

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Cargill's 160,000 employees work relentlessly across 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.

Cargill is committed to providing accurate, complete, reliable and defensible ESG Data. The Corporate Audit team partners with our ESG reporting team and supply chain reporting leads to internally assure our key ESG data.

Reporting Boundary Note: Cargill has set the following reporting threshold for determining if a facility is considered material for reporting: an immaterial facility uses less than 1000 cubic meters of water a month or a non-industrial facility (e.g. warehouse or office) with less than 200 full time equivalent employees. These facilities account for less than 1% of our total water intake.

W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a

(W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco and/or agricultural commodities sectors does your organization engage in?

- Agriculture
- Processing/Manufacturing
- Distribution

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Immaterial Facilities according to reporting boundary	An immaterial facility uses less than 1000m ³ /month or a non-industrial facility (e.g. warehouse or office) with less than 200 full time equivalent employees. These facilities account for less than 1% of our total water intake.

W0.7

(W0.7) 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>

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	<p>Primary use/why chosen importance rating was selected (Direct): Water is important for operations to run our facilities. Cargill uses water for utilities and in some processes, including processing, manufacturing and maintaining food safety.</p> <p>Future water dependency (Direct): Reliance on good water quality is expected to remain the same due to the need to maintain food safety standards for our own operations. Cargill has processes and equipment in place to ensure standards are met. Fluctuations in water quality or deteriorating quality is within the limits of what can be processed to ensure food quality standards.</p> <p>Primary use/why chosen importance rating was selected (Indirect): Water is important for indirect use as it is needed to grow the crops sourced and processed by Cargill. Many of the crops rely on rainwater and are not grown in water-stressed areas. Farmers within our supply chain manage water use on their crops and do not receive specific direction from Cargill on their water use.</p> <p>Future water dependency (Indirect): We do not expect major changes to future dependency on sufficient water quality because the main use is related to the water needed to grow the crops, which is primarily driven by rainwater. Regarding our reliance on irrigation, we do not foresee deteriorating quality as a risk, as the fluctuations in natural water bodies are not at a level that influences the ability for crops to grow. From mapping our supply chain, we do not see material origination regions that face saltwater intrusion that would significantly impact our future indirect use in our supply chain.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Not very important	<p>Primary use/why chosen importance rating was selected (Direct): Brackish water is used in some locations for cooling purposes. The use of brackish water is limited across Cargill's portfolio and is therefore not critical to the company's operations overall.</p> <p>Future water dependency (Direct): Dependency is not expected to differ in direct or indirect operations due to Cargill's very limited use of this type of water.</p> <p>Primary use/why chosen importance rating was selected (Indirect): The use of brackish water in the agricultural supply chain is very limited because crops typically have a low tolerance for brackish or salt water and is therefore not very important for our indirect use applications. Recycled water can be used, but the use is very limited as the main source is rainwater.</p> <p>Future water dependency (Indirect): Dependency is not expected to differ in direct or indirect operations due to Cargill's very limited use of this type of water.</p>

W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a

(W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a) Which water-intensive agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
Cocoa	Please select	Sourced	Revenue is considered confidential.
Maize/corn	Please select	Sourced	Revenue is considered confidential.
Palm oil	Please select	Both	Revenue is considered confidential.
Soy	Please select	Sourced	Revenue is considered confidential.
Cattle products	Please select	Sourced	Revenue is considered confidential.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	76-99	Continuously	Water withdrawals are reported in a water tracking system at the site-level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data.	All sites (i.e., our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water intake volumes. All priority water facilities are required to have continuous inline monitoring as part of the implementation of the water stewardship program. They together account for more than 70% of the total volumes of withdrawal. Hence, the majority of water withdrawal data is sourced from continuous water metering. For the remaining facilities, water withdrawal data is mainly sourced from monthly water bills. We currently have 72 priority facilities, which were identified based on water stress exposure and water usage; together, these facilities account for more than 80% of our total operational water footprint.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	Continuously	Water withdrawals by source are reported in a water tracking system at the site level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations derived from other available water data.	All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water intake volumes by source. All priority water facilities are required to have continuous inline monitoring as part of the implementation of the water stewardship program. They together account for more than 70% of the total volumes of withdrawal. Hence, the majority of water withdrawal by source data is sourced from continuous water metering. For the remaining facilities, data is mainly sourced from monthly water bills. For small sites that are immaterial water users, this responsibility is limited to monitoring total water use. We currently have 72 priority facilities, which were identified based on water stress exposure and water usage; together, these facilities account for more than 80% of our total operational water footprint.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	76-99	Daily	The quality of water withdrawals is measured and monitored at the site level ranging from inline continuous monitoring to daily sampling, depending on water use and legal requirements.	Monitoring coverage applies (i.e., our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) where water withdrawals quality is relevant (76-99% of total facilities) because of water use and legal requirements and not guaranteed by third party suppliers e.g., in case of direct intake by Cargill operations or due to food safety standards. Cargill has additional requirements in its Global Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) requirements that go beyond legal obligations to measure and monitor access to safe drinking water at the sites.
Water discharges – total volumes	76-99	Continuously	Water discharges are reported in a water tracking system at the site level and aggregated at corporate level. At the site-level, water discharges are monitored more frequently, ranging from inline flow meters for large water users to monthly totals for smaller sites. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations derived from other available water data.	All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water discharge volumes. All priority water facilities (accounting for approximately 70% of the overall volume) are required to have continuous inline monitoring as part of the implementation of the water stewardship program. Hence, the majority of water discharge data is sourced from continuous water metering. For the remaining facilities, data is mainly sourced from monthly water bills. All sites excluding recent acquisitions with a water usage above 100 m3 per day report total discharge volumes.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	76-99	Continuously	Water discharges by destination are reported in a water tracking system at a site level and aggregated at the corporate level. At the site-level, water discharges are monitored more frequently, ranging from inline flow meters for large water users to monthly totals for smaller sites. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data.	All sites (i.e., our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water discharge volumes by source. All priority water facilities are required to have continuous inline monitoring as part of the implementation of the water stewardship program; together, they account for more than 70% of the total volumes of discharge. Hence, the majority of water discharge data by destination is sourced from continuous water metering. For the remaining facilities, data is mainly sourced from monthly water bills. For very small sites that are immaterial water users, this responsibility is limited to monitoring total water discharge volume.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	76-99	Monthly	Water discharges are reported in a water tracking system at the site level and aggregated at the corporate level. At the site-level, water discharges are monitored more frequently, ranging from inline flow meters for large water users to monthly totals for smaller sites. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations derived from other available water data.	All sites (i.e., our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water discharge volumes for direct and indirect discharges. For all sites, the treatment method applied by the facility is captured through the deployment of the EHS policy and Global Water Requirement and differentiates between biological and physical/chemical treatment. Sites are required to report the water discharge by treatment method in the water tracking system on a monthly basis. For very small sites that are immaterial water users, this responsibility is limited to monitoring total water discharge volume.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	76-99	Monthly	Water discharge quality is monitored at the site level in accordance with legal requirements. Water discharge quality is reported in a water tracking system monthly at the corporate level for priority sites operating in areas that face water quality challenges. Data may be sourced from onsite monitoring, test, permits or other sources.	Unless otherwise required by regulation, detailed water discharge tracking is required at sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) based on water withdrawal volume and water stress criteria. Sites are required to report the water discharge quality by standard effluents in the water tracking system on a monthly basis.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	76-99	Monthly	Emissions to water are monitored at the site level per legal requirements. Priority facilities identified to have water quality as shared water challenge are required to report the emissions to water for relevant pollutants in the water tracking system monthly. Most sites focus on Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorous and Organic Matter, reported as Chemical Oxygen Demand. Onsite inline monitoring and sampling are used, integrated into operating systems or detailed in Standard Operating Procedures.	Emissions in water discharged is monitored for all facilities (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) as per legal requirements. Priority facilities that are identified to have water quality as shared water challenge are required to report the emissions to water for relevant pollutants in the water tracking system on a monthly basis.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharge quality – temperature	76-99	Continuously	Temperature is monitored at the site level per legal requirements. For direct discharges, water temperature is monitored at all relevant facilities. This applies to facilities relying on large water volumes for cooling, like zero-contact cooling, and those that discharge water at elevated temperatures. Onsite inline monitoring and sampling are used, integrated into operating systems or detailed in Standard Operating Procedures for monitoring onsite and documenting in daily reports.	Coverage applies to sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) where water discharge quality - temperature is relevant (76-99% of total facilities), namely facilities relying on large volumes of water for cooling purposes, like zero-contact cooling and facilities that might discharge process water at elevated temperatures.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Monthly	Water consumption is reported in a water tracking system at the site level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data. For small sites that are immaterial water users, the water consumption is estimated based on reported intake and discharge volumes.	All sites (i.e., our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water consumption volumes. All priority water facilities account for more than 70% of the total volumes of consumption. For small sites that are immaterial water users, the water consumption is estimated based on reported intake and discharge volumes.
Water recycled/reused	51-75	Monthly	Water recycled/reused is reported in a water tracking system at the site level and aggregated at the corporate level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data. Additionally, site level monitoring exists as part of water management practices, benchmarking, KPI's and regulatory requirements.	Coverage applies to sites (i.e., our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) where water recycle/reuse is relevant, namely as part of water management practices, benchmarking, KPI's and regulatory requirements (51-75% of total facilities). Small sites that are immaterial water users are exempt from this requirement.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	76-99	Other, please specify (At minimum every three years)	Per Cargill Global Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Requirements, for all employees under Cargill's direct control, control measures are identified and monitored to ensure access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene at an appropriate level of standard. All sites are required to review and audit their performance against the Global EHS requirements at least every three years based on risk assessments.	Per Cargill Global EHS Requirement, all facilities (i.e., our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to monitor access to WASH services, the frequency of monitoring depends on the type of water supply. Information on the frequency of monitoring is aggregated at a global level because it is integrated into Global EHS requirements and standard procedures. Small sites that are immaterial water users are exempt from this requirement.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	322657	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	The facilities with the largest water use are the salt production facilities that rely on ocean water as input material. The volumes that are withdrawn at the salt production are primarily influenced by changes in business activities associated with production capacity at those facilities. The second-largest category is facilities that rely on once-through cooling water. Once-through cooling is primarily driven by temperature and local weather conditions. Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in more than 55 countries. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption from year to year.
Total discharges	228707	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	The difference with previous year is primarily driven by business activity in our salt processing facilities. One of our salt processing plants experienced very heavy rainfall that resulted in increased levels of water in the holding ponds. As a result, additional volumes were discharged. The next main contribution is from changes in methodology. Additional guidance was provided on reporting of once through cooling, and additional monitoring was installed that has resulted in more accurate measurement and monitoring of large volumes, like in once-through cooling. Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in more than 55 countries. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption from year-to-year. Future changes in volume will primarily be driven by acquisitions and divestitures and changes in business activity of our salt processing plants and the sites using Once-Through Cooling and is not expected to vary significantly.
Total consumption	93950	Much lower	Other, please specify (Change in accounting methodology)	About the same	Other, please specify (Over 50% of consumption is from salt facilities using evaporation ponds. We expect no major operational changes and volumes not to vary greatly as we focus on reducing consumption in water-stressed regions accounting for a fraction of consumption.)	The total consumption is based on the aggregation of local measurements and calculations of consumption at individual sites. The method varies per business, based on the specific characteristics of the consumptive use. In our salt business, the aggregated monthly data are summed because of significant water-holding reservoirs that are discharged during certain months. This results in an imbalance of the monthly data that is levelled out over the months. Some of our large processing plants are part of industrial complexes with shared utilities. Accounting for steam provided and condensate returns across facilities is contributing to a decrease in consumption.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Mergers and acquisitions	WRI Aqueduct	<p>Aqueduct Global Maps 3.0 Data was downloaded from https://www.wri.org/aqueduct/data. The shape file which includes baseline water stress by basin was spatially joined to a file containing the geolocations of all Cargill sites (full coverage). The results include a baseline water stress percent for all sites. A 40% threshold, meaning watersheds in which total annual withdrawals represent 40% or more of renewable supply, are deemed a priority due to severity of the water challenge. Cargill updated its reporting system to align with the water inventory accounting. The volume of water withdrawn in water stressed regions has decreased.</p> <p>We are implementing our water stewardship program at priority facilities, including all material water users in water stressed regions. The increased focus on water monitoring has led to a reduction in withdrawal. A large part of this total volume withdrawn in water stressed regions is driven by Once Through Cooling from facilities that are classified as water stressed according to the Aqueduct maps. These facilities are located next to a large river or rely on saltwater, and have little consumptive use; therefore, the future amount of water withdrawn in water stressed areas is expected to remain about the same but will also be influenced by acquisitions and divestitures. For example, an acquisition in China in a water-stressed region will add to our future water withdrawal in water-stressed regions.</p>

W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e

(W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e) For each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, do you know the proportion that is produced/sourced from areas with water stress?

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known	Please explain
Cocoa	Not applicable	Yes	We do not produce cocoa, only source. The proportion of this commodity sourced from water stress areas is known as we mapped our sourcing locations through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WRI Aqueduct Food tools (in the context of our enterprise-wide water target setting). These tools have the best available global data on water risks and provide catchment-specific water risk information for more than 16,000 HydroBASINS level 6 catchments globally. We have mapped our supply chain against three factors driving water stress: availability, quality and accessibility.
Maize/corn	Not applicable	Yes	We do not produce maize/corn, only source. The proportion of this commodity sourced from water stress areas is known as we mapped our sourcing locations through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WRI Aqueduct Food tools (in the context of our enterprise-wide water target setting). These tools have the best available global data on water risks and provide catchment-specific water risk information for more than 16,000 HydroBASINS level 6 catchments globally.
Palm oil	Yes	Yes	The proportion of this commodity produced and sourced from water stressed areas is known as we mapped our production and sourcing locations through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WRI Aqueduct Food tools (in the context of our enterprise-wide water target setting). The same approach was used for both produced and sourced palm oil. These tools have the best available global data on water risks and provide catchment-specific water risk information for more than 16,000 HydroBASINS level 6 catchments globally.
Soy	Not applicable	Yes	We do not produce soy, only source. The proportion of this commodity sourced from water stress areas is known as we mapped our sourcing locations through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WRI Aqueduct Food tools (in the context of our enterprise-wide water target setting). These tools have the best available global data on water risks and provide catchment-specific water risk information for more than 16,000 HydroBASINS level 6 catchments globally.
Cattle products	Not applicable	Yes	We do not produce cattle products, only source. For cattle products 99% of the water footprint is driven by feed ingredients. Therefore, we focused on mapping the feed ingredients to exposure to water stress. We know the proportion of sourced animal feed from water stress areas as we mapped the sourcing locations through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WRI Aqueduct Food tools (in the context of our enterprise-wide water target setting). These tools have the best available global data on water risks and provide catchment-specific water risk information for more than 16,000 HydroBASINS level 6 catchments globally.

W-FB1.2f/W-AC1.2f

(W-FB1.2f/W-AC1.2f) What proportion of the produced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a originate from areas with water stress?

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity produced in areas with water stress	Please explain
Palm oil	0%	<p>We have mapped our supply chain against different indicators for water stress: water depletion and excess nutrients. These indicators were used as they are identified as relevant and material contributors for our supply chain impact. The score selected for disclosure is the average of the percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients as only one row is available to complete a response. We also mapped our supply chain against undeveloped drinking water; however these data are primarily available at country level and are therefore not included in the scoring. The threshold for water depletion is a baseline water depletion of more than 25%, the threshold for excess nutrients is a value above the 75% percentile.</p> <p>The mapping is used to set our supply chain targets. For any footprint in an area that is facing water stress we have determined the desired change based on the threshold for water stress and the current level. The sum of these watershed targets is our public commitment to restore 600 billion liters of water and reduce 5000 MT of pollutants and described in detail in the WRI practice note (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach World Resources Institute (wri.org)).</p> <p>Palm oil is produced by Cargill in Indonesia. The baseline water depletion according to the aqueduct food dataset and the excess nutrients, according to the IMAGE GNM model are below the thresholds for water stress for both depletion and excess nutrients for the areas we originate from. The future trends are expected to stay the same as most of the region relies on rain fed agriculture. This future trend assessment is based off of WRI Aqueduct Future Water stress projections, comparing change from baseline is near normal in the regions where we produce palm oil in Indonesia.</p>

(W-FB1.2g/W-AC1.2g) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a originate from areas with water stress?

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Maize/corn	11-25	<p>We have mapped our supply chain against three different indicators for water stress: water depletion and, excess nutrients. These indicators were used as they are identified as relevant and material contributors for our supply chain impact. The value selected for disclosure is the average of the percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients as only one row is available to complete a response. We also mapped our supply chain against undeveloped drinking water; however these data are primarily available at country level and are therefore not included in the scoring. The threshold for water depletion is a baseline water depletion of more than 25%, the threshold for excess nutrients is a value above the 75% percentile.</p> <p>The mapping is used to set our supply chain targets. For any footprint in an area that is facing water stress we have determined the desired change based on the threshold for water stress and the current level. The sum of these watershed targets is our public commitment to restore 600 billion liters of water and reduce 5000 MT of pollutants and described in detail in the WRI practice note (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach World Resources Institute (wri.org)).</p> <p>Corn is originated from areas facing water depletion for ~13% of our supply chain, ~ 35% of our corn supply chain faces concerns related to excess nutrients (the disclosure score selected is the average percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients). The % selected in column 2 for disclosure is the average of the percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients. We expect water stress to increase due to climate change. Future scenarios project an increased level of water stress. Concerns related to excess nutrients may shift geographically as better datasets become available to map water quality concerns.</p>
Soy	11-25	<p>We have mapped our supply chain against three different indicators for water stress: water depletion and, excess nutrients. These indicators were used as they are identified as relevant and material contributors for our supply chain impact. The value selected for disclosure is the average of the percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients as only one row is available to complete a response. We also mapped our supply chain against undeveloped drinking water; however, these data are primarily available at country level and are therefore not included in the scoring. The thresholds for water depletion is a baseline water depletion of more than 25%, the threshold for excess nutrients is a value above the 75% percentile (the disclosure score selected is the average percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients).</p> <p>The mapping is used to set our supply chain targets. For any footprint in an area that is facing water stress, we have determined the desired change based on the threshold for water stress and the current level. The sum of these watershed targets is our public commitment to restore 600 billion liters of water and reduce 5000 MT of pollutants and described in detail in the WRI practice note (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach World Resources Institute (wri.org)).</p> <p>Soy is originated from areas facing water depletion for ~3% of our supply chain, 29% of our soy supply chain faces concerns related to excess nutrients. The % selected in column 2 for disclosure is the average of the percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients. We expect water stress to increase due to climate change. Future scenarios project increased level of water stress. Concerns related to excess nutrients may shift geographically as better datasets become available to map water quality concerns.</p>
Cocoa	Less than 1%	<p>We have mapped our supply chain against three different indicators for water stress: water depletion and, excess nutrients. These indicators were used as they are identified as relevant and material contributors for our supply chain impact. The value selected for disclosure is the average of the percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients as only one row is available to complete a response. We also mapped our supply chain against undeveloped drinking water; however these data are primarily available at country level and are therefore not included in the scoring. The threshold for water depletion is a baseline water depletion of more than 25%, the threshold for excess nutrients is a value above the 75% percentile.</p> <p>The mapping is used to set our supply chain targets. For any footprint in an area that is facing water stress we have determined the desired change based on the threshold for water stress and the current level. The sum of these watershed targets is our public commitment to restore 600 billion liters of water and reduce 5000 MT of pollutants and described in detail in the WRI practice note (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach World Resources Institute (wri.org)).</p> <p>Cocoa is primarily originated from areas that rely on rain-fed agriculture and are not facing water depletion. Less than 1 % of our cocoa supply chain faces concerns related to excess nutrients (the disclosure score selected is the average percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients). We expect water stress to stay around the same level because of the current low levels of water depletion and excess nutrients.</p>
Cattle products	26-50	<p>We mapped our supply chain against different water stress indicators: water depletion and excess nutrients. These indicators were used as they are identified as relevant and material contributors for our supply chain impact. The value selected for disclosure is the average of the percent mapped against water depletion and excess nutrients, as only one row is available to complete a response. We also mapped our supply chain against undeveloped drinking water; however, data is available only at the country level and are not included in the scoring. Baseline threshold for water depletion of more than 25% and excess nutrient threshold above the 75% percentile (disclosure score selected is the average percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients).</p> <p>The mapping is used to set our supply chain targets. For any footprint in an area facing water stress, we determined the desired change based on the threshold for water stress and the current level. The sum of these watershed targets is our public commitment to restore 600b liters of water and reduce 5000 MT of pollutants as described in detail in the WRI practice note (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach World Resources Institute (wri.org)).</p> <p>For cattle products 99% of the water footprint is driven by feed ingredients. Therefore, we focused on mapping the feed ingredients to exposure to water stress. Ingredients originating in areas facing water depletion are ~46% of our supply chain, ~ 24% of our cattle products; the primary ingredient, corn, is facing concerns related to excess nutrients (this % differs from the % above for maize/corn as we only consider corn used for animal feed). The % in column 2 for disclosure is the average of the percent mapped against water depletion and excess nutrients. We expect increased water stress in the future due to climate change. Concerns related to excess nutrients may shift geographically as better datasets become available to map water quality concerns.</p> <p>Our sustainability strategy for our protein supply chain focuses on building resiliency and reducing our footprint. For example, through our BeefUp program, we partner with ranchers to implement sustainable grazing practices like rotational grazing to restore grassland and improve soil health, contributing to improved water recharge, reduced run-off and water resiliency. We also focus on regenerative agriculture in our ingredient supply chain.</p>
Palm oil	0%	<p>We have mapped our supply chain against three different indicators for water stress: water depletion and excess nutrients. These indicators were used as they are identified as relevant and material contributors for our supply chain impact. The value selected for disclosure is the average of the percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients as only one row is available to complete a response. We also mapped our supply chain against undeveloped drinking water; however, these data are primarily available at country level and are therefore not included in the scoring. The threshold for water depletion is a baseline water depletion of more than 25%, the threshold for excess nutrients is a value above the 75% percentile (the disclosure score selected is the average percentage of the mapping against water depletion and excess nutrients).</p> <p>The mapping is used to set our supply chain targets. For any footprint in an area that is facing water stress we have determined the desired change based on the threshold for water stress and the current level. The sum of these watershed targets is our public commitment to restore 600 billion liters of water and reduce 5000 MT of pollutants and described in detail in the WRI practice note (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach World Resources Institute (wri.org)).</p> <p>Palm oil is primarily originated from areas that rely on rain fed agriculture and are not facing water depletion according to the aqueduct food dataset and the excess nutrients, according to the IMAGE GNM model are below the thresholds for water stress for both depletion and excess nutrients for the areas we originate from. The future trends are expected to stay the same as most of the region relies on rain fed agriculture.</p>

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	110500	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>The availability of water is critical for operations. Most of the facilities that rely on direct fresh surface water are located in regions with abundant water resources. In some cases, alternative sources might not be available, or only available at higher cost. The volumes are reported as part of our water inventory requirements and to help each location understand its impact in the local context.</p> <p>Due to the diversity of operations and locations we expect generally stable water withdraws, discharges, and consumption from year to year. Most of the withdrawal of surface water volume is discharged in the watershed after treatment and is withdrawn in areas that are not facing water stress. These volumes fluctuate but on average stay about the same. The primary reduction in withdrawal is caused by a reduction in production capacity at one of our locations in Belgium.</p>
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	69071	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Cargill's water strategy focuses on driving change based on where it is needed most and where we can drive positive change. Cargill's use of brackish water and seawater is not facing depletion. The volumes are reported as part of our water inventory requirements and to help each location understand its impact in the local context.</p> <p>The withdrawal of seawater is primarily driven by our salt production facilities that rely on seawater for salt production. The amount withdrawn depends on the holding capacity in the ponds and is influenced by the amount of rainfall.</p>
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	52373	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Cargill facilities rely on renewable groundwater as they use shallow wells. Only a few sites rely solely on direct withdrawal from ground water. The availability of water is critical for operations and in some cases alternative sources might not be available, or only available at higher cost. Monitoring of groundwater availability is integrated into our water risk assessment.</p> <p>Our use of groundwater has remained the same. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdraws, discharges, and consumption from year to year. Most of the withdrawal volume from renewable groundwater consist of zero-contact water. These volumes fluctuate but on average stay about the same.</p>
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Cargill does not source groundwater from non-renewable sources, i.e., water from sources with a negligible rate of natural recharge (more than 50 years), instead Cargill sources groundwater from aquifers that can replenish through rainfall and hydrologic connectivity to surface water sources.
Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	2491	Much higher	Change in accounting methodology	We track produced/entrained water to facilitate sites tracking these volumes to close their water balance. Our corn processing facilities track water entering the process through raw material. The tracking of water in raw materials entering our facilities has improved as result of the implementation of the water stewardship program and the requirement to close the water balance. At a Cargill-level, this volume is not material for our overall water usage and impact on water resources. Future produced/entrained water is expected to be about the same, although we may see minor changes.
Third party sources	Relevant	88222	About the same	Change in accounting methodology	<p>Cargill facilities require a secure and reliable water source with consistent good quality to assure food safety standards. Municipal water supply is often used for food processing steps. Due to the diversity of operations and locations we see some changes in water sources that are used and some sites use different sources depending on the quality standard required for the specific process step, thus combining city water with e.g., fresh surface water.</p> <p>We have advanced the implementation of our water stewardship program. As a result, all priority facilities are required to have a closed water balance. As a result, we have more accurate monitoring of water volumes that as part of shared facilities that are reported under indirect intake. These flows include steam provided, or condensate returned. As a result, the water withdrawn is reported more consistently. Overall, we see about the same levels of water supply from third party sources.</p>

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	135344	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Direct discharge is relevant due to the regulatory requirements that are associated with discharge to surface water. Also, it is important to understand the discharge volumes by destination to understand the environmental impact. Most of the volume is associated with zero contact water, which has the same composition as the withdrawal and only a change in temperature.</p> <p>Due to the increased focus on water consumption, we see an increase in the discharge volumes being reported and increased understanding of the site footprint in the local watershed context.</p>
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	24179	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>A number of our facilities are located close to the sea. The discharge volumes to saltwater are important to understand the site footprint in the local context and have an accurate calculation of the consumptive use of a facility. A recent update was made to the reporting scheme to aggregate the data at the global level.</p> <p>The difference with previous year is primarily driven by business activity in our salt processing facilities. Also, one of our salt processing plants experienced very heavy rainfall that resulted in increased levels of water in the holding ponds. As a result, additional volumes were discharged.</p>
Groundwater	Relevant	9679	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>This volume is tracked to ensure that we understand the impact of the facility on groundwater and can calculate the consumptive use of the facility. For example, our Tropical Palm facilities in Indonesia discharge to land to keep the water available in the local watershed.</p> <p>Cargill updated our reporting system to align with the water inventory accounting. As a result, water discharge is reported more consistently. Additionally, one of Cargill's protein facilities increased production in CY22 compared to CY21, which had a noticeable increase in water discharge as a result.</p>
Third-party destinations	Relevant	59504	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	<p>Many of our facilities discharge to an external wastewater treatment plant, (e.g. municipal treatment works, POTW). Most of our facilities are small water users, where discharge to an external wastewater treatment is the preferred option. In the case of larger facilities external treatment is often combined with internal pre-treatment. Collaboration and alignment are important to optimize both our internal treatment and the external wastewater treatment steps.</p> <p>Increased focus on closing the water balance has resulted in more accurate reporting. Due to the implementation of the water stewardship program, we see increased levels of monitoring, resulting in more accurate and consistent reporting of discharges, including more accurate discharge to third-party destinations.</p>

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	74747	Lower	Change in accounting methodology	31-40	Cargill's Global Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) requirements for water ensure that Cargill facilities that discharge process wastewater adhere to applicable permit and regulatory requirements under Federal, State/Provincial, and/or Local wastewater discharge regulations. Cargill's EHS audits review compliance programs at a minimum every three years and more often if water risk exposure has been identified. The audit includes performance against Federal, State/Provincial, and/or Local regulatory compliance and overall governance of the water compliance systems requirements. For example, in the state of Iowa, Cargill operates several facilities that have a State-issued NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit and that are subject to these regulations.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Due to the nature of our business, our wastewater streams often include nutrients. In the design of the wastewater treatment plants, we optimize for both nutrient removal and removal for organic matter; therefore, we do not differentiate between tertiary treatment and secondary treatment. Additionally, we are currently not aggregating if volumes have pre-treatment before discharge to a third-party. As we plan to combine EHS datasets on treatment methods with reported discharge volumes in the coming year, the % primary treatment and secondary treatment is expected to shift.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Due to the nature of our business, our wastewater streams often include nutrients. In the design of the wastewater treatment plants, we optimize for both nutrient removal and removal for organic matter; therefore, we do not differentiate between tertiary treatment and primary treatment. Additionally, we are currently not aggregating if volumes have pre-treatment before discharge to a third-party. As we plan to combine EHS datasets on treatment methods with reported discharge volumes in the coming year, the % primary treatment and secondary treatment is expected to shift.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	94455	Much higher	Change in accounting methodology	1-10	A significant volume of our total water uses is once-through cooling. These large volumes of water are not in contact with product and are discharged to the same source at the water was withdrawn from. Environmental impact studies have been conducted to ensure that the volumes have no adverse effect on water quality. Outside of the once-through cooling, we have no untreated discharge directly to the environment. This is part of our Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Water requirements and water commitments to eliminate all discharge to the natural environment without treatment. Cargill's Global EHS requirements for water ensures that Cargill meets or exceeds applicable national, state, and local water-related laws and regulations; this includes discharge to the natural environment without treatment. For example, Cargill operates several facilities in the State of Iowa and is subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Regulatory and Permitting requirements. Our internal EHS audits review compliance programs at a minimum every three years and more often if water risk exposure has been identified. The audit includes performance against regulatory compliance and overall governance of the water compliance systems requirements.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	59504	Much higher	Change in accounting methodology	61-70	As part of our updated water strategy, we focus on shared water challenges and our contribution to these challenges. In the case of sites operating in regions that face water quality challenges, sites are required to monitor their monthly pollutant loads after final discharge. Cargill's wastewater treatment streams often contain easily degradable organic matter that is an essential component for the optimized treatment and nutrient removal of a wastewater treatment plant. For example, in Bergen op Zoom, Netherlands, we align with the receiving municipal treatment plant on the actual load, as well as the ratio of organic matter to other nutrients and suspended solids to optimize the treatment for all stakeholders. We are currently not aggregating if volumes have pre-treatment before discharge to a third-party. Therefore % primary treatment and secondary treatment is expected to shift as we plan to combine EHS datasets on treatment methods with reported discharge volumes in the coming year.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not Applicable, no other form of treatment.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	458	Nitrates	<Not Applicable>	We aggregate the total discharged load to receiving water bodies for priority facilities that have identified water quality as the shared water challenge for the watershed where they operate. Cargill monitors the discharge leaving the facilities and calculated the final load based on treatment levels by third-party treatment if applicable for the specific facility. Other pollutants and pollutants that are from facilities that are not priority for water quality are monitored at the site level, per legal requirements. These pollutants are not aggregated at the global level and therefore are not included in the reported number.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	1650000000	322657	511378.956600973	About the Same. Shifts in the portfolio might influence the overall balance; for example, our salt business is the largest water user due to the ocean water intake for salt production. We expect an improvement in water efficiency in water-stressed regions; however, the amount of water withdrawn in water-stressed regions is small compared to the ocean water intake. We have used our FY22 revenue as the denominator as FY23 results have not been released as of the CDP deadline.

W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3

(W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3) Do you collect/calculate water intensity for each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a?

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Cocoa	Not applicable	Yes	We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain. We have used the Water Footprint Network dataset and applied the footprints at watershed level to calculate the water intensity.
Maize/corn	Not applicable	Yes	We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain. We have used the Water Footprint Network dataset and applied the footprints at watershed level to calculate the water intensity.
Palm oil	Yes	Yes	We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain. We have used the Water Footprint Network dataset and applied the footprints at watershed level.
Soy	Not applicable	Yes	We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain. We have used the Water Footprint Network dataset and applied the footprints at watershed level to calculate the water intensity.
Cattle products	Not applicable	No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	For cattle products, the water intensity is primarily driven by the water footprint of the feed ingredients. We have mapped the feed ingredients and have used the Water Footprint Network dataset and applied the footprints at watershed level to calculate the water intensity. The feed ingredients account for more than 95% of the supply chain's blue water footprint.

W-FB1.3a/W-AC1.3a

(W-FB1.3a/W-AC1.3a) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities identified in W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3 that you produce.

Agricultural commodity

Palm oil

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.2

Numerator: water aspect

Freshwater consumption

Denominator

Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain at a watershed level, (hydrobasin6). This is done based by using gridded data and aggregating these data at watershed level, based on the weighted distribution of our origination footprint. This is described in detail in the practice note published by WRI (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach | World Resources Institute (wri.org)): WRI converted each crop's blue water footprint by catchment into Cargill's blue water footprint. We multiplied the amount sourced by Cargill for each crop by the crop blue water footprint. Then, the crop blue water footprints for each watershed were summed to estimate Cargill's total blue water footprint per watershed. The result is a Cargill specific water intensity, based on best available data for water consumption from irrigation, also known as the blue water footprint. Our water intensity calculation focuses on freshwater consumption from irrigation. Nearly all palm oil in our supply chain is from rain fed agriculture; therefore, the water intensity is very low. We expect the freshwater consumption to stay at the same level as most of the palm oil supply is rain-fed and not facing water depletion.

Cargill set materiality thresholds for each water challenge to ensure it can effectively drive change. These materiality thresholds are based on Cargill's footprint, or contribution to the shared water challenge, and Cargill's sourcing volume compared with the total production volume of a crop in a specific watershed. The thresholds enabled Cargill to concentrate its efforts and resources on the highest-priority locations. For this reason, since the water intensity of palm oil is very low, reduction of water intensity in the palm supply chain is not a primary area focus.

W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b

(W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities identified in W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3 that you source.

Agricultural commodities

Maize/corn

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

184

Numerator: Water aspect

Freshwater consumption

Denominator

Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain at a watershed level (hydrobasin6). This is done based by using gridded data and aggregating these data at watershed level based on the weighted distribution of our origination footprint. This is described in detail in the practice note published by WRI (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach | World Resources Institute (wri.org)): WRI converted each crop's blue water footprint

by catchment into Cargill's blue water footprint. We multiplied the amount sourced by Cargill for each crop by the crop blue water footprint. Then, the crop blue water footprints for each watershed were summed to estimate Cargill's total blue water footprint per watershed. The result is a Cargill specific water intensity based on the best available data for water consumption from irrigation, also known as the blue water footprint. Cargill set materiality thresholds for each water challenge to ensure it can effectively drive change. These materiality thresholds are based on Cargill's footprint, or contribution to the shared water challenge, and Cargill's sourcing volume compared with the total production volume of a crop in a specific watershed. The thresholds enabled Cargill to concentrate its efforts and resources on the highest-priority locations.

Cargill has assessed anticipated future trends for maize sourcing locations, for example in the United States, all watersheds are expected to maintain current status. This data is based on WRI's Aqueduct 2015 future projections dataset. Water is a complex global issue that requires a local approach. Water challenges and issues vary across the regions where we operate and source raw materials. We regularly review our sourcing regions to understand water challenges and issues.

Agricultural commodities

Palm oil

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.2

Numerator: Water aspect

Freshwater consumption

Denominator

Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain at a watershed level, (hydrobasin6). This is done based by using gridded data and aggregating these data at watershed level, based on the weighted distribution of our origination footprint. This is described in detail in the practice note published by WRI (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach | World Resources Institute (wri.org)): WRI converted each crop's blue water footprint by catchment into Cargill's blue water footprint. We multiplied the amount sourced by Cargill for each crop by the crop blue water footprint. Then, the crop blue water footprints for each watershed were summed to estimate Cargill's total blue water footprint per watershed. The result is a Cargill specific water intensity based on the best available data for water consumption from irrigation, also known as the blue water footprint. Our water intensity calculation focuses on freshwater consumption from irrigation. Nearly all palm oil in our supply chain is from rain fed agriculture; therefore, the water intensity is very low. We expect the freshwater consumption to stay at the same level as most of the palm oil supply is rain-fed and not facing water depletion.

Cargill set materiality thresholds for each water challenge to ensure it can effectively drive change. These materiality thresholds are based on Cargill's footprint, or contribution to the shared water challenge, and Cargill's sourcing volume compared with the total production volume of a crop in a specific watershed. The thresholds enabled Cargill to concentrate its efforts and resources on the highest-priority locations. For this reason, since the water intensity of palm oil is very low, reduction of water intensity in the palm supply chain is not a primary area focus.

Agricultural commodities

Soy

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

88

Numerator: Water aspect

Freshwater consumption

Denominator

Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain at a watershed level, (hydrobasin6). This is done based by using gridded data and aggregating these data at watershed level, based on the weighted distribution of our origination footprint. This is described in detail in the practice note published by WRI (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach | World Resources Institute (wri.org)): WRI converted each crop's blue water footprint by catchment into Cargill's blue water footprint. We multiplied the amount sourced by Cargill for each crop by the crop blue water footprint. Then, the crop blue water footprints for each watershed were summed to estimate Cargill's total blue water footprint per watershed. The result is a Cargill specific water intensity, based on best available data for water consumption from irrigation, also known as the blue water footprint. Cargill set materiality thresholds for each water challenge to ensure it can effectively drive change. These materiality thresholds are based on Cargill's footprint, or contribution to the shared water challenge, and Cargill's sourcing volume compared with the total production volume of a crop in a specific watershed. The thresholds enabled Cargill to concentrate its efforts and resources on the highest-priority locations.

Cargill has assessed anticipated future trends for soybean sourcing locations, for example in the United States, 15% of watersheds are expected to have increases in water stress while the remaining 85% are expected to maintain current status. This data is based on WRI's Aqueduct 2015 future projections dataset. Water is a complex global issue that requires a local approach. Water challenges and issues vary across the regions where we operate and source raw materials. We regularly review our sourcing regions to understand water challenges and issues.

Agricultural commodities

Cocoa

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

13

Numerator: Water aspect

Freshwater consumption

Denominator

Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain at a watershed level, (hydrobasin6). This is done based by using gridded data and aggregating these data at watershed level, based on the weighted distribution of our origination footprint. This is described in detail in the practice note published by WRI. (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach | World Resources Institute (wri.org)): WRI converted each crop's blue water footprint by catchment into Cargill's blue water footprint. We multiplied the amount sourced by Cargill for each crop by the crop blue water footprint. Then, the crop blue water footprints for each watershed were summed to estimate Cargill's total blue water footprint per watershed. The result is a Cargill specific water intensity, based on the best available data for water consumption from irrigation, also known as the blue water footprint. Cargill set materiality thresholds for each water challenge to ensure it can effectively drive change. These materiality thresholds are based on Cargill's footprint, or contribution to the shared water challenge, and Cargill's sourcing volume compared with the total production volume of a crop in a specific watershed. The thresholds enabled Cargill to concentrate its efforts and resources on the highest-priority locations. We expect the freshwater consumption to stay at the same level as most of the cocoa supply is rain-fed and not facing water depletion. Therefore, the reduction of water intensity in the cocoa supply chain is not a primary area of focus.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation	Please select	Cargill considers product-level revenue data to be confidential.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

- Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
- Supplier dependence on water
- Supplier impacts on water availability
- Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

8000

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

1-25

Please explain

Our supply chain consists of thousands of individual farmers and many different cooperatives, as well as 3rd party suppliers of commodities. We have assessed our supply chain on water security using the WRI Aqueduct tools to identify priority regions where we face water stress and can drive change. We have defined substantive impact on water security based on our water footprint in the watershed and ability to drive change based on the share of the total agricultural commodities produced in the watershed. The threshold for collective blue water footprint in a specific Hydrobasin6 is 1,500,000 m3. For Water quality we have set the threshold for the Nitrogen associated footprint in the Hydrobasin6 at 5000 MT of N-eq. These suppliers do not have a substantive impact on water security as individual suppliers; however, these thresholds are used to inform substantive impact because they collectively have a substantive impact in the local watershed.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, suppliers have to meet water-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

Unknown

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Water-related requirements are addressed in the Supplier Code of Conduct. Cargill stakeholders can access the Ethics Open Line on www.Cargill.com to raise concerns, including any concerns about complying with the water-related requirements.

Water-related requirement

Reducing total water withdrawal volumes

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

Unknown

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Water-related requirements are addressed in the Supplier Code of Conduct. Cargill stakeholders can access the Ethics Open Line on www.Cargill.com to raise concerns, including any concerns about complying with the water-related requirements.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

Less than 1%

Rationale for your engagement

Shifting from surface irrigation to drip irrigation can result in a reduction of water withdrawal of 30-50%. Enabling this technology for farmers allows them to become less dependent on scarce water resources.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The impact of the engagement is measured through progress towards our supply chain water targets to restore 600 billion liters of water and restore 5000 MT of pollutants in water-stressed regions.

Comment

The impact of the engagement will be tracked to monitoring the water withdrawal of the farmers engaged in the program.

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (We assess water related risk based on water quality and water depletion based on context. We update our analysis leveraging the latest datasets and our updated supply chain origination information.)

% of suppliers by number

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

Less than 1%

Rationale for your engagement

It is critical to understand the exposure to water-related risk in our supply chain in order to deploy our strategy to achieve a positive impact in the supply chain. Therefore, Cargill, together with the WRI, had set enterprise-wide contextual water targets that reflect water challenges in priority locations across the value chain. To do this, we first started collecting data on water dependency throughout our value chain. Besides our own operations, the agricultural crop supply chain was identified as the most impactful section on water resources and hence, where also the biggest change could be realized. By using supplier information at a variety of geographic scales, the sourcing volume from each HydroBASINS could be estimated to assess water-related risks and to prioritize locations to solve shared water challenges. Based on the analysis results, we set the following water targets to restore 600 billion liters of water and restore 5000 MT of pollutants in water-stressed regions by 2030.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The impact of the engagement is measured through progress towards our supply chain water targets to restore 600 billion liters of water and restore 5000 MT of pollutants in water-stressed regions. These targets were set based on the conducted water-risk assessment to balance Cargill's impact on shared water challenges. To measure our progress towards achieving these targets, we monitor the benefits of each implementation project by direct measurement where possible or by leveraging global datasets to quantify the impact from shifting practices. Our progress as of 2022 is more than 5 billion liters restored and 394 MT of nitrogen-equivalent water pollutant reduced.

Comment

Type of engagement

Incentivization

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (We incentivize farmers to improve soil health as part of our RegenConnect program.)

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

Less than 1%

Rationale for your engagement

Increased soil health results in increased water holding capacity, and thus contributes to resiliency and reduces the dependency on irrigation and scarce water resources.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The impact of the engagement is measured through the increased water holding capacity, in accordance with Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting, water capture method.

Comment

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Other, please specify (Non-profit organization, Ducks Unlimited, focused on conserving wetland and grassland habitats.)

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage stakeholders to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Rationale for your engagement

Cargill has set ambitious, context-based targets for priority watersheds in regions in our agricultural supply chain. Our commitment is to restore 600b liters of water and reduce 5m kg of pollutants in priority watersheds. We have used global models to map more than 80% of our agricultural supply chain to understand our origination regions, the water challenges and our footprint and focus our efforts. We know that water challenges vary by region, so we're prioritizing action where it's needed most across our supply chain, operations, and the communities where we operate and source from, based on the local water challenge and our ability to effect change. To achieve our targets, we will drive change by connecting with farmers and producers to pursue identified opportunities to address shared water challenges in the local context.

Through its partnership with Cargill, Ducks Unlimited (DU) have continued to advance several projects that will improve a broad range of Great Lakes wetlands and enhance water quality for residents and wildlife habit for birds, fish and mammals in our shared communities of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. To date DU has delivered impacted over 19,000 acres. Their progress surpasses the proposed goal. These projects have also resulted in increased water storage (over 19,000Megaliters(MI)) and reduced nutrient (over 480,000 kg. of nitrogen, and over 40,000 kg. of phosphorus).

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The success of this engagement is measured by the progress towards restoring 6,000 acres of Great Lakes Playa wetlands and uplands by 2025. The beneficial outcomes of this engagement are a decrease in water stress and enhanced water quality through natural filtration of harmful nutrients. The DU projects have resulted in increased water storage of over 19,000 Megaliters and reduced nutrient loading (over 480,000 kg. of nitrogen, and over 40,000 kg. of phosphorus). This outcome is aligned with our target 1 to reduce 5000 MT of water pollutants in priority regions in our supply chain. We express our target in Metric Tonnes of Nitrogen or Nitrogen Equivalents.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

Côte d'Ivoire	Sassandra - Davo
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Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Reputation & markets	Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services
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Primary impact

Constraint to growth

Description of impact

Reliable access to clean, safe water and sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are essential for communities to thrive. While access to water and sanitation is improving globally, poor water availability and quality still threaten communities globally - including in our supply chains and communities where we operate – where access to safe drinking water is a local challenge.

Our global ambition is to achieve enable a water positive impact in our operations, supply chains, and communities by 2030, including efforts to provide access to clean drinking water. In 2021 and continuing in 2022, Cargill launched Cargill Currents, a partnership with the Global Water Challenge (GWC). This community water initiative was developed to address water challenges faced by local communities in priority regions. We are proactively working within our supply chain to address growth constraints by developing resiliency through water access programs to maintain sustainable growth in the region and continue to serve our customers.

The Global Water Challenge is designed to build community resilience, promote economic development and deliver multiple socio-economic and sustainability co-benefits beyond water access, including improved farmer livelihoods, community health, women's empowerment, and climate change resilience. The financial impact – concerning the cost required to manage the program– Cargill does not consider substantive, as it presents 0.002% of our total Adjusted Operating Earnings (AOE).

Primary response

Engage with NGOs/special interest groups

Total financial impact

125000

Description of response

Cargill worked with our partner GWC to implement our WASH programming in Cote D'Ivoire. The specific project will provide families within 5 high-need cocoa farming communities with reliable access to drinking water. The project will construct 5 solar pumps and support community WASH committees in water point management, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The project will also empower women by promoting leadership opportunities and increasing participation in WASH decision making. The estimated cost for this infrastructure and training is \$125,000.

The Global Water Challenge is designed to build community resilience, promote economic development and deliver multiple socio-economic and sustainability co-benefits beyond just water access, including improved farmer livelihoods, improved community health, women's empowerment and climate change resilience. By strengthening communities in Cote d'Ivoire through safe water access we support our cocoa supply chain.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Fines, but none that are considered as significant	Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in more than 55 countries. Cargill continues to improve global environmental compliance requirements and associated monitoring and investigations. Our goal is to cause zero harm and adhere to our guiding principle to obey the law. No fine issued in 2022 met the threshold requirements to be considered significant.

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

12

Total value of fines

87020

% of total facilities/operations associated

1.24

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Higher

Comment

Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in more than 55 countries. Cargill continues to improve global environmental compliance requirements and associated monitoring and investigations. Our goal is to cause zero harm and adhere to our guiding principle of obeying the law.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	As part of our water target-setting process, we have done a materiality assessment of key contributors to water quality using SBTN GCA 2020 to conduct a water resources dependency and impact assessment (this included all physical product flows from majority-owned and operated manufacturing, processing facilities, and all business activities in the value chain, excluding financial risk and management services). Agricultural production can result in nutrient pollution from runoff and fertilizer leaching. For example, water quality may be impaired if the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus in the receiving water bodies is too high. Cargill and WRI focused the water quality assessment on nutrient pollution, specifically from nitrogen. Based on the materiality assessment (assessment categories were aligned with Corporate Value Chain [Scope 3] Accounting and Reporting Standard, where possible [WRI & WBCSD 2011]), we included water quality in the supply chain and operations. Nitrogen, which often goes hand-in-hand with phosphorus, was selected as the pollutant of concern to represent risk of water quality impacts like eutrophication; mapping the Global Environment–Global Nutrient Model (IMAGE-GNM) with Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 8 level from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Soil and Water Assessment Tool to understand the total nutrient loading output. Nitrogen values were aggregated to the HydroBASINS level 6 scale to find the sum of total nitrogen loading per watershed.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

As part of the work we did with WRI to develop our water policy and targets, we identified nutrient pollution from runoff and leaching of fertilizers and pollutant category with potential impact. Excess nutrients can lead to eutrophication and can cause hypoxic conditions in receiving water bodies. Also, high levels of nutrients can result in algae blooms that can cause toxic components to accumulate in freshwater sources that communities rely on for drinking water. Furthermore, leaching of nutrients can contribute to increased level of nitrates in groundwater. Increased levels of nitrates are reported to contribute to adverse health effects.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Other, please specify (Cargill engages with suppliers and invests in scaling the implementation of regenerative agriculture in our agricultural supply chain.)

Please explain

Cargill has set a target of enabling the reduction of 5000MT of pollutants, measured as Nitrogen or Nitrogen Equivalents in our supply chain. Cargill engages with suppliers and invests in scaling the implementation of regenerative agriculture in our agricultural supply chain. Regenerative agricultural practices, like cover crops and conservation tillage result in improved soil health and reduced run-off. A reduction in run-off reduces the amount of excess nutrients ending in receiving water bodies. Also, we engage with farmers and growers in our supply chain on nutrient management. For example, through implementation of the 4R nutrient management, we avoid excess nutrients.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level

Comment

Water stress dataset from WRI Aqueduct 3 are applied with a 40% threshold, meaning watersheds in which total annual withdrawals represent 40% or more of renewable supply are deemed a priority due to severity of the water challenge Hofste, R., S. Kuzma, S. Walker, E.H. Sutanudjaja, et. al. 2019. "Aqueduct 3.0: Updated Decision-Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators." Technical Note. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at: <https://www.wri.org/publication/aqueduct-30>.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Other, please specify (OECD (2017), Water Risk Hotspots for Agriculture, Beusen, A.H.W., et al. 2015, White et al., 2015))

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

Our water risk assessment for our supply chain is an integral part of our water strategy and target setting. WRI and Cargill jointly developed an approach to setting enterprise water targets that strived to balance scientific rigor and pragmatism.

- Cargill and WRI prioritized two sections of Cargill's global value chain: the upstream agricultural crop supply chain and direct operations. Cargill's agricultural supply chain, as well as our direct operations, were identified as the most essential given the impact and dependency on water resources and ability to drive change in these sections of the value chain.

- WRI and Cargill assessed risks most important to Cargill's business, people, and agriculture: water availability, water quality, and access to water. Using WRI's Aqueduct suite of tools, we assessed global indicators for these water risks for each catchment in which Cargill operates or from which Cargill sources agricultural crops.

- In response to factors such as data availability and direct control, Cargill set a combination of outcome- and process-oriented targets for each of its priority catchments and facilities. A globally applicable threshold for desired conditions was set for each water challenge and compared to current conditions to calculate the change required at a catchment scale. Then, for each priority watershed, this percentage change required was multiplied by the relevant footprint to quantify each Cargill- and catchment-specific

target.

The detailed methodology is described in the practice note published by WRI: Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach | World Resources Institute (wri.org).

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	<p>To set contextual enterprise-wide water targets, we performed a materiality assessment of business activities from majority-owned and operated manufacturing and processing facilities and business activities along the value chain to prioritize value chain sections, considering impact on water resources and dependency. Based on the outcomes of the materiality assessment, which indicated agricultural footprints (effects of water on other value chain sections were deemed low compared to crops) and Cargill's ability to drive change in its direct operations, the decision was made to focus on crops and direct operations.</p> <p>We conducted a materiality assessment on water dependency, impact on water resources and risk, including business activities within direct operations and value chain, using WRI tools.</p> <p>We worked with WRI to map our locations and agricultural supplying regions through the WRI Aqueduct and Aqueduct Food tools to assess water risks and we use the risk classification indicated by these WRI. These tools provide global, catchment-specific water risk information for over 16,000 HydroBASINS level 6 catchments. We also rely on OECD's Water Risk Hotspots for Agriculture study; the global scale provides insight into water risk hotspots, impacts of water risk inaction and mitigation plans.</p>	<p>We assess risks most important to Cargill's business, people and agriculture: water availability, water quality, and access to water. We include scenario analysis that include customer concerns for product supply, employee and community access to WASH and human health, changes in regulations, utility water capacity and NGO and community concerns around surrounding water bodies and ecosystems (such as water availability and quality).</p> <p>As agricultural commodities are central to our business, in our prioritization we place particular consideration to the impact of a local water context on our key commodities such as corn, soy, cattle, canola and sunflower oil.</p>	<p>We performed a full materiality assessment to identify water risks, including our entire value chain from suppliers and our operations to end customers.</p> <p>For the water risk assessments in our operations we include scenario analysis with customer concerns for product supply, employee and community WASH and human health access, changes in regulations, utility water capacity, NGO and community concerns around surrounding water bodies and ecosystems (like water availability and quality).</p> <p>We use the risk assessment and prioritization for supply chains as part of our strategy and enterprise-wide contextual water targets. In priority regions we work with local stakeholders (e.g. NGOs, regulators and partners in our supply chains) to understand and identify possible water risk reduction initiatives at a local level. Depending on the local conditions, this includes added studies into local hydrology, landscape assessment of ecosystems and/or regulatory assessments for upcoming regulations. Ownership of this refinement lies with the local teams that are empowered to identify solutions that align with the local conditions in the watershed (e.g. stakeholder conflicts between improving farmer livelihood through increased water efficiency and sustainable water use at a watershed level requires new pathways to enable scalable solutions to achieve sustainable water resources).</p> <p>Investors are considered as they (partially) determine available funds for implementing water-related project.</p>	<p>Based on the water-related risks identified, we established enterprise-wide contextual water targets, as well as implementation strategies to achieve these targets. For these implementation strategies, we engage with local partners and teams to understand and decide on what can be done in their local contexts.</p>

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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 gets 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. Our threshold for determining risk level is as follows: Low: < 0.04% of projected Adjusted Operating Earnings (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.

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). A substantive impact would be those rated Important / Significant / Critical.

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 to 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.

Our definition and metrics apply to our operations, supply chain and communities.

An example of potential substantive impact is the situation where the external wastewater treatment capacity that treats industrial wastewater is limited, due to our contribution. This can cause disruptions due to restrictions in discharge. Where there are limited other operating facilities in the same geography this could lead to a situation where customers are affected. Another example would be the reputational and brand risk associated with sourcing in specific geographies, including water-stressed regions, that could affect our brand. Through the geographic diversification of our operations and sourcing regions, we prevent impact in most of the regions where we operate.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>Why risk exposure is not considered substantive: Cargill is a geographically and operationally diverse company operating in more than 55 countries across numerous agricultural supply chains. Due to our size and revenues, individual sites exposed to water-related risks are not likely to pose a substantive financial or strategic risk to the company as a whole.</p> <p>We screen for water risk using the Aqueduct water risk assessment, followed with a site water risk assessment for sites with material water use. 214 sites with material water use have been identified. The sites with water risk exposure assess both likelihood, impact and risk mitigation actions in place for risk driver related to water. The risk assessment are completed at least every 3 years, in accordance with our global water policy.</p> <p>For example, our protein processing plant in Thailand faces seasonal water scarcity that can result in additional cost for water supply to keep operations running. Cargill is implementing its water stewardship program in response at this location, aligned to our corporate water strategy. Even though the cost is material at a local level, these increased costs associated with the alternative water supply don't reach the threshold for a substantive impact for Cargill, defined as at least 0.2% of projected AOE.</p>

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>Why risk exposure is not considered substantive: Cargill is a geographically and operationally diverse company operating in more than 55 countries across numerous agricultural supply chains. Due to our size and revenues, individual sites exposed to water-related risks are not likely to pose a substantive financial or strategic risk to the company as a whole.</p> <p>We have mapped our supply and screened all main agricultural materials against water depletion, excess nutrients and limited access to safe drinking water at a HydroBoasin6 level. Origination regions that have exposure to any of these global water challenges where we have a material footprint are included in our target setting.</p> <p>The value chain risk assessment shows that we have exposure to water depletion in our supply chain, however our calculations show that the potential impact does not meet the threshold for substantive financial or strategic impact. We based our calculations on the value at risk and a likelihood for the risk to materialize, based on the level of depletion in the watershed. For example, our risk analysis in the supply chain has led to identifying priority Mexico as a priority region, while this risk does not fit our definition of substantive impact defined as at least 0.2% of projected AOE, we have set targets to improve water availability. We have committed to enable the restoration of 600 billion litres across water-stressed regions, including Mexico.</p>

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

A cornerstone of Cargill's sustainability strategy is to be a connector of the food system. Cargill has the ability to deliver holistic solutions that drive impact at-scale. Water is an essential ingredient for the food system. With on average 70% of the global withdrawal being used in agriculture, the positive water impact that we achieve in priority regions (we defined priority regions as the Baseline Water Stress [ratio of withdrawal to supply] was equal to or greater than 40 percent), which include our upstream agricultural crop production and direct operations across the global supply chain, is an opportunity to address critical shared water challenges in these regions.

Our regenerative agriculture strategy provides a portfolio of options and programs that allows Cargill to meet farmers where they are and develop solutions that provide foundational economic and environmental benefits to their operations. The improvement in soil health improves the water-holding capacity of the soil. Our regenerative agriculture strategy incentivizes farmers to increase their resilience. Due to the increased water-holding capacity we see a reduction in water run-off, and reduced need for irrigation, thus reducing the demand for scarce water resources.

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 per 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.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2600000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). Cargill purchases the carbon insets generated through SWOF in the state of Iowa. Farmers receive an average of \$34 an acre for adopting regenerative agriculture practices that include planting cover crops, reducing tillage, and optimizing nutrient management. The result is improved soil health, increased water retention, and reduced water run-off improving water resource efficiency. Additionally, 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. \$2,600,000 is an estimation using the average payment/acre multiplied by the number of acres enrolled in the SWOF program.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>Cargill's water stewardship approach, published on our website (see Attachment 1), focuses on improving water availability, access, and quality in supply chains and regions where we can drive positive change, including 2030 goals and activities across operations and communities.</p> <p>Our Water Resources webpage describes our leadership role in driving positive change within the value chain (i.e. Improving WASH accessibility by addressing shared challenges in watershed health). This action is driven through our 2030 goals, managing our operations, supply chain, and communities, going beyond regulatory requirements:</p> <p>(a) Within our operations, we implemented global requirements for water, addressing our commitment to WASH access, compliance and reporting of water usage, impact and risk. By 2025, water stewardship will be implemented at all priority facilities (specified by water stress and use). Each priority facility has set site-specific targets for water efficiency (i.e., reduce withdrawals and/or consumption), yield-loss reduction through wastewater, and monitoring water use and discharge to understand impact within our operations. (b) Cargill is committed to working with farmers and partners to advance sustainable agriculture to improve soil health, water resiliency and quality. These practices have environmental linkages and align with our sustainability goals by reducing GHG emissions and increasing farmer livelihoods. We partner with conservation organizations to protect habitats, preserve water quality, and protect biodiversity in our supply chains. By 2030, we commit to enabling the restoration of 600 billion liters of water and the reduction of 5,000 metric tons of pollutants in water-stressed regions in our supply chains. (c) Access to clean and safe water is essential for communities to thrive. By 2030, we will enable improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation for 500,000 people in priority communities, in line with UN SDG 6. Cargill is a signatory of the CEO Water Mandate and a member of the Water Resilience Coalition; both UN Global Compact initiatives mobilize business leaders on SDGs & WASH. Our strategy aligns with the six core focus areas in the CEO Water Mandate.</p> <p>Additionally, we co-authored a practice note with WRI on our water policy targets and commitments (see Attachment 2). We have committed to improving water quality and reducing pollutants in water-stressed areas but have yet to set a goal to decrease hazardous substances.</p> <p>Cargill - Enabling a water positive impact in our operations, supply chains and communities.pdf developing-enterprise-water-targets-local-contexts-cargills-approach.pdf Cargill_ESG2022_all.pdf</p>

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board Chair	<p>The CEO and CSO assess and approve water targets and monitors progress against those targets. The Board Chair and CEO regularly (twice per year) update the Board of Directors on progress against ESG targets, including the company's water targets.</p> <p>The CEO, Board Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer received support from the company's Executive Team and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors to publish the company's ESG Scorecard, which provides an update on progress on the company's key ESG goals, including our operations and supply chain water goals.</p> <p>In Calendar Year 2022, the roles of CEO and Chairman of the Board were held by the same individual. On January 1, 2023, a leadership transition resulted in the previous CEO stepping into the role of Executive Chair, and the COO became the new President and CEO of Cargill. The current President and CEO is also a member of the Board of Directors.</p>

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Reviewing and guiding strategy	<p>The CEO and Chairman of the board approves water targets and monitors progress against those targets, as well as provides oversight and guidance related to the mechanisms selected.</p> <p>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, and the COO became the new President and CEO of Cargill. The President and CEO is also a member of the Board of Directors.</p>

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-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 leaders 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 water.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Setting water-related corporate targets
 Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
 Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
 Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO is the highest-ranking management level position with responsibility for water. The CEO and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) partner to assess and monitor water risks, opportunities, impacts, and progress against water goals. The CSO serves as Senior Corporate Vice President leading our sustainability, communications and corporate responsibility functions, and reporting to the CEO; both regularly provide updates to the board on our water strategy and progress against water targets. Cargill's CEO and CSO oversee progress of our sustainability goals and water targets, including engaging with Executive Team-members to plan and appropriate resources for water initiatives, risks, and opportunities. In Calendar Year 2022, one individual held the CEO and Chairman of the Board. Cargill's CEO became the Executive Chair of the board on 1/1/2023, and the COO took over as the new President and CEO. The President and CEO is a member of the Board of Directors.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other committee, please specify (ESG Committee)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
 Setting water-related corporate targets
 Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

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 of water targets. The ESG Committee ensures that systems are in place to monitor and address ESG Risk and opportunities, including water-related risks.

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

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Cargill's strategic direction brings Cargill together around a common set of goals to advance both our purpose and performance in an integrated and balanced way. The quarterly integrated performance scorecard includes progress toward water commitments.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Progress on select ESG targets is used to determine executive compensation. In addition, all executive leaders have unique and specific sustainability goals and objectives related to their business and/or functional responsibility, and a portion of their compensation is tied to the progress made against those targets.
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team	Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Implementation of water-related community project Supply chain engagement	Clean water is essential for people and agriculture. With about 70% of annual freshwater used to produce the food we eat; the public and private sector must partner to produce more food sustainably to meet the demands of a growing global population. Our global water ambition is to enable a water positive impact across our operations, supply chains, and communities by 2030. We define a water positive impact as effectively improving watershed health by addressing the shared water challenges of availability, quality, and access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), using an approach that is informed by our footprint and the severity of local water challenges. Explain the rationale for the incentive and the choice of indicator to measure performance. The water targets are included on internal scorecard which brings Cargill together around a common set of goals to advance both our purpose and performance in an integrated and balanced way. Cargill continues to make progress towards our water targets, and our teams will continue to work within our operations, supply chains, and communities we operate in to achieve our goals.	Cargill's strategic direction brings Cargill together around a common set of goals to advance both our purpose and performance in an integrated and balanced way. The quarterly integrated performance scorecard includes specific indicators related to progress toward our water targets. Progress targets are established for each quarter of the fiscal year that each supply chain is expected to meet as a threshold and report against. Progress against the KPIs is measured using a variety of software tools and collected by data and analytics teams who then report progress to business leaders, the CSO and ultimately the CEO.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Cargill's strategy prioritizes sustainability and climate action, and we are committed to advancing water stewardship in our operations and broader agricultural supply chain. Cargill's Government Relations aligns its legislative agenda with business strategy and sustainability priorities. Government Relations team members update executives on ESG and water legislation while collaborating with Corporate Sustainability to develop and advocate for water policy. Finally, the Head of Government Relations reports to the General Counsel on the Executive Team and works with other leaders to ensure consistent ESG advocacy in a complex global policy landscape.

If an inconsistency is found, leaders from relevant areas are engaged to assess and create a proper action plan. For example, for a current ESG policy proposal, Cargill advocated for a 'smart mix' of measures by the EU that would help holistically tackle the negative impacts on forests associated with the production of forest risk commodities rather than just ensuring clean supply chains. We emphasized the need for dialogue and cooperation between producing and consumer countries, with measures tailored to the realities of different supply chains like palm, soy, and cocoa. We recommended a tailored commodity approach to conserve forests, offering our supply chain expertise and knowledge to improve protection measures. Cargill would follow a similar approach if there were an inconsistency with a proposed water policy.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

Cargill_ESG2022_all.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>Consumptive water use, pollution, and safe drinking water access are integrated into Cargill's long-term strategic business plan. Additionally, Cargill's strategy is underpinned by the role of technology, digitalization, and R&D to evolve the food and agricultural industries and change how we feed the world's growing population while protecting the planet.</p> <p>Water is a priority focus area in the company's strategic plan, which the company must address to ensure long-term success. To this end, Cargill aims to achieve a water-positive impact by 2030 through global water targets for operations, supply chains, and communities. These targets are: *In our operations: Implement water stewardship practices at 72 priority facilities by 2025. *In our supply chains: Enable the restoration of 600 billion liters of water and the reduction of 5,000 metric tons of pollutants in water-stressed regions by 2030; *In our communities: Enable improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation, reaching 500,000 people in priority communities by 2030. We continue to build on our role as connector in the value chain and deliver holistic solutions that positively impact communities and the planet. This materializes in the need to deliver a positive water impact, reduce our footprint and adapt to planetary limits. To assess and prioritize action where we can have the most impact, we include current and future water stress projections into 2040.</p>
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>Sustainability is a top priority for Cargill's 2025 business strategy, with a long-term focus on context-based water targets. These targets address water use, consumption, pollution and access to safe drinking water, among other issues. To achieve our global ambition of enabling a water positive impact across our operations, supply chains and communities by 2030. These targets are: *In our operations: Implement water stewardship practices at 72 priority facilities by 2025. *In our supply chains: Enable the restoration of 600 billion liters of water and the reduction of 5,000 metric tons of pollutants in water-stressed regions by 2030; *In our communities: Enable improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation, reaching 500,000 people in priority communities by 2030. We continue to build on our role as connector in the value chain and deliver holistic solutions that positively impact communities and the planet. This materializes in the need to deliver a positive water impact, reduce our footprint and adapt to planetary limits. We analyzed water stress projections up to 2040 to prioritize high-impact actions.</p> <p>Our network of sustainability practitioners is engaged globally, regionally, and locally. Local working groups integrate sustainability strategies with programs such as our North American 10 million acres regenerative agriculture goal and our BeefUp Sustainability initiative, which aims to reduce emissions from our North American beef supply chain by 30% by 2030.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>Cargill operations exposed to water stress may integrate water-related issues into financial planning to ensure appropriate funding for site operations. To assess and prioritize action and focus on where we can have the most impact, we include both current water stress as well as future water stress projections into 2040.</p> <p>Additionally, 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 provides a spectrum of services encompassing technical service, applications, development, research, intellectual asset management, and scientific and regulatory affairs; these teams look in our operations into technologies that reduce the amount of evaporation and improve water efficiency in our products, and consider financial objectives in related decisions.</p> <p>For our supply chain targets, we have developed an impact tracking systems that includes both near term and 2030 outlook of forecasted positive impact. The tracking system includes financial planning and monitoring of project management.</p>

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

Please explain

Cargill has a consistent level of investment in water-related capital and operating expenditures each year. Investments in CAPEX include primary water treatment systems and wastewater treatment plants. Expenditures for OPEX include utility bills and testing required for operating permits.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We continue to incorporate scenario analysis in the review and execution of our strategy. For example, we assess future scenarios for changes in water stress and depletion to understand how that will impact crops that are currently rain-fed at an ongoing basis. Also, we train internal stakeholders on the use of future scenarios in tools like Aqueduct Food.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	In our scenario analysis we review aqueduct water stress projections. The description of the stress projections as provided by the World Resources Institute states that the Aqueduct Water Stress Projections include indicators of change in water supply, water demand, water stress, and seasonal variability, projected for the coming decades under scenarios of climate and economic growth. The projections for water demand, supply and water stress are calculated for two climate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) and two shared socioeconomic pathways, SSP2 and SSP3.	Our water policy states we prioritize action based on shared water challenges in the local context. Effects of climate change materialize through changing weather patterns that can cause water stress which is unfavorable for Cargill, as we are highly reliant on agricultural practices. In assessing where to prioritize action and empowering the teams to identify programs that build water resiliency, we include both current water stress levels as well as future projects in the assessment for identifying meaningful water projects that deliver on our ambition to enable water positive impact in operations, supply chains and communities by 2030.	Our strategy has been influenced by scenario analysis and the future projections of water stress in that we updated the analysis for identifying priority regions. For example, in origination regions in Europe we see an increase in water stress projected for origination regions like France and Poland. As a result, we expanded the original list of priority watersheds to include broader priority regions to adapt to climate change and empower teams to build strategies focused on building water resiliency and climate adaptation. This has materialized in the expansion of regenerative agriculture programs that build water resilience through improved soil health and increased water-holding capacity in Europe. We currently focus on these priority regions to deliver a water positive impact by 2030.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Cargill's global water ambition is to enable a water positive impact in our operations, supply chains and communities by establishing water balances, benchmark unit operations, and site risk assessments to address water challenges locally. We are exploring further actions to advance water-related environmental benefits at scale by incentivizing and financing solutions that enable farmers and ranchers to become more resilient, such as increased adoption of regenerative agriculture practices and the implementation of highly efficient irrigation technology.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable >	Other, please specify (Reliable methods to quantify impact in a consistent way that align with customers expectation and awareness is lacking.)	We mapped our agricultural supply chain data and calculated the impact of these agricultural commodities. The effect of a crop depends on the local context; a crop with a similar footprint grown in a water-stressed region has a different environmental impact. This is why we prioritize action where it's needed most across our supply chain, operations, and the communities we operate and source from, based on the local water challenges. Cargill is actively contributing to aligning terminology and methods to quantify the impact consistently related to positive water impact, which is currently lacking. We will continue to investigate how terminology and methodologies apply to agricultural supply chains and will align and classify accordingly.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Not applicable

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water pollution

Target coverage

Basin level

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Reduction in pollutant load)

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2020

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

5000

Reporting year figure

318

% of target achieved relative to base year

6.36

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

Our target is to reduce 5000 MT of water pollutants in priority regions of our supply chain; this is expressed in MT of N or N Equivalents. The target is set based on the mapping of our supply chain against shared water challenges, availability, quality and access to WASH. We assessed how nutrients from agriculture affect water quality and

evaluated changes in targeted areas of the basin. We set a water pollution target based on our impact and the basin context, using 2020 supply chain and available data for all watersheds facing quality challenges. The target applies to water stressed regions with shared water quality challenges. WRI has published the approach in a practice note and a map of identified priority regions is available at cargill.com. The target is set because water is critical to securing our supply chain. Aligned with SDG 6, we recognize that water challenges have multiple aspects including water quality. We focus where we have the most impact. Agriculture contributes to excess nutrients, and we aim to be a sustainable agricultural partner that drives impact at scale.

By the end of 2022, we have 8 qualifying projects. A project qualifies as contributing to our targets to reduce pollutants in water-stressed regions and enables positive water impact if shared challenges related to water quality have been identified and documented.

We use global and local datasets to assess water challenges. We use the McDowell dataset to assess water quality challenges per SBTi's guidance. We partner with consultants and NGOs to quantify and review impact methodologies. A project qualifies if it benefits water quality in a HydroBasin5 watershed identified as a priority. We use established models like SWAT and NTT-APEX for water quality impact calculations when data is available. With limited data, we rely on baseline footprints multiplied by relative changes using models like RUSLE and CurveNumber. Aligning to Water Quality Benefit Accounting once published.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Basin level

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Volume of water restored)

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2020

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

600000000000

Reporting year figure

7100000000

% of target achieved relative to base year

1.18333333333333

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

We aim to enable the restoration of 600 billion liters of water in priority regions, using Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA). We've mapped our supply chain against key water challenges and access to WASH to set this target. Specifically, we assessed our water footprint against the challenge of water depletion and evaluated the desired changes in the basin context where our footprint overlaps with this challenge. Our water restoration targets are determined based on our footprint multiplied by the desired change in the basin context for watersheds facing shared water challenges. The targets apply to water stressed regions where we originate. WRI published a practice note and a priority region map is available on cargill.com. The target is set because water is critical to securing our supply chain and prioritize areas we can impact water challenges, including availability, aligning with SDG 6. Agriculture significantly contributes to water consumption; as a major agricultural company we aim to be a sustainable partner and drive impact at scale.

In 2022, we had 8 projects contributing to our goals of restoring water in stressed regions and achieving positive water impact. Projects must address shared water challenges to qualify. We use global and local data to assess shared water challenges. We use expert consultants and NGO partners to quantify and review methodologies for impact quantification. A qualifying project must have a volumetric water benefit in the HydroBasin5 and a priority watershed.

We follow the widely accepted VWBA and impact calculation models like SWAT and NTT-APEX if data are available and in scope of the project. We use VWBA methods to measure volumetric water benefits, such as the CurveNumber and Volume captured method, to track changes in our supply chain, such as reduced runoff and increased water holding capacity. We align with updated VWBA 2.0 and draft guidance available during quantification.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Basin level

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Priority watersheds with improved access to water)

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2020

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

72

Reporting year figure

7

% of target achieved relative to base year

9.72222222222222

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

We have continued the collaborations for access to safe drinking water in the priority water regions of Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia and reached new communities to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene and build community resilience. The progress listed is for calendar year data boundary of January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. We announced these targets in June 2020 and began collecting data at that time. As part of the strategy review and updated guidance on WASH accounting, we have decided to change the metric we use for accounting impact from priority watersheds to the number of beneficiaries. This is reflected in the updated language we use to describe our target.

W9. Verification**W9.1****(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?**

Yes

W9.1a**(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?**

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	Volume of water restored, pollutants reduced	Other, please specify (Volumetric water benefit accounting)	We verify the methodologies that have been applied to calculate the reported progress on positive water impact. More specifically, we work with Limnotech and Bluerisk to review the use of volumetric water benefit accounting methods for all different categories of interventions.

W10. Plastics**W10.1****(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?**

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	

W10.2**(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?**

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Cargill's procurement department is aware of changing packaging material legislation, which may include assessments within our value chain.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Product use phase	Regulatory	Upcoming PFAS regulations will cause Cargill to make changes to our packaging materials to reduce and or eliminate PFAS.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	No – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Cargill has a Sustainable Packaging Strategy that extends beyond plastics, which will include other forms of packaging.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	Yes	Cargill's bioindustrial business manufactures plasticizers used in various applications. https://www.cargill.com/bioindustrial/plasticizers
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Cargill's bioindustrial business manufactures plasticizers used in various applications. https://www.cargill.com/bioindustrial/plasticizers
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold		None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Data on sold product is considered confidential
Plastic packaging used		None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Data on sold product is considered confidential

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Data on sold product is considered confidential
Plastic packaging used	None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Data on sold product is considered confidential

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-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.

Reference Water section of our 2022 ESG Report for more details on Cargill_ESG2022_all.pdf

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	165000000000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	No, this is confidential data	

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products 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 indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms