT CO2e/year of the site's Scope 1 emissions for very little cost. At a facility in England in 2022 a heat recovery project from a fermentation process was implemented which reduced GHG emissions by ~2500 MT CO2e/year. The ISO50001 provides standards for effective energy management systems as well as an audit and certification process to drive more formal adoption and continuous improvement.
A sizeable opportunity remains as we continue to implement robust energy management systems at more CFB sites. We estimate that the energy performance improvement is 1-2% per year resulting in both cost and GHG reductions. It requires a commitment of resources including employees, consultants and certification audits. In the CFB enterprise, 18 more sites will implement the ISO50001, saving ~ $2- 2.5million/year from reduced energy consumption in addition to the savings already realized. To realize this, we estimate an extra $1.5 million in additional infrastructure (i.e. metering), labor and consulting fees.
Extending beyond CFB to the rest of Cargill would require additional people to implement and maintain the management systems along with some additional infrastructure and consulting for certification. If we implement the systems throughout the rest of our priority locations, we estimate a savings of $25 million per year through reduced energy consumption and improved efficiencies. To realize this, we estimate a cost of a ~ $10 million/year in additional personnel, infrastructure and consulting.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Cargill has science-based targets covering our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. These targets are driving investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other low-carbon technologies. Originating renewable electricity allows Cargill to help green the grid and reduce the effects of climate change related to our operations. Additionally, procuring renewable energy allows Cargill to plan for potential future carbon regulation. Our renewable energy strategy includes pursuing electrification opportunities in our manufacturing processes, allowing us to switch some of our non-renewable fuel use to renewable electricity, contractual agreements to bring renewable electricity to our facilities, and the installation of onsite generation of renewable electricity. These efforts are realizing cost savings, while also contributing to our efforts to meet our science-based targets.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
50000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
This is the net premium paid for green electricity across two geographies (China and Indonesia), in one case we pay a premium and the other we have a cost savings relative to traditional utility sources.

Cost to realize opportunity
50000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
i) Case study to realize the opportunity: Cargill is committed to reducing its operational emissions by pursuing emissions-reducing technology and investing in renewable energy to power our operations or offset our emissions. For example, we signed power purchasing agreements with utilities in Indonesia and China to supply green electricity to our operations. As a result, the renewable electricity will constitute a sizeable portion of the electrical consumption at our locations in Indonesia and China. This effort represents 0.7% reduction in Cargill's overall emissions supporting our 10% reduction target for emissions reductions in our global operations. This project is currently in operation and is beginning to be reflected in our GHG performance.

ii) Realization cost calculation: Cargill seeks to identify opportunities to purchase or contract for green power. The two markets we are describing above vary. In one market, the green power is actually cheaper than traditional power, and in the other market, Cargill pays a premium for the green power. The net of the two transactions is approximately $50,000 per year.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan
No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
While we do not have a formal transition plan that aligns with a 1.5 degree world, we are making decisions with a changing climate landscape in mind. Our SBTi approved science-based targets are aligned to 2C. Our targets were established and approved by SBTi prior to IPCC's 1.5-degree report. We are diversifying our product portfolio, including growing our bio-industrial business, investing in decarbonizing the maritime industry, and expanding our biofuels business. We are also working to reduce our GHG footprint in both our operations and supply chain. Our actions and investments are focused on accelerating actions and progress towards our existing science-based targets to reduce our carbon footprint in our operations and across our supply chains.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6ºC – 2ºC	Cargill's assessment of transition risk is based off of the low warming potential identified from the physical climate scenarios FCP2.6. The primary quantitative metric we assessed is exposure to carbon prices under regulatory schemes, as we are assuming a high level of regulation. We also qualitatively assessed other transition risk such as shifting customer/consumer preferences. Risk has been assessed at decadal intervals through 2050.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario was selected to test exposure to climate-related risk in a low-warming world, particularly transition risks. The primary quantitative metric we assessed is exposure to carbon prices under regulatory schemes. We also qualitatively assessed other transition risks such as shifting customer/consumer preferences. Risk has been assessed at decadal intervals through 2050.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario was selected to test exposure to climate-related risk in a much warmer world, particularly physical risks. We assessed the financial impacts of risks including sea-level rise, severe weather events, drought/water stress and excessive heat. Risk assessment was based primarily on asset value. Risk has been assessed at decadal intervals through 2050.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

What forces and developments have the greatest ability to shape future performance?

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

We are currently using a combination of low-warming and high-warming scenarios through 2050 to better understand both transition and physical risk globally across Cargill's operations. Under both scenarios, water availability is a potentially significant risk for both our operations and our supply chains.
Results under a high-warming scenario: extreme weather events and rising sea levels pose a potential risk to our ability to operate our global agricultural logistics network. Through WRI mapping, we saw that water risk in numerous geographies, including Thailand and Poland, is potentially significant under the high warming scenario. Thailand and Poland are strategic geographies for our protein business in Asia and Europe respectively.

Results under a low-warming scenario: transition risks play a bigger role in our risk profile. In particular, a price on carbon in the United States and changing customer/consumer demands asking for more sustainable ingredient solutions, particularly observed in the US, Canada and Europe markets, will create both risk and opportunities for Cargill.

Conducting the climate-related scenario analysis has enabled Cargill to understand the forces and developments that have the greatest ability to shape future performance. A decision made in relation to this focal question is Cargill's decision to acquire Croda's Performance Technologies and Chemical's business. The acquisition was completed in 2022 and will expand Cargill's bio industrial footprint and better serve industrial manufacturers searching for alternative ingredient solutions (changing customer/consumer demands), supporting Cargill's ability to shape future performance within the industry by enabling it to adapt to warming scenarios.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Cargill considers climate change in product development impact reduction & we innovate to develop products that help reduce environmental impacts. Being in the business of agriculture, we work to ensure that our key sustainability priorities of climate, land & water and people are considered during the agricultural process. Our position in the global food system provides the opportunity & responsibility to work at the intersection of sustainability, food security and nutrition to find practical and scalable solutions for our customers. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence on business. We are seeing risks and opportunities (primarily transition-related) today and expect those to increase. We are assessing physical and transition risk through 2050, under low- and high-warming scenarios. Cargill established a dedicated team to focus on developing nature-based solutions to reduce emissions from our own operations and our shared supply chains with customers. Cargill supports the production and use of bio-based products that provide performance and sustainability benefits compared to non-renewable alternatives. The Bioindustrial business group grew in 2022 with the acquisition of Croda reflecting our current and future investment to innovate products and services that address environmental impacts, including emissions reduction. In 2022 Cargill completed construction at its first state-of-the-art advanced biodiesel plant in Ghent, Belgium which converts waste oils and residues into renewable fuel. The advanced biodiesel produced at the facility will be used by the maritime and trucking sectors, enabling customers to lower the carbon footprint associated with transport activities. Cargill provides a suite of decarbonization solutions, including carbon insets and offsets, as well as feedstocks for lower-carbon fuels to help customers reduce and remove carbon emissions from their supply chains. That's why Cargill is working with farmers at every level of production, empowering them with the agronomic training, risk management and financial support they need to adopt regenerative agriculture practices that helps them produce food the world depends on while building a more sustainable system. We are also partnering with customers to provide a range of feedstocks for biomass-based diesel, renewable diesel and waste-based solutions.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Description & time horizon: Cargill recognizes the necessity of reducing emissions and building resilience in our supply chain so we have adopted a Scope 3 target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in our global supply chains by 30% per ton of product by 2030. We are making progress toward meeting this goal by working with farmers on projects like improving soil health and reducing emissions across our North American beef supply chain. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence on the business. Most substantial business decisions to date: Cargill is building on the efficiency of the North American beef industry, which is already 35% more efficient per kg of protein from a GHG perspective than the global average, by establishing programs around grazing management, feed production and food waste reduction (source: The Carbon Footprint of U.S. Beef Compared to Global Beef | Oklahoma State University (okstate.edu)). The BeefUp Sustainability initiative aims to achieve a 30% GHG reduction per pound of product produced by 2030. Through the Ranch Systems & Viability Planning Network, Cargill is joining the World Wildlife Fund, the Walmart Foundation and McDonald's to connect and support ranchers with technical expertise, training and tools to help advance grazing practices that improve the health of the land. In 2021, Cargill launched Cargill RegenConnect®, a regenerative agriculture program that pays farmers for positive environmental outcomes driven by adoption of regenerative agriculture practices, including of reduced- or no-till and planting of cover crops. This program was expanded to Europe in 2023. Additionally, to help row-crop farmers implement practices with positive environmental benefits, Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). The carbon insets generated through SWOF in the state of Iowa are purchased by Cargill. Farmers receive $25-40 an acre for adopting practices like planting cover crops, reducing tillage and optimizing nutrient management. In 2022 Cargill supported the continuation and expansion of 83,932 acres of Iowa farmland in the SWOF program and sequestered 62,575 metric tons of CO2e. We aim to scale this up significantly and seek opportunities to bring this type of program to other parts of the world.
Investment in R&D	Yes	i) Description & time horizon: Cargill's strategy is underpinned by the role of technology, digitalization and R&D to evolve the food and agricultural industries and change the way we feed the world's growing population while also protecting the planet. Our position within the global food system provides both the opportunity and the responsibility to work at the intersection of sustainability, food security and nutrition to find practical and scalable solutions, which requires continual investment in R&D. Our global research and development team includes more than 1,500 research, development, applications, technical services and intellectual property specialists working in more than 200 locations. Together, they provide a spectrum of services encompassing technical service, applications, development, research, intellectual asset management, and scientific and regulatory affairs. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence to the business. ii) Most substantial business decisions to date: In June 2018, Cargill created a dedicated global bio-industrial business group to address the growing demand for bio-based solutions. The creation of this group reflects our current and future investment to innovate products and services that address environmental impacts, including reducing emissions. In December 2021, Cargill announced our agreement with Croda to acquire the majority of it's performance technologies and industrial chemicals business EUR 915,000,000 (1.03bln USD) on a cash-free, debt-free basis, this acquisition closed in 2022. The investment dramatically expanded Cargill's bio-industrial footprint to better serve industrial manufacturers. In 2022 Cargill completed construction at its first state-of-the-art advanced biodiesel plant in Ghent, Belgium which converts waste oils and residues into renewable fuel. The advanced biodiesel produced at the facility will be used by the maritime and trucking sectors, enabling customers to lower the carbon footprint associated with their maritime and road transport activities.
Operations	Yes	i) Description & time horizon: Cargill has committed to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our operations by 10% by 2025, against a 2017 baseline. Cargill's target is validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative aligned with a 2 degrees Celsius pathway and encompasses our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This translates to a reduction of about 1.25 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) annually as our business continues to grow (amount not adjusted for possible future changes to the baseline related to mergers, divestitures and acquisitions). To achieve this target, we are focused on operating more efficiently, pursuing emissions-reducing technology and investing in renewable energy to power our operations. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence to the business. ii) Most substantial business decisions to date: Using over 15 different renewable energy sources around the world – including wind power– Cargill is reducing its operational emissions. That includes both renewable thermal fuels that reduce emissions coming directly from Cargill operations, and renewable power purchases that reduce emissions from the electricity Cargill purchases from the grid. For example, we are projected to spend over $200 million through to 2024 on capital projects for energy efficiency and GHG emissions reduction alone – a figure that does not include contractual agreements with suppliers. We entered into an agreement with the local Indonesian utility to purchase renewable electricity from a geothermal power plant for 7 of our facilities in the country. For CY22, this will reduce GHG emissions by ~55,000 MT CO2e. Cargill is also implementing ISO50001 energy management standards at our largest facilities; 15 sites are certified and realized significant savings as a result. We are aiming for global coverage of our highest energy consuming sites in the coming years. Cargill has also implemented a process to review the GHG impacts of organic growth projects as part of the due diligence process. Depending on the amount of GHG emission increases associated with a project, additional mitigation plans must be identified and proposed as part of the approval process.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	Capital Expenditures & Capital Allocation: Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our capital allocation and expenditures; Cargill utilizes a voluntary $40/mtCO2e shadow price of carbon when evaluating new capital expenditures. The internal shadow price of carbon is a mechanism for Cargill to assess the GHG impacts associated with a new capital expenditure in our operations and drive low-carbon and energy efficiency investments. The internal shadow price of carbon supports evaluation of these potential and planned initiatives. Over this same time period, we are projected to invest over an additional $200 million in energy efficiency capital projects. These projects are evaluated using their potential for reducing our emissions, among other metrics. These combined projects could reduce our emissions by over 2 million mtCO2e over time. In addition, we recognize that our business growth places challenges on achieving our Science Based Target. As a result, all projects over $5MM (across the company globally) are reviewed and rated based on their GHG impacts. This is a requirement in the approval process, and depending on the rating, additional steps are necessary to achieve approval. For example, a project which increases Cargill's GHG emissions by 20,000 MT CO2e or more is rated red, in which case technology alternatives must be reviewed, and a plan to mitigate the project's emissions must be included for approval so that the full impact of the project is considered in the approval process. ii) Direct & Indirect costs: We are projected to spend over $100 million annually through 2024 toward direct and indirect operating including direct farmer payments for regenerative agriculture programs, and other administrative costs. Cargill's long-term renewable energy purchases greater than 2 years in tenure are approved by Cargill's Commodity Risk Committee (CRC). The CRC's focus is on evaluating market risk of long-term commodity transactions. Additionally, Cargill's Value Guidelines used to evaluate projects does permit a Cost Avoidance (soft savings) to be considered for avoided/reduced carbon on a project.

C3.5

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At the company level only

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Other, please specify (both CAPEX & OPEX)

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
Other, please specify (Cargill categorizes and allocates financial investments to align with our Scope 1&2 absolute and Scope 3 intensity Science Based Targets.)

Objective under which alignment is being reported
Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
170000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
0.1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
The financial metric aligned to the reporting year is an understatement of expenses. Cargill categorizes and allocates financial investments and expenditures to align with our climate goals. Cargill allocates funds annually for Virtual Purchase Power Agreements that support progress against our Scope 1&2 targets. We allocate resources to support our scope 3 targets via farmer payments through programs like Cargill RegenConnect.
Since funds are allocated annually, we are not able to disclose the financial metrics planned for 2025 and 2030.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

An example of how Cargill monitors and aligns with our taxonomy is our annual Capital Investment target. Cargill sets an annual capital investment target at the beginning of each fiscal year, those funds are set aside for businesses to invest in scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction across, and does not cover renewable energy purchase like VPPAs, as those are considered OPEX.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

7221660

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

4799665

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
12025108

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
10

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
10822597.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6927653.143

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3778914.246

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
10706567.389

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
109.648962071692

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Building on nearly 20 years of climate action, Cargill has committed to reduce absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our operations by a minimum of 10% by 2025, against a 2017 baseline. That means that even as our business grows, our emissions will shrink. Cargill's commitment encompasses emissions in our operations, covering 100% of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The target has been approved by the Science Based Target Initiative.

In regards to land-related emissions, Cargill has advised on the development of both SBTi's FLAG protocol and the GHG Protocol Land Sector & Removals Guidance. For the latter, Cargill participated as an Advisory Committee Member for 2 years, including as a pilot test company to provide feedback on the draft protocol. Once the final guidance is published, we will work to incorporate land-related emissions in our footprint.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
Cargill implemented a number of emissions reduction initiatives to achieve its Scope 1 and 2 target to reduce emissions by 10% by 2025 from a 2017 base year. During the reporting period, initiatives included Cargill increasing its low carbon energy consumption through the procurement of energy from solar, wind and geothermal generating assets, therefore reducing Cargill's Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. In addition, Cargill reduced its operational emissions through improving energy efficiency in its production processes by replacing inefficient equipment and improving maintenance reliability processes. For example, at a facility in the United States, we upgraded a steam dryer to a natural gas dryer, leading to an estimated CO2e reduction of 6,749 MT.

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

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

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
With a global footprint and presence in major food and agriculture supply chains around the globe, Cargill is committed to protecting the earth's vital natural resources and reducing its environmental impact. In alignment with its climate commitment, Cargill has adopted a company-wide Scope 3 target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in its global supply chains by 30% per ton of product by 2030. The commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from its global supply chain by 30% per ton of product by 2030, in combination with the previously announced operational goal to reduce absolute emissions by 10%, has been approved by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), a collaboration between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

In regards to land-related emissions, Cargill has advised on the development of both SBTi's FLAG protocol and the GHG Protocol Land Sector & Removals Guidance. For the latter, Cargill participated as an Advisory Committee Member for 2 years, including as a pilot test company to provide feedback on the draft protocol. Once the final guidance is published, we will work to incorporate land-related emissions in our footprint.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We are currently on track to meet our Scope 3 climate target. We're currently building programs to reduce emissions in our key supply chains, including: Cargill RegenConnect for row crops, and BeefUp for our beef supply chain. We intend to continue scaling these programs and anticipate our progress to follow an exponential curve, increasing the magnitude of reductions as the target period progresses.

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

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	440	780000
To be implemented*	90	220000
Implementation commenced*	800	1300000
Implemented*	14	241741
Not to be implemented	40	65000

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Change in purchasing practices

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
12000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
70000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Production optimization tools and operator interface.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Resource efficiency

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4380

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1197000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
166000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Enhanced continuous improvement processes for maintenance and reliability practices.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Automation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1593

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Worked with customer to revise moisture specification for product.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
15380

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
600000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4679056

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Equipment replacement and improved maintenance reliability processes.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
79149

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5090000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
16550966

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Process improvement and manufacturing excellence programs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
9286

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
600000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4100688

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Waste heat recovery in production process.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Fuel switch

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
6749

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
36930335

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Equipment replacement with efficiency improvement and fuel conversion.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Geothermal

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
55180

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
Green electricity from a geothermal generating asset. Physical power purchase agreement delivered via grid.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
23390

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
229233

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
Green electricity from solar and wind generating assets. Physical power purchase agreement delivered via grid.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solid biofuels

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
13900

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
250000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
90000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Cofiring of biomass fuels in boilers to reduce GHG emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Biogas

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1016

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6036

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Biogas production optimization for use in our boiler.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions	Process equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
5489

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
600000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3219552

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Dryer replacement with more efficient equipment.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product or service design

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
12528

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
325000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
980865

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Adjustment of product specifications to reduce processing energy requirements.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar CSP

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1701

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
80000

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Solar array.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	Pursuant to Cargill's capital allocation process, projects are evaluated based on energy and carbon market conditions. As a result, emission reduction activities frequently take the form of energy reduction initiatives, which translate into reduced GHG emissions.
Internal price on carbon	Cargill utilizes a $40/mtCO2e shadow price of carbon when evaluating Capital expenditures. The internal shadow price of carbon is a mechanism for Cargill to assess the GHG impacts associated with a new capital expenditure in our operations and drive low-carbon and energy efficiency investments. Time horizon of influence is 1-20 years or more depending on the lifespan of the capital project.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	In order to facilitate GHG reduction projects, a dedicated capital pool is established for sustainability projects including both energy efficiency and GHG reduction initiatives specifically. In 2022 Cargill invested over USD 70,000,000 in emissions reduction projects.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	A portion of senior executive incentive compensation is tied to the company's GHG performance targets.

C-AC4.4/C-FB4.4/C-PF4.4

(C-AC4.4/C-FB4.4/C-PF4.4) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Yes

C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a

(C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Agroforestry

Description of management practice

Cargill's Policy on Sustainable Palm Oil calls for no deforestation of high conservation value (HCV) lands or high carbon stock (HCS) areas, no development on peat, and no exploitation of land or labor rights.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

12740

Please explain

Cargill Tropical Palm is in the process of executing 9 methane capture projects until FY25 to reduce GHG emission significantly by 278,000 MT saving (278% exceeded 2017 baseline target). The estimated savings is total since FY2017 baseline.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (GHGP and state-of-the-art deforestation assessment methodology)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Cocoa Supply Chain)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Promise Cocoa, i.e. cocoa derived through our sustainability program, the Cargill Cocoa Promise. The Promise Cocoa beans are entirely sourced through our direct networks from known and trusted farmers and farmer organizations benefitting from the Cargill Cocoa Promise. Promise Cocoa is always verified sustainable by an independent auditor.
Customers can gain visibility into their carbon emission data and insights through the CocoaWise™ Portal. Using our online Carbon Footprint Calculator, they can calculate their reduction potential and assess how Promise Cocoa can help them reduce their own carbon footprint (Scope 3 emissions).

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Economic Allocation)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used
1 metric ton of Promise Cocoa

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
1 metric ton of non-Promise Cocoa has a carbon footprint of 9.9 metric ton CO2e

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-gate

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
5.5

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
1 metric ton of Promise Cocoa has a carbon footprint of 4.1 metric ton CO2e, 1 metric ton of non-Promise Cocoa has a carbon footprint of 9.6 metric ton CO2e. Therefore, 1 metric ton of promise cocoa uses 5.5 metric tons less of CO2e than non-promise cocoa. These results vary as per the usage of LUC methods. There is a +/- 10% uncertainty/ tolerance range from Life Cycle Assessment method used.
Promise Cocoa products are likely to have a lower carbon footprint than their non-Promise Cocoa alternatives - from a few percentage points up to 50% lower depending on the cocoa content*. This is due to the Land Use Change (LUC) and deforestation risk assessment and mitigation capabilities we have established within the Promise Cocoa sourcing network.
The higher the cocoa content in the product, the higher the difference observed in the carbon footprint between Promise Cocoa and non-Promise Cocoa products. In fact, Promise Cocoa liquor, butter, powder and dark chocolate have on average half (50%) the carbon footprint of their non-Promise alternatives.*

* assuming non-Promise Cocoa alternatives land use change is best represented at the country-level and similar sourcing for other ingredients.

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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, an acquisition
Yes, a divestment
Yes, a merger

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
In 2022 Cargill completed many acquisitions, divestitures, and mergers due to the nature of our portfolio of businesses.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
The portfolio of Cargill's business is constantly changing. Due to the nature of these activities this level of detail is considered confidential.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	The base year emissions are recalculated annually due to the Merger Acquisition and Divesture activity that happens each year. Many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year and with a mix of acquisitions and divestitures it is not easy to determine if there has been a change to the boundary, as a result we recalculate the base year emissions annually.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based	The base year emissions are recalculated annually due to the Merger Acquisition and Divesture activity that happens each year. Many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year and with a mix of acquisitions and divestitures it is not easy to determine if there has been a change to the boundary, as a result we recalculate the base year emissions annually. Cargill does not have a defined threshold to determine if a base year needs to be recalculated	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7221659.747

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4614466.892

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4799665.137

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
126292327

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
56101

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

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

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1525696

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10149177

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2499870

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
20193

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
140587

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Any significant leased facilities are included in Scope 1 and 2. We do have smaller leased assets (e.g., warehouses and offices), but they are very small relative to our overall footprint and are therefore this category is deemed not relevant due being considered de minimis.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2175839

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11701987

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7108439

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

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

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5123328

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
We lease out few, if any, facilities, and therefore this category is not relevant due to being considered de minimis.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Cargill does not have any franchises, and therefore this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
June 1 2016

Base year end
May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1291076

Comment
We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not relevant

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6927653

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
3984087

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
3778914

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
172706398

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
We use average emissions factors multiplied by the volume of product procured. This estimate does not include emissions from land-use change, which we know to be material. We intend to incorporate these emissions when WRI publishes accounting methodologies. This number was calculated using 12 months of sourcing data and aligns to a calendar year reporting boundary.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
76719

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
We multiply our annual capital spend in USD by an environmentally extended input-output derived sector-specific value of kg CO2e/USD. We source emission factors from the World Input Output Database latest version (2016).

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2086409

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
We quantify transmission and distribution losses as well as generation emissions for all purchased electricity as reported in Scope 2. We use DEFRA's annual reported country-specific factors for these two emission types (CO2e/kWh). We quantify well-to-tank emission for all fuel use as reported in Scope 1. We use DEFRA's annual reported fuel-specific emissions factors for each type of fuel us (CO2e/kWh).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
13879131

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

Please explain
Emissions are currently quantified for contracted ocean transport and land- based transport. For Ocean transport, emissions are calculated in accordance with the Global Maritime Forum Sea Cargo Charter which provides a standardized guidance on calculation of GHG emissions from ocean transport. For land-based transport, emissions are calculated using the fuel-based method and distance-based method, depending on data availability. Both fuel-based and distance-based emission factors are from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) methodology. The fuel-based emission factor is currently assuming diesel fuel for available primary data. Part of the emissions reported has been estimated using average emission factors per tonne of product and assumptions on mode of transportation based on our procurement data. We are currently refining out our process to better quantify our land-based transport emissions and intend to report an update on this in the coming year.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3418605

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

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

Please explain
We collect data on both solid waste and wastewater from our operations globally, distributed by disposal method. We calculate GHG emissions using disposal method-specific emissions factors as provided by DEFRA.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
28000

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
84

Please explain
Emissions include both private and commercial air travel. For private jet travel, we receive a total annual fuel use for Cargill's fleet. We multiply this by a jet fuel emissions factor as published by the EPA. For commercial travel, emissions are calculated by our external travel management provider by multiplying miles flown by average per-mile emissions factors as published by DEFRA.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
192000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

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

Please explain
This figure is based on Cargill's total global workforce of 160,000. We use the following calculation to quantify employee commuting emissions, considering regional transport mode distributions and average commuting distances: (# of employees) x (average commuting distance, distributed by mode) x (emissions factor per transport mode (e.g. bike, car etc). We source emissions factors from WRI's compilation of regionally specific transport emissions factors

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Any significant leased facilities are included in Scope 1 and 2. We do have smaller leased assets (e.g., warehouses and offices), but they are very small relative to our overall footprint and are therefore considered de minimis.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2975488

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

Please explain
We estimated downstream transportation emissions by estimating the volume of products transported by vehicles not owned or controlled by Cargill and estimating the transportation mode and distance. We have then applied an average emissions factor for land and ocean transportation.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
16002619

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product method

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

Please explain
We have estimated the intermediate sold products volume by analysing our sold products volumes and assuming the percentage of sold products that require further processing. We have applied average emission factors that we sourced from LCA databases or literature reports that describe multiple downstream processing scenarios. We have estimated the volume of intermediate sold products waste at further processing, and we have included the end-of-life emissions of waste from further processing in this category. We will continue to refine our approach on quantifying emissions from processing of sold products in next year's reporting.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9720883

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product method

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

Please explain
We have estimated the use phase emissions by multiplying the volume of sold products with appropriate emissions factors depending on the use scenario by product. We sourced average emission factors from LCA databases or literature reports that describe multiple use case scenarios. We will continue to refine our approach on quantifying emissions from processing of sold products in next year's reporting.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7006217

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

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

Please explain
We have calculated the total waste volume by estimating the waste volume of sold finished products and packaging at the use phase using industry average factors per type of product. We have quantified the relative emissions using waste treatment factors from LCA databases (e.g. Ecoinvent), We have applied regional factors when possible, based on data granularity and data availability, We will continue our efforts to refine this estimate for next year's reporting.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
We lease out few, if any, facilities, and therefore this category is considered de minimis.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Cargill does not have any franchises, and therefore this category is not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1765563

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method
Investment-specific method

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

Please explain
We included emissions from equity investments and business loans and unlisted equity following the GHG protocol and Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) guidance. We estimated the emissions using emission factors from the environmentally extended input-output database derived sector-specific value of kg CO2e/USD. The source data for the emission factors is World Input Output Database (WIOD) 2016 Release. We are working on refining our estimates on financed emissions for next year's reporting.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?
Yes

C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a

(C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Please explain
Cargill considers emissions associated with owned land to be de minimis compared to overall emissions from direct operations.

CO2 removals from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Please explain
Cargill considers emissions associated with owned land to be de minimis compared to overall emissions from direct operations.

Sequestration during land use change

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Please explain
Cargill considers emissions associated with owned land to be de minimis compared to overall emissions from direct operations.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Please explain
Cargill considers emissions associated with owned land to be de minimis compared to overall emissions from direct operations.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
3564448

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain
Cargill utilizes low-carbon biofuels at many locations around the world. Default emission factors are used where reliable factors exist from a recognized source (e.g. US EPA and others). With some fuel types, a laboratory testing has been used to develop an emission factor for the specific fuel.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Please explain
Not relevant.

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities
Cattle products

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
63212270

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We estimated the emissions from our purchased cattle products by multiplying the company-wide volume of cattle purchased in Calendar Year 2022, by appropriate emissions factors specific to the region and type of cattle. We sourced the emission factors from published literature papers, for example, the World Food LCA database and Agri-footprint.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future
<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities
Palm Oil

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3330399

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We estimated the emissions from our purchased palm oil by multiplying the company-wide volume of palm oil purchased in Calendar Year 2022, by appropriate emissions factors specific to the country of origin, if available, or region. We sourced the emission factors from LCA databases, for example, the World Food LCA database and Agri-footprint.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future
<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities
Soy

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
32459822

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We estimated the emissions from purchased soy by multiplying the company-wide volume of soy purchased in Calendar Year 2022, by appropriate emissions factors specific to the country of origin, if available, or region. We sourced the emission factors from LCA databases, for example, the World Food LCA database and Agri-footprint.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future
<Not Applicable>

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
0.0000653

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
10706567

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
165000000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
23

Direction of change
Decreased

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

Please explain
Our revenue increased from 134,000,000,000 USD in 2021 to 165,000,000,000 USD in 2022 while our Scope 1 & 2 emissions decreased from 11,473,656 MT CO2e in 2021 to 10,706,567 MT CO2e in 2022. Cargill implemented numerous energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects, such as the growth of Cargill's low carbon energy consumption, across the company during the reporting period to help achieve these reductions. The decrease in emissions combined with an increase in revenue results in a lower intensity metric.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	6497856	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	398572	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	31225	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	328672
Australia	23933
Belgium	115248
Brazil	68800
Canada	213358
Chile	9282
China	898605
Colombia	38844
Costa Rica	17435
Ecuador	11524
Egypt	0
France	131705
Ghana	3351
Guatemala	4554
Honduras	23722
Hungary	1400
India	196906
Indonesia	434484
Ireland	134
Italy	177741
Malaysia	39412
Mexico	75305
Netherlands	289358
Nicaragua	13693
Norway	14247
Paraguay	14588
Peru	93
Philippines	4431
Poland	96883
Romania	617
Russian Federation	103776
Republic of Korea	10423
Spain	106898
Taiwan, China	1257
Thailand	75815
Turkey	101018
Ukraine	231
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162887
United States of America	2729337
Viet Nam	1664
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	668
Germany	364476
Côte d'Ivoire	20046
Singapore	833

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Agricultural Supply Chain	1645487
Animal Nutrition	192510
Food Ingredients and Bio-Industrial	4157845
Joint Ventures/Other	1820
Protein and Salt	929991

C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4

(C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?
Yes

C-AC7.4a/C-FB7.4a/C-PF7.4a

(C-AC7.4a/C-FB7.4a/C-PF7.4a) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.
Total emissions

C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Activity
Agriculture/Forestry

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
825450

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
Based on locations reporting that are engaged in agricultural or forestry operations. We do not delineate between specific activities within the location.

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5976382

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
Cargill's total Scope 1 emission separated from agricultural operations and estimated road fuel consumptions.

Activity
Distribution

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
125821

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
An estimate based on road fuel consumption (on-site) and stationary combustion associated with location reporting worldwide. Cargill uses third parties for distribution, but some locations have small distribution capacities.

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	30936	30936
Australia	23062	23062
Belgium	11227	10476
Brazil	28277	28277
Canada	118972	118972
China	731531	731531
Colombia	12977	12977
Costa Rica	200	200
France	12605	11550
Germany	73432	116658
Ghana	7731	7731
Guatemala	3117	3117
Honduras	24826	24826
Hungary	2287	2665
India	36784	36784
Indonesia	62319	62319
Ireland	460	774
Italy	10299	17724
Côte d'Ivoire	14968	14968
Malaysia	35487	35487
Mexico	22149	22149
Netherlands	147457	171996
Nicaragua	13316	13316
Norway	1586	42841
Paraguay	0	0
Peru	267	267
Philippines	33153	33153
Poland	138796	177067
Romania	1149	924
Russian Federation	122063	122063
Republic of Korea	33950	33950
Spain	10634	14223
Taiwan, China	3660	3660
Thailand	129719	129719
Turkey	19198	19198
Ukraine	1372	1372
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	84894	97814
United States of America	1942983	1567551
Viet Nam	29703	30078
Ecuador	3580	3580
Egypt	2329	2329
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	633	633
Bulgaria	0	0
Chile	0	0
Singapore	0	0

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Agricultural Supply Chain	1050298	1031553
Animal Nutrition	284489	335166
Food Ingredients and Bio-Industrial	1894962	1701522
Joint Ventures/Other	6940	5056
Protein and Salt	819157	777655

C7.7

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

No

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	227610	Decreased	2	Number of RECs retired on Cargill's behalf from VPPAs multiplied by weighted average emission factor for sites in same grid transmission region. The emissions value (%) was calculated using the following figures: 227,610 (Change in Scope 1&2 emissions from change in renewable energy consumption)/10,782,275 (2021 Scope 1&2)*100
Other emissions reduction activities	242282	Decreased	2	Cargill implemented numerous energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects across the company during the reporting period, including low carbon installations, electrification, waste heat recovery, energy management systems and more. Cargill completes an annual carbon forecasting process during which the change in emissions from reduction activities are estimated. The emissions value (%) was calculated using the following figures: 242,282 (Change in Scope 1&2 emissions from emission reduction initiatives/10,782,275 (2021 Scope 1&2)*100
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		Merger, Acquisition and Divesture activity happens each year, many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year and with a mix of acquisitions and divestitures it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions as a result of these transactions. However, Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		Merger, Acquisition and Divesture activity happens each year, many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year and with a mix of acquisitions and divestitures it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions as a result of these transactions. However, Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites..
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		Merger, Acquisition and Divesture activity happens each year, many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year and with a mix of acquisitions and divestitures it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions as a result of these transactions. However, Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		Cargill has a diverse mix of businesses across multiple geographies, as a result it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions as a result of change in output. However, Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		Changes in boundary as a result of merger, acquisition or divesture happens each year, many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year and with a mix of acquisitions and divestitures it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions as a result of change in boundary. However, Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		Cargill has a diverse mix of businesses across multiple geographies, as a result it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions caused by a change in physical operating conditions. However, Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Other	0	No change	0	Not applicable.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	6040622	32518698	38559320
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1743391	7386184	9129574
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	128769	2378564	2507333
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	636623	<Not Applicable>	636623
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	8549405	42283446	50832851

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5663758

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

5663758

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

All biomass fuels (Corn, hulls, pecan, rice, wood, bagasse) + Electricity Produced Renewable

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
Not applicable.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
376864

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
376864

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
Other Renewable Fuels include Bio (Chicken) Oil, Biodiesel, Biogas, Flare Biogas, and Landfill Biogas

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3547725

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
3547725

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
Coal Bituminous, Coal Sub-Bituminous, Lignite

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
977092

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
977092

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
Distillate Oil, Residual Oil, Gasoline, Diesel Process Use (non-transportation)

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
27993881

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
27993881

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
Natural Gas, LPG-Butane-Propane

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
Not applicable.

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
38559320

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
977092

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
37582228

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1613716	1297394	636623	636623
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	37582228	36828649	6040622	6040622
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Argentina

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9997

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
171648.47

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment
Virtual Power Purchase Agreement where Cargill is 100% offtaker.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
103938

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Comment
Virtual Power Purchase Agreement where Cargill is 25% offtaker.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Belgium

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
277

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment
On site solar.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Jordan

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

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Tracking instrument used
<Not Applicable>

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
<Not Applicable>

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
On site solar with solar panels owned by Cargill.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Thailand

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
626

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
On site solar at multiple sites.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Brazil

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Brazil Incentivized Power would primarily be small scale hydro that qualifies in Brazil as “incentivized power” which is a Brazilian term.)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
64789

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

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

Comment
Brazilian Incentivized Renewable Power.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Brazil

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
55125

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment
Wind Power PPA.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Canada

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

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Tracking instrument used
<Not Applicable>

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
<Not Applicable>

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
Steam generator using biomass generated steam.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Nicaragua

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

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Tracking instrument used
<Not Applicable>

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
<Not Applicable>

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
On site solar.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Chile

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
22716

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Wind Power PPA.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Colombia

Sourcing method
Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12101

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Near site solar.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
India

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
38165

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Comment
offsite solar and wind equity joint venture.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
390225

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2017

Comment
RECs retired by Utility on behalf of Customers in MidAmerican Green Advantage program; Cargill has selected Electing Customer status under this tariff.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Paraguay

Sourcing method
Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
29087

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

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

Comment
100% regulated market whose total energy comes from renewable sources (mainly hydro).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
47615

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment
Wind purchased via utility from Soldier Creek Wind Farm through Evergy Kansas DRPS green tariff, RECs retired by utility on NAR on behalf of Cargill .

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
China

Sourcing method
Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
60801

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment
Direct Renewable Power Purchases.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Indonesia

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Geothermal, wind, solar and biomass)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
71342

Tracking instrument used
TIGR

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2022

Comment
EAC contract with PLN through CY Q1-2027 (5 year contract signed Q1-2022). Technologies are geothermal, solar, wind and biomass sources.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
60086

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment
Cargill purchase of solar power form Misae I Solar Farm sleeved via Electricity Service Provider; RECs retired by ESP on behalf of Cargill.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind and solar)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
885351

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Cargill participated in Alliant's Green Tariff program, RECs are retired by the utility in M-RETs on behalf of Cargill. Technologies are wind and solar.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1999

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3434

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2022

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9000

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2022

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
277

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
277

Country/area
Nicaragua

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
585

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
585

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
626

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
626

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9997

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9997

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
55126

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
22551

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
22551

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12101

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12101

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1999

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1999

Country/area
Paraguay

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29087

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
29087

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1109412

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

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

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1109412

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Other, please specify (Advancing Regenerative Agriculture)

Metric value
570415

Metric numerator
Acres

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
260

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Cargill's commitment to advance regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of farmland in North America by 2030.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Cargill Assurance Statement_2023.pdf

Page/ section reference
page 1

Relevant standard
AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Cargill Assurance Statement_2023.pdf

Page/ section reference
page 1

Relevant standard
AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Cargill Assurance Statement_2023.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Cargill Assurance Statement_2023.pdf

Page/section reference
page 1

Relevant standard
AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

C11.1a

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

C11.1b

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

China national ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
9

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
660654

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
630893

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Facilities where Cargill has operational control (facilities we both own and others where we have some level of ownership))

Comment
Only a single Cargill plant is covered by China ETS, and the program only covers Scope 1 emissions

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
16

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
706323

Allowances purchased
287000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
1173874

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Facilities where Cargill has operational control (facilities we both own and others where we have some level of ownership))

Comment

UK ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
2

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
64702

Allowances purchased
160000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
160946

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Facilities where Cargill has operational control (facilities we both own and others where we have some level of ownership))

Comment

C11.1d

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

For systems where we have regulatory obligations, we have teams that are accountable for ensuring compliance with those obligations. In some of cases, such as the EU ETS, we have teams that are actively working to optimize our position in those markets on a regular basis. Regarding emerging regulations, our government relations and EHS teams are continually monitoring potential new regulatory systems. These teams give updates to potentially impacted businesses on an ad hoc basis, but those updates happen roughly quarterly.

On a global basis, whether involved in trading schemes or not, Cargill invests in people, process and technical solutions to improve energy efficiency and increase renewable energy use to reduce GHG emissions. Many of the operations that participated in the former Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) and European Union Emissions Trading System (ETS) have successfully deployed energy modelling to identify opportunities to conserve energy through capital projects, supporting compliance Cargill's with the schemes. In addition, behavior-based energy management programs have been deployed and are expanding to additional processing locations to optimize current operations. Continuing focus and improvement on energy, management and resource efficiency have let to improvements in 2022 such as a project in Europe where a new control model was implemented to optimize a CHP unit which reduced ~12,000 MT CO2e /year of Scope 1 emissions from the site for very little cost and a heat recovery project in. At a facility in England in 2022 they implemented a project to recover heat from a fermentation process which reduced GHG emissions by ~2500 MT CO2e/year. We also use a shadow-price on carbon to help businesses understand the potential financial impact of regulation of emissions, regardless of whether a facility is currently covered under regulatory scheme.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

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

C11.3a

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

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
Benchmarking against peers
Other, please specify (Price is based on a weighted average of regional emissions and multiple carbon market prices from around the world (including EU ETS among others) which is then validated through benchmarking with other industrial companies.)

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
40

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
40

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations
Opportunity management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
There are a number of ways in which Cargill's shadow price has contributed to the implementation of climate commitments. As an example, it has enabled Cargill to prioritise GHG reduction activities that are going to have the most significant impact on reaching our reduction targets, in addition to providing guidance on what constitutes a "good" GHG reduction target and enabling the origination of renewable energy source when requiring a premium.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
1

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Rationale: Cargill partners with suppliers around the globe on climate-related initiatives. Cargill is ideally positioned to leverage its connectivity and partnerships to help producers implement regenerative agriculture practices that improve soil health—boosting farm productivity and the overall economic resiliency of the farm.
Cargill is supporting farmer-led efforts to adopt practices and systems foundational to regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of North American farmland through 2030. Cargill will work with partners and other stakeholders across the supply chain to provide farmers access to technical and agronomic resources that support yield and profit objectives, training opportunities, support with data collection for benchmarking and visibility to the needs of downstream consumer facing companies.

Understanding the financial pressures farmers are facing, Cargill will help connect farmers to cost-sharing options and support the development of new market-based solutions to incentivize outcomes that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve and protect water quality, like the Soil and Water Outcomes Fund, of which Cargill is a founding partner.
Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). Farmers (Tier 1 direct suppliers) were selected for inclusion in the SWOF based on geographic location, farm parameters, and willingness to participate in the program. The SWOF is a market-based program to accelerate soil health and water conservation in partner sourcing regions, including Cargill's sourcing region of Iowa. Healthy soil is critical to helping slow climate change, and is also fundamental to the long-term prosperity of farmers and ranchers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
i) Measures of success: The SWOF compensates farmers for implementing agricultural management best practices on their farms. The resulting environmental improvements, including enhanced water quality and carbon sequestration, are independently quantified, monitored and verified by SWOF. The environmental improvements are sought by corporate and governmental entities who are seeking innovative ways to reduce their environmental impacts and costs. Cargill considers an increase in acreage enrolled in the SWOF and the resulting environmental improvements to be measures of success. We committed to implement regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of North America by 2030 and reducing GHG emissions in our supply chain by 2030. ii) Impact according to measures of success: SWOF is currently engaging farmers across multiple states; Cargill supported SWOF by purchasing carbon insets that are generated in the state of Iowa. Specifically, insets from 83,932 acres of Iowa farmland that sequestered 62,575 metric tons of CO_2e. The intent is to scale the SWOF to additional states and regions to realize even greater positive environmental impacts and farmer benefits and drive progress towards our goals.

Comment
% of suppliers engaged, % of procurement spend, and % of supplier-related emissions for this example engagement is less than 1.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

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

% of customers by number
1

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
1

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Rationale and scope of engagement: Cargill collaborates with multiple customers to reduce emissions from across the agricultural supply chain, including on-farm interventions for regenerative agricultural practices that result in enhanced soil health and carbon drawdown, as well as reduced emissions through animal feed or transportation. We also develop innovations that allow customers to reduce emissions from their own operations and/or supply chains. Cargill engages with numerous customers on climate-related activities globally. Programs are selected based on proximity to Cargill supply sheds, scale of opportunity, potential for scalability, and value to the farmer/rancher. Customer collaborators are selected by shared strategic objectives and focus on a given geography. Cargill works with customers who have aligned goals and who are looking to invest in regenerative agriculture programs associated with the physical products they purchase from Cargill. Our programs are designed to provide financial incentives to farmers to adopt regenerative agriculture practices, such as no-till, reduced tillage, and cover crops. We quantify outcomes from these projects, which can be shared with our customers in our supply chain who are interested in meeting their environmental sustainability goals, including Scope 3 and regenerative agriculture goals.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
i) Measures of success: The measure of successes for specific projects varies depending on the project goal and design and may include # of acres enrolled or metric tonnes of CO_2e sequestered and/or avoided. The projects help Cargill achieve our goal to regenerate 10 million acres in North America. Our overall measure of success for customer engagement is to continually increase and innovate this engagement to promote ongoing environmental impact mitigation and conservation.

ii) Impact of engagement according to measures of success: Cargill seeks to provide customers with more sustainable solutions that reduce carbon emissions or sequester carbon in the soil. As one example, Cargill is working together with two customers to drive adoption of cover crops and no-till in animal feed production in Nebraska. Over its lifetime, the project aims to enroll 100,000 acres in regenerative practices and reduce or sequester 50,000 metric tons of CO_2e.

C12.1d

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

i) Explanation of other partners: We are working to build vibrant communities through partnerships, philanthropy, economic development, and employee volunteerism. And we align our initiatives with the following impact areas: Climate, Land and Water, and People.

To fulfil our purpose of nourishing the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way, we continue to build strategic partnerships across the food & agricultural system, working with our customers, farmers, governments, communities and NGOs. We know we need to engage in partnerships across the value chain to advance progress on our goals and our prioritization is based on the critical stakeholders involved and the issues that exist in the supply chain. From a philanthropic perspective, we have a several criteria we utilize to determine the best partners to work with and we have an internal grants management system that helps us track metrics, outcomes and measurement of impact. This is based on setting formal measurement and evaluation frameworks for our most significant partnerships and ensuring rigorous reporting processes to track progress.

Cargill participates in a wide range of partnerships and advocacy initiatives in support of the company's climate strategy. Other value-chain partners include academic institutions, NGOs, industry-led initiatives, and nonprofit organizations such as the Ecosystem Services Market Consortium, the Soil Health Institute, World Resources Institute, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, The World Maritime Forum.

ii) Case study: Cargill is partnering with researchers at Texas Tech to increase the adoption of beef-dairy cross-breeding strategies. One innovative solution to ensure the industries efficiencies is the crossbreeding of dairy and beef cattle to produce more efficient hybrid calves, a process known as “beef on dairy.” To advance understanding of this technique, Cargill has teamed up with partners from across the industry to establish the Dairy Beef Accelerator. The program, will serve to accelerate learning of crossbreeding techniques among producers, highlighting the unique opportunities that “beef on dairy” can unlock. Initial research by Texas Tech University indicates that, when compared to purebred dairy calves, hybrid cattle produce more and higher-quality beef products without impacting milk production efficiency. Additionally, “beef on dairy” calves exhibit greater feed efficiency.

C12.2

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

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Management practice
Other, please specify (Multiple: Regenerative agriculture, carbon reduction, land use change, permanent soil cover, fire control, etc.)

Description of management practice
Our purpose is to nourish the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way. Our commitment to protect the planet is multifold, addressing priorities such as increasing food security, climate change, water, land use, farmer livelihoods, and more. As one example, Cargill has a goal to advance regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of North American farmland by 2030; our engagement approach and success is therefore centered around this commitment as well as commitments around carbon reduction and water quality. We set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our global supply chains (Scope 3) by 30% by 2030, measured per ton of product, as well as ambitious, context-based water goals for priority regions in our agricultural supply chain.

Our BeefUp Sustainability™ initiative in North America is working with ranchers, customers, NGOs and innovators to meet the Scope 3 target for our beef business. Projects are focused on grazing management, feed production, innovation and food waste reduction.

In 2021, Cargill launched Cargill RegenConnect, a regenerative agriculture program in North America that pays farmers for positive climate outcomes driven by changes in production practices, including adoption of reduced- or no-till and planting of cover crops. This program was expanded in 2022.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
Suppliers may receive compensation for participating in and reporting through various conservation programs. For example, Cargill is working together with two customers to drive adoption of cover crops and no-till in animal feed production in Nebraska through financial incentives to farmers to support practice adoption. Over its lifetime, the project aims to enroll 100,000 acres in regenerative practices and reduce or sequester 50,000 metric tons of CO2e.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Other, please specify (water stewardship)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?
Yes

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Cargill_ESG2022_all.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Cargill's global Government Relations (GR) team engages with government officials and stakeholders in countries where we operate. Where there are opportunities to support policies and regulations consistent with our climate strategy, the GR team will coordinate with our business and sustainability leaders on the appropriate engagement based on the impact of our business. For example, for the EU Renewable Energy Directive, we worked with policy makers to refine EU Commission proposal in order to strengthen the contribution of crop-based and waste-based biofuels to the dedicated transport target.

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

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

C12.3a

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

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Renewable Energy Directive

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

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
During 2022, Cargill engaged on the EU negotiations on the revision of the EU Renewable Energy Directive, engaging with policymakers directly through 1 to 1 meetings, conferences and through trade associations. Our advocacy and engagement efforts were focused on ensuring a stable and predictable legislative framework for investments in sustainable biofuels and biogas.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Cargill supported the overall ambition of the EU Renewable Energy Directive proposal whose objective is to promote the production and market uptake of further renewable energy to reduce fossil fuel imports. Within this framework, we engaged with policy makers to further refine the EU Commission proposal in order to strengthen the contribution of crop-based and waste-based biofuels to the dedicated transport target.

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

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Emissions Trading System

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
During 2022, Cargill engaged on the EU negotiations on the revision of the EU Emission Trading System (ETS), engaging with policymakers directly through 1 to 1 meetings, conferences and through trade associations. Our advocacy and engagement efforts were focused on advocating for a sound EU carbon market which would at the same time enhance and protect the competitiveness of EU industry in the global market.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
We have engaged on a number of minor elements in order to make sure that the system would fit the reality of the operations in the region across food, feed and industrial uses. Our focus was on making sure that our investments and solutions to further decarbonize and reduce the footprint of our operations would be recognized in the framework of EU ETS.

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

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Regulation on deforestation-free products

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

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
During 2022, Cargill participated in the discussions around the EU proposal on an EU regulation on deforestation-free products, engaging with policymakers directly through 1 to 1 meetings, conferences and through trade associations. Our advocacy and engagement efforts were focused on advocating for clarity on definitions, practicability of

enforcement and for considering the operational realities and local circumstances of the commodities in the different countries and value chains.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
We advocated for a 'smart mix' of measures by the EU that would help tackle in a holistic manner the negative impacts on forests associated with the production of forest risk commodities rather than just ensuring clean supply chains. We emphasized the importance of further dialogue and cooperation between producing and consumer countries and advocated for measures adapted to the operational realities of the different supply chains, namely palm, soy and cocoa. We specifically called for a commodity-by-commodity approach rather than one size fits all, offering our expertise and knowledge of the supply chain in order to advance actions that would lead to enhancing forest protection overall.

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

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Conservation)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

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

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
During 2022, Cargill engaged on advocacy around the content of the US Farm Bill, engaging with policymakers directly through 1:1 meetings, conferences and through trade associations. As a U.S. food and agriculture company, we recognize that the Farm Bill is a key bill that impacts numerous aspects of the U.S. agriculture ecosystem and we want to see the Farm Bill renewed with strong provisions to support the needs of U.S. food and agriculture. In 2022, we engaged to provide education on Cargill's operations within the U.S. agriculture supply chain, including to highlight our program to incentivize voluntary regenerative agriculture practices among farmers and ranchers. Our advocacy and education around conservation in the Farm Bill included supporting ways the new Farm Bill might encourage regenerative agriculture and sustainable agriculture practices.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Given that proposed text of the new U.S. Farm Bill had not been released in 2022, Cargill's position on the bill has been to be supportive of the bill's renewal and to withhold any exceptions to the content of the bill until text is available. Overall, Cargill supports a safety net for U.S. farmers and ranchers, voluntary incentives to advance regenerative agriculture and research, and investments in food security and we would hope to see a U.S. Farm Bill that enables these priorities. Cargill will engage with lawmakers as the new legislation is drafted over the coming period and evaluate specific provisions once the text is released.

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

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Growing Climate Solutions Act

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Carbon credits for climate-smart agricultural practices)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

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

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

Description of engagement with policy makers
Cargill publicly endorsed the bill and worked through trade associations to advocate on its behalf. Cargill recognizes the role that agriculture plays as a climate solution and is supportive of voluntary regenerative agriculture / climate-smart agriculture practices. Cargill is supportive of the Growing Climate Solutions Act's work to enable the development of voluntary environmental credit markets to capture the value of land use management practices of farmers and ranchers that are helping to mitigate climate change.

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

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

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

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

Trade association
US Chamber of Commerce

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
From the Chamber's website: "Combating climate change requires citizens, governments, and businesses to work together. Inaction is simply not an option. American businesses play a vital role in creating innovative solutions and reducing greenhouse gases to protect our planet. A challenge of this magnitude requires collaboration, not confrontation, to advance the best ideas and policies. Together, we can forge solutions that improve our environment and grow our economy—leaving the world better for generations to come."

Cargill supports the Chamber's position on climate, including support for market-based, bipartisan, and durable climate solutions. While Cargill's messaging position on climate change policy is consistent with the Chamber's, Cargill is also taking action to implement a science-based solutions approach to tackling climate change. Cargill's GHG reduction strategy requires increased investment in both implementing existing solutions as well as developing new solutions for the future. For example, our Cargill RegenConnect program, BeefUp Sustainability Initiative, and SeaFurther program are examples of ways that Cargill is living our values on sustainability in action. These programs are consistent with the Chamber's advocacy for enabling the development of market-based sustainability programs.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
515000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Our organization's funding solely goes toward membership fees and therefore does not relate to a specific aim that we hope to be achieved.

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Corn Refiners Association)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
From CRA's website: "CRA advocates for a healthy and prosperous environment that preserves America's ability to innovate and promote economic growth. CRA believes environmental regulations need to be guided by law and rooted in science. As a result, our industry supports policies that are stringent but workable across a range of important environmental issues, including air quality, water quality, pollution prevention, and toxins, as regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)."

Cargill supports the CRA's position on climate, including support for market-based, bipartisan, and durable climate solutions. Cargill is taking action to implement a science-based solutions approach to tackling climate change. For example, our Cargill RegenConnect program, BeefUp Sustainability Initiative, and SeaFurther program are examples of ways that Cargill is living our values on sustainability in action. These programs are consistent with the CRA's advocacy for enabling the development of market-based sustainability programs.

Cargill recognizes the role that the bioeconomy can play in the fight against climate change while promoting economic growth. Cargill supports CRA's advocacy promoting the use of bio-based materials in industrial applications. Cargill's own efforts to mitigate climate change include working across the supply chain to develop new and innovative products that support the bioeconomy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
1500000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Our organization's funding solely goes toward membership fees and therefore does not relate to a specific aim that we hope to be achieved.

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Plant Based Products Council)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
From PBPC's website: "The impacts of climate change can be felt at almost every level in nature. From rising sea levels to changes in weather patterns and shrinking biodiversity, climate change is altering the way that we live and the global systems that support us. Fortunately, there are many actions that both consumers and companies can do now to help reduce the climate impact of the consumer economy now and in the future. Investments in research for plant-based innovations, manufacturing more circular products, and advocating for improvements in our waste infrastructure to support products derived from renewable resources are critical, practical solutions for a greener future."

Cargill supports the PBPC's position on climate, including support for market-based, bipartisan, and durable climate solutions. Cargill is taking action to implement a science-based solutions approach to tackling climate change. For example, our Cargill RegenConnect program, BeefUp Sustainability Initiative, and SeaFurther program

are examples of ways that Cargill is living our values on sustainability in action. These programs are consistent with the PBPC's advocacy for enabling the development of market-based sustainability programs.

Cargill supports PBPC's advocacy efforts to promote new ways for bio-based products to be used in the marketplace, as well as research and development of those products. Cargill recognizes the role that the bioeconomy and bio-based products can play in the fight against climate change while simultaneously promoting economic growth. We support PBPC's advocacy on behalf of bio-based materials to be used in industrial applications. Our own efforts to mitigate climate change include working across the supply chain to develop new and innovative products that are bio-based that support the bioeconomy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
500000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Our organization's funding solely goes toward membership fees and therefore does not relate to a specific aim that we hope to be achieved.

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

C12.4

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

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Cargill_ESG2022_all.pdf

Page/Section reference
17-26

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
Whilst we publish both an Annual and ESG Report, as a private company, Cargill does not publish a mainstream report as defined by CDP.

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) UN Global Compact World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform): Cargill is an active member of SAI Platform. At the request of downstream customers, we have successfully benchmarked many sustainability projects and programs against the SAI Platform Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) across the world. We are members of the FSA's Steering Committee, as well as the Benchmarking Work Stream. In addition, Cargill is a Founding Member of the SAI Platform Regenerative Agriculture Framework, where we are collaborating to harmonize metrics around regenerative agriculture to meet our own goals and those of our customers. UNGC: Cargill is a proud signatory of the CEO Water Mandate and a member of the Water Resilience Coalition. Both are UN Global Compact initiatives that mobilize business leaders on water, sanitation and the SDGs. WBCSD: Cargill has been a member of WBCSD since 2017 and our Chief Sustainability Officer is on the Agriculture & Food Pathway Board. We are engaging in a number of the food & agriculture workstreams across WBCSD, including Nature Positive, Regenerative Agriculture, and Equitable Livelihoods. SBTN: Cargill is an engaged stakeholder in the development process for the SBTN Land draft.

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1

(C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?
Yes

C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a

(C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Other, please specify (Labor and human rights)

Description of impact
Cargill has partnered with UNICEF to protect children living on our palm plantations and in surrounding palm growing communities. We participated in an assessment conducted by LINKS in collaboration with the RSPO and trained Cargill palm plantation employees about the UNICEF 10 Business Principles of Children's Rights and mitigation of potential risks. Expectant mothers have full access to a comprehensive suite of healthcare services in our plantations. This service is open to both employees and communities living in the vicinity of our plantations.

In 2021, Cargill Tropical Palm (CTP) has successfully extended the scope beyond UNICEF CRBP Target by also adopting Indonesia Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (KemenPPPA) No.1 of 2020. We have launched the RP3 (women worker's safe house) Establishment Program which aims to increase protection for women workers from all forms of violence and discrimination in all industrial sectors.

Based on the study and verification of data by KemenPPPA, South Sumatra Provincial Government, Musi Banyuasin Regency Government and GAPKI, Cargill's PT Hindoli plantation has been assessed to have a high commitment to protecting the rights of women workers and recommended to be appointed as the first RP3 in Indonesia for Plantation Sector and also awarded with First Day Care – TARA Certified in Indonesia

In its implementation, RP3 is run by the PT Hindoli Gender Committee to protect, support, and prioritize the welfare of all employees, including female workers and ensure a safe work environment from all forms of harassment, discrimination, and violence against women in their daily life which in line with Cargill's Guiding Principles and commitment to treating people with respect and dignity. RP3 Establishment has strengthened and synergized the protocols of workers' rights protection in Cargill's Palm business under various stakeholders' collaboration.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?
No

Description of the response(s)
We have not implemented any response as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?
Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Soil
Water
Yield

Description of impacts
Our commitment to protect the planet is multifold, addressing priorities such as climate change, water, land use, farmer livelihoods, and more. As one example, Cargill has a goal to advance regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of North American farmland by 2030. We set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our global supply chains (Scope 3) by 30% by 2030, measured per ton of product, as well as ambitious, context-based water goals for priority regions in our agricultural supply chain.

To help row crop farmers implement practices with positive environmental benefits, Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). The carbon insets generated through SWOF in the state of Iowa are purchased by Cargill. Farmers receive an average of $34 an acre for adopting practices like planting cover crops, reducing tillage and optimizing nutrient management. These techniques have been shown to improve the quality of water, soil and air.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
SWOF provides financial incentives directly to farmers who transition to on-farm conservations practices that yield positive environmental outcomes like carbon sequestration and water quality improvement. Farmers are adopting practices like planting cover crops, reducing tillage and optimizing nutrient management. The program expanded in 2022.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	Executive management is responsible for Land Use commitments and restoration of ecosystems.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas	SDG

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Upstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify (Global Forest Watch, HCV in palm oil supply chain, deforestation alerts provided by private vendors)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Global Forest Watch is used to calculate the area of our soy, cocoa and palm supply chain that is exposed to deforestation and conversion risk, especially for critical biodiversity areas like primary forest. HCV mapping in the palm supply chain is used to delineate areas of palm plantations that must be protected from conversion due to their high biodiversity value (especially the presence of threatened or rare species). Lastly, Cargill continuously assesses the impact of our supply chains on deforestation by monitoring using satellite-based deforestation alerts provided by a private vendor.

Dependencies on biodiversity

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

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

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

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	Annual ESG Report - Pg 34, 36, 121 Cargill_ESG2022_all.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

Cargill's 160,000 employees work relentlessly to achieve our purpose of nourishing the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way. Every day, we connect farmers with markets, customers with ingredients, and people and animals with the food they need to thrive. We combine over 155 years of experience with new technologies and insights to serve as a trusted partner for food, agriculture, financial and industrial customers in more than 125 countries. Side-by-side, we are building a stronger, sustainable future for agriculture.

As mirrored in the CDP program, supply chain discussions have evolved from the entity level to requests or requirements for product-level analysis. While many product-level carbon footprint requests are received from customers, some regulatory agency requirements requiring similar analyses are emerging. The company, in cooperation with some of its major customers, has determined the carbon footprint of select products and production processes with the goal of improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions. In recent years, Cargill has worked with global food brands and a worldwide food service company. Cargill also responds regularly to information requests (scorecards, sustainability questionnaires, etc.) from its customers. The company's strategic sourcing organization has enacted strategies and programs to improve the environmental sustainability of products the company purchases from outside suppliers.

The company will continue to engage with its key stakeholders and collaborate to help ensure solutions are based on sound science for vital agriculture and energy supply chains. It also will work with its customers and suppliers to assess opportunities and implement new strategies and processes to improve GHG intensity as well as energy and water efficiency.

Over the past several years, Cargill has collaborated with academic institutions, third-party organizations and customers to complete carbon footprint requests. The knowledge the company has gained from this analysis has been invaluable to help address some of the complex issues the company and its customers may face as a result of climate change. It is applying this knowledge to its business-to-business collaborations and to meet regulatory agency requirements. The experience also has strengthened Cargill's understanding of the potential benefits and current limits, and the resources required to complete carbon footprints.

As an integral connector of the global food system, Cargill has an opportunity, and responsibility, to protect the planet as we fulfil our purpose of nourishing the world safely, responsibly, and sustainably. Sustainability is core to our purpose – to nourish the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way- and it is core to our business strategy. Partnering on sustainability with our customers is a critical way we deliver for our customers, differentiate from our competitors in the years to come and create value for Cargill.

We are collaborating with customers and suppliers in the development of products created from more sustainable raw materials with lower carbon footprints. Most recently, in April 2022, Cargill announced a partnership with Burger King and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to invest up to $5 million, plus up to an additional $5 million more in grantee match funding, to drive adoption of regenerative agricultural practices among cattle ranchers. Through this work, together with our partners, we will bring financial and technical resources to ranching organizations in the Southern Great Plains to improve grassland management and sequester carbon. Grants for this partnership were awarded through the Southern Plains Grassland Program, an NFWF-led initiative launched in April 2021, by separate contributions from Sysco, Cargill, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), with additional subsequent contributions this year provided by Burger King and the Bezos Earth Fund.

Cargill is partnering with researchers at Texas Tech to increase the adoption of beef-dairy cross-breeding strategies. One innovative solution to ensure the industries efficiencies is the crossbreeding of dairy and beef cattle to produce more efficient hybrid calves, a process known as "beef on dairy." To advance understanding of this technique, Cargill has teamed up with partners from across the industry to establish the Dairy Beef Accelerator. The program, will serve to accelerate learning of crossbreeding techniques among producers, highlighting the unique opportunities that "beef on dairy" can unlock. Initial research by Texas Tech University indicates that, when compared to purebred dairy calves, hybrid cattle produce more and higher-quality beef products without impacting milk production efficiency. Additionally, "beef on dairy" calves exhibit greater feed efficiency.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	165000000000

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

SC4.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms