

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Cargill’s 155,000 employees across 70 countries work relentlessly to achieve our purpose of nourishing the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way. Every day, we connect farmers with markets, customers with ingredients, and people and animals with the food they need to thrive. We combine over 155 years of experience with new technologies and insights to serve as a trusted partner for food, agriculture, financial and industrial customers in more than 125 countries. Side-by-side, we are building a stronger, sustainable future for agriculture.

Cargill’s businesses are organized around four major segments:

- Agriculture: Cargill buys, processes and distributes grain, oilseeds and other commodities to makers of food and animal nutrition products. Cargill also provides crop and livestock producers with products and services.
- Food: Cargill provides food and beverage manufacturers, foodservice companies and retailers with high-quality ingredients, meat and poultry products, and health-promoting ingredients and ingredient systems.
- Financial: Cargill provides its agricultural, food, financial and energy customers around the world with risk management and financial solutions.
- Industrial: Cargill serves industrial users of energy, salt, starch and steel products. We also develop and market sustainable products made from agricultural feedstocks.

Reporting Boundary Note: Cargill has set the following reporting threshold for determining if a facility is considered material for reporting: locations that emits less than 600 MT of CO2e/year or a facility (warehouse or office) with less than 200 FTE. As a result, the number of countries mentioned above does not correspond with the number of countries listed in C0.3 or subsequent questions.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

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

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

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

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

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

Agricultural commodity

Cattle products

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

Agricultural commodity

Soy

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Corn)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

Agricultural commodity

Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Both

Please explain

Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Cargill considers % of revenue for different activities proprietary information

C0.8

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

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	i) How responsibility is related to climate issues: Members of the executive leadership team who are also on the board are actively involved in climate-related issues; particularly, the CEO/Chairman of the Board. The Board Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer regularly engage with the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors on progress against our ESG goals and priorities, including our Scope 1, 2 and 3 targets. ii) Examples of climate-related decisions: The CEO and Board Chair approved the publication of the company's ESG Scorecard, a performance tracking report on the company's corporate website. The Scorecard reports progress against the company's Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 climate goals. The Scorecard was also reviewed by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The CEO and Chairman of the Board reviews and guides our climate strategy, including setting targets and measuring progress against targets. The company has also introduced a process to assess ESG impacts of major capital investments. Our Board Chair supports broader committee or full board updates on climate issues on a regular (average quarterly) basis.

C1.1d

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

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

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

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

i) Description of the responsibilities of each position and/or committee with regard to the assessment and monitoring of climate-related issues

Overall responsibility for managing climate issues is centered at the company’s executive team level, led by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is also the Board Chair. The CEO partners with the Chief Sustainability Officer to understand climate risks, opportunities and impacts to guide the company’s overall business strategy and reporting.

Chief Sustainability Officer: The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for driving Cargill’s overall sustainability strategy, including climate, as well as monitoring progress against climate-related targets. The CSO works ensure executive level alignment and a coordinated cross-Cargill approach. This includes evaluating and approving corporate Scope 1,2, and 3 targets and engaging with other Executive Team-members to ensure action plans are in place to achieve those goals, and that appropriate response and resourcing for climate-related risks and opportunities. The CSO reports to the CEO/Chairman of the Board. Together, the CEO and CSO report to the board on a regular basis (on average, quarterly).

The CSO serves as Senior Corporate Vice President leading the company’s sustainability, corporate responsibility and corporate communications functions (together called the “Global Impact Team.”) At the level below the CSO, there is a Global Impact leadership team with specific leads designated for Environmental Sustainability, Social Sustainability, Data and Analytics, Corporate Responsibility, ESG Reporting and Portfolio Management, and Corporate Communications. There are also designated Finance and Human Resources leads. Each of these leads has specific and clearly articulated objectives for advancing the company’s climate strategy, targets and programs, whether that be through setting goals, developing and implementing climate strategy, supporting climate education through stakeholder engagement, or promoting climate action through nonprofit partnerships (among others). These leads work with sustainability practitioners across Cargill’s businesses and regions to deploy climate solutions and measure and report progress.

C1.3

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

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

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The Executive Team’s compensation is based on a set of financial and performance metrics, and then adjusted based on select ESG targets

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

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

C2.1b

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

Substantive Risk Definition

Climate risk is assessed using the same framework as other types of identified business risk using Cargill's risk rating framework. The below risk rating framework is aligned to our overall risk assessment criteria we use for audit and compliance issues that we escalate to senior leadership and ultimately the Board when necessary (eg, everything rated Important / Significant / Critical gets reported to the Audit Committee of the Board).

The financial impact calculations you see below are based on Cargill Adjusted Operating Earnings (AOE), as follows:

- Low: < 0.04% of projected AOE
- Moderate: 0.04% - 0.2% of projected AOE
- Important: 0.2% - 1% of projected AOE
- Significant: 1% - 3% of projected AOE
- Critical: >3% of projected AOE

i) Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact: 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.

ii) Quantifiable indicator(s) used to identify substantive change and thresholds: 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 Significant to Critical 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.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

i) Process used to determine if risks pose substantive impact: Cargill's corporate compliance is led by a board-level audit committee, an Executive Team committee, and a Global Ethics & Compliance Office (GECO) function. GECO coordinates and manages the compliance risk assessment process, which is deployed at a business group level. Part of this process is to classify risks based upon three criteria: risk likelihood, risk impact, and control effectiveness. In addition, Cargill also has an outward-looking process for analyzing issues as they relate to the interest of stakeholders. Stakeholders within Cargill, including our Chief Sustainability Officer and members of the Sustainability and EHS functions, stay apprised of climate-related risks and opportunities and in some cases, collaborates with other organizations with relevant expertise, to conduct assessments. The Chief Sustainability Officer ensures executive level alignment and a coordinated cross-Cargill approach, including evaluating risks and opportunities to ensure appropriate response and resourcing. Members of the Sustainability function then support development and implementation of strategies to respond, including those implemented in pursuit of targets created to address the identified risks. Sustainability has been identified as a key priority of Cargill's overall 2025 business strategy. ii) Physical risk case study: Cargill is aware that climate change poses physical risk to our assets and our ability to operate our business. In order to better understand these risks, we have begun assessing our physical risk exposure utilizing Climanomics, a third-party software tool. We have assessed risk at decadal scales through 2050 under two scenarios: RCP 8.5 (4 degree warming) and RCP 2.6 (2 degree warming). Based on the outcomes of the Climanomics assessment, we have prioritized the most at risk facilities and have begun working with the appropriate business units to build mitigation plans. Ultimately, those mitigation plans will be incorporated into existing risk management/business continuity processes. iii) Transitional risk case study: Cargill faces a variety of potential transitional risks associated with addressing climate change. In order to better understand these risks, we have begun implementing a transition risk evaluation process. As part of that process, we assessed transition risk within our protein business in Asia and Europe. One of the key transition risks identified was the potential for changing customer/consumer expectations for animal protein. As we assessed mitigation options for that risk, we identified several existing programs within the business that were mitigating much of that risk by design. The outcome was an acknowledgement that continued/increased investment in those programs is essential.

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: An example would be costs/risks associated with complying with the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme in the UK. Once a requirement is identified a local/national/international process is set up, compliance is monitored and reporting requirements are observed.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: The current consultation undertaken by the European Commission in relation to their Responsible Business Conduct and Due diligence requirements for businesses, is a good example of how Cargill tracks and responds to emerging regulation. We are also tracking potential carbon pricing regulations in the US and in China, where we have a significant Scope 1 footprint. Emerging policy and regulations are monitored by the global Government Relations team. Cargill often responds to new emerging regulation consultations by participating in a wide range of industry bodies and business associations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Cargill's strategy is underpinned by the role of technology, digitalization and R&D to evolve the food and agricultural industries and change the way we feed the world's growing population while also protecting the planet. Our global research and development team includes more than 1,500 research, development, applications, technical services and intellectual property specialists working in more than 200 locations. Together, they provide a spectrum of services encompassing technical service, applications, development, research, intellectual asset management, and scientific and regulatory affairs. Examples of new Cargill technologies include Satellite monitoring to track commodities to their point of origin and ensure they are being grown sustainably – especially for crops grown in hard-to-reach places, by networks of independent farmers and cooperatives, in areas that are vulnerable to deforestation. Through our partnership with the World Resources Institute, we have mapped 166 million hectares of land in our sourcing areas. We use Blockchain and radio-frequency identification (RFID) for greater traceability of animal protein, such as Cargill's product labelling effort that allows consumers to trace our Honeysuckle White turkeys from farm to table. One example of process innovation, includes research into development of cultured meat products and replacement of the omega-3 fatty acids in fish feed with oil made from sustainably grown canola.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: As part of normal business operations, Cargill is continually evaluating risk associated with regulation and our physical assets. Cargill Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) provides leadership and support for Cargill in environmental, occupational health and safety, process safety and risk management and vehicle safety areas on a global basis. ZERO harm is deeply tied to Cargill's approach to environmental responsibility and our commitment to our communities. We strive to achieve ZERO Harm through focus on: 1. compliance with environmental laws, 2. reduction of major environmental impacts, and 3. managing environmental risks. Six measures are reported quarterly, and there is a requirement to report any environmental incidents to the Corporate Environmental Health and Safety Reporting System, including government interactions. An example of legal risks could include spill/release incidents, or community complaints.
Market	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Climate-related risks in trading and market risks include commodity sourcing, funding, insurance, liquidity, pricing, product claims, trade and country regulations, changing consumer preferences etc. Climate-related risk management are integrated into the risk management process of the company.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Reputation risks include damage to brand equity, increase in legislation, risk to local license to operate, employee engagement, and recruiting talent. These risks are managed by teams within the businesses and specialist teams in the following disciplines: global communications, corporate responsibility and sustainable development, and government relations. Working closely with the business/local leaders, these teams set their business strategies annually to address the top priority issues that have the potential to impact the business, and that matter most to the interest of stakeholders. They report on progress quarterly against the overall business strategy.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Acute physical risks include extreme weather-related events that have the capacity to impact operations, markets, and communities. Early in 2019, weeks of flooding on large parts of the Midwest, wrecked communities and rendered farms inoperable. In addition, a near record number of tornadoes whipped through the region, after the wettest 12 months in the US since records began. In addition to managing the physical and safety risks posed to operations as mentioned previously, Cargill has a process for managing long-term response to disasters, working directly with local community organizations and Cargill Cares Councils to provide those affected with immediate support.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Food security is a complex issue affected by a wide range of chronic physical risks. Long-term natural factors, like flooding, drought, and warmer temperatures can reduce the amount of food produced, causing far-reaching effects. Therefore, the management of such issues is deeply embedded in Cargill's business, our purposes is to nourish the world in safe, responsible and sustainable way, our sustainability strategy is grounded in our purpose to nourish the world. We're committed to working with our partners around the world to improve their environmental impact and to supporting and empowering farmers, whose livelihoods are increasingly affected by the impacts of climate change. An example of exploring some of these long-term risks in partnership with governments and civil society, include the global food security simulator, Food Chain Reaction. The simulation uses scenarios set in the future in a world where population growth, rapid urbanization, extreme weather and political crises combine to threaten global food security. The simulation is designed to help high-level decision makers – representing nations, international institutions and the private sector - better understand the interdependencies within that system and the cascading effects of our decisions and actions. The simulation elevates awareness about these complex relationships.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Cargill has current and potential exposure to carbon pricing mechanisms due to the size of our operational footprint.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

55395220

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

110790440

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our efforts to reduce our GHG emissions will help mitigate the impact of a US carbon price. However, those investments are already being made in order to meet our GHG reduction commitments. Therefore, there is no incremental risk response cost

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Across industries, manufacturers are looking for smarter ways to formulate their products in order to improve performance and/or gain total cost efficiencies. Cargill believes that more sustainable, bio-based alternatives to fossil-based products and chemicals provide a range of benefits to these manufacturers as well as society—including reduced ecological risks, enhanced energy efficiency, fewer environmental emissions and less waste. Cargill is set to expand the production and use of bio-based products

that provide performance and sustainable benefits when compared to non-renewable alternatives. For example, in 2020, we committed \$150 million to construct a multi-waste-and residues-based biodiesel plant at our existing integrated oilseeds crush and Bioro biodiesel site in Belgium to produce renewable fuels and provide customers with more sustainable, responsible, and safe solutions. The site design began in 2021 and is planned for construction in 2023.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

While the development of these products is expected to increase revenues as customers look for sustainable solutions, Cargill considers specific financial metrics to be proprietary information.

Cost to realize opportunity

1180000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

i) Case study to realize the opportunity: Cargill created a dedicated global bio-industrial business group, operational in June 2018, to address the growing demand for these bio-based solutions. The bio-industrial group will draw on the whole Cargill portfolio of products and services to create solutions to help our customers increase performance, and lower costs – all in a responsible, more sustainable manner. For example, in the United States the nation's infrastructure poses a sustainability challenge because millions of miles of paved roads are surfaced in asphalt. Asphalt produces greenhouse gas emissions when applied and much of the American road system requires regular repairs in the form of new layers of asphalt. In response, to this challenge, Cargill developed its line of Anova™ Asphalt Solutions for modifying asphalt to enhance the performance and to extend the life, making it more environmentally friendly. The product line features a product called Anova Rejuvenator that uses modified vegetable oils and other bio-based agricultural components from Cargill's domestic resources to restore oxidized and cracked asphalt surfaces. Road crews can take existing asphalt, grind it up, add Rejuvenator, then lay it back down—in effect recycling up to 60% of road surfaces. In December 2021, Cargill announced our agreement with Croda to acquire the majority of its performance technologies and industrial chemicals business for EUR 915,000,000 (1.03bln USD) on a cash-free, debt-free basis. The investment would dramatically expand Cargill's bio-industrial footprint to better serve industrial manufacturers. ii) Cost calculation: As an example of costs associated with realizing this opportunity for products and services, we are providing the committed funds of \$150 million to construct a multi-waste-and residues-based biodiesel plant at our existing integrated oilseeds crush and Bioro biodiesel site in Belgium to produce renewable fuels and provide customers with more sustainable, responsible, and safe solutions.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Cargill has science-based targets covering our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. These targets are driving investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other low-carbon technologies. Specifically, Cargill Sugars, Starches and Sweeteners (CSST) is a large contributor to our overall operational emissions due to the consumption of energy to remove water during processing. The technologies used in our production processes also pose an opportunity to innovate and reduce the associated environmental impacts, while realizing cost savings.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

30000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figure of \$30,000,000 represents the potential 1-2% savings as a result of implementing ISO 50001 at all facilities, this estimate is based off success we have seen from CSST sites that have received ISO 50001 certification smart control system installations, electrification, and installation of combined heat & power.

Cost to realize opportunity

3000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

i) Case study to realize the opportunity: Multiple CSST sites have implemented ISO50001 energy management standards to understand where we use energy, regulate our performance, and establish processes to review and improve our performance. These standards help us to identify potential projects to reduce our impacts. These processes are supplemented by a \$40/mtCO2e shadow price of carbon when evaluating these capital expenditures. The internal shadow price of carbon is a mechanism for Cargill to assess the GHG impacts associated with a new capital expenditure in our operations and drive low-carbon and energy efficiency investments. In 2021, CSST sites implemented technologies to increase energy efficiency and aid in the transition to renewable energy. For example, by investing in a smart control system our technicians can run evaporators and dryers faster and pursuing electrification by replacing thermal vapor recompression with mechanical recompression allows us to replace fuel energy with renewable electricity. This project is expected to reduce approximately 4,000 mtCO2e annually. ii) Cost calculation: The example projects required approximately \$3,000,000 to implement; we expect a payback of 4-10 years.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

i) Case study to realize the opportunity: Cargill is committed to reducing its operational emissions by pursuing emissions-reducing technology and investing in renewable energy to power our operations or offset our emissions. For example we signed a corporate power purchasing agreement (CPPA) with Vattenfall in the Netherlands to buy 2.7 terawatt-hours from Vattenfall under a 10-year CPPA. As a result, the renewable energy generated from 13 of the wind farm's wind turbines will power more than 90% of Cargill's grid based electrical consumption in the Netherlands. This project represents 0.45% of our 10% reduction target for emissions reductions in our global operations. The project is under construction and will go into full commercial operation in 2023.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

While we do not have a formal transition plan that aligns with a 1.5 degree world, we are making decisions with a changing climate landscape in mind. We are diversifying our product portfolio, including growing our bio-industrial business, investing in alternative proteins, and expanding our biofuels business. We are also working to reduce our GHG footprint in both our operations and supply chain. Our actions are focused on accelerating actions and progress towards our existing science-based targets to reduce our carbon footprint in our operations and across our supply chains.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario was selected to test exposure to climate-related risk in a low-warming world, particularly transition risks. The primary quantitative metric we assessed is exposure to carbon prices under regulatory schemes. We also qualitatively assessed other transition risk such as shifting customer/consumer preferences.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario was selected to test exposure to climate-related risk in a much warmer world, particularly physical risks. We assessed the financial impacts of risks including sea-level rise, severe weather events, drought/water stress and excessive heat. Risk assessment was based primarily on asset value.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

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

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

We are currently using a combination of low-warming and high-warming scenario to better understand both transition and physical risk globally across Cargill’s operations. Under both scenarios, water availability is a potentially significant risk for both our operations and our supply chains. Under a high-warming scenario, extreme weather events and rising sea levels pose a potential risk to our ability to operate our global logistics network. Water risk in numerous geographies, including Thailand and Poland, is potentially significant under the high warming scenario. Under a low-warming scenario, transition risks play a bigger role in our risk profile. In particular, a price on carbon in the United States and changing customer/consumer demands, particularly in the US, Canada and Europe, will created both risk and opportunities for Cargill.

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	i) Description & time horizon: Cargill considers climate change both in how we reduce impacts during product development and how we innovate to develop products that reduce environmental impacts. For example, some of our key priorities are to reduce emissions, save water, and reduce waste in our operations; being in the business of agriculture, we work to ensure our products themselves are grown sustainably. Our position within the global food system provides both the opportunity and the responsibility to work at the intersection of sustainability, food security and nutrition to find practical and scalable solutions for our customers. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence to the business. We are seeing risks and opportunities (primarily transition-related) today and expect those to continue to increase. We are also assessing physical and transition risk through 2050, under low- and high-warming scenarios. ii) Most substantial business decisions to date: Cargill supports the production and use of bio-based products that provide performance and sustainable benefits when compared to non-renewable alternatives. Cargill created a dedicated global bio industrial business group, operational in June 2018. The creation of this group reflects our current and future investment to innovate products and services that address environmental impacts, including reducing emissions. For example, Cargill's Anova™ Asphalt Solutions is a biobased line of asphalt additives aimed at improving asphalt performance and lifespan; the rejuvenator line has the potential to reduce total lifecycle GHG emissions by 10%. Cargill established a dedicated team to focus on developing nature-based solutions to reduce emissions from both our own operations and our shared supply chains with our customers. Cargill now offers carbon offsets/insets and low-carbon fuels to help our customers store and remove carbon from their supply chains. This work focuses on regenerative agricultural practices that drive growth opportunity for our farm partners while also allowing us to build sustainable supply chains and meet our emissions reduction and water targets. Cargill will achieve this by providing farmers with agronomic training, risk management and financing services to help them sequester and monitor carbon savings.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	i) Description & time horizon: Cargill recognizes the necessity of reducing emissions and building resilience in our supply chain so we have adopted a Scope 3 target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in its global supply chains by 30% per ton of product by 2030. We are making progress toward meeting this goal by working with farmers on projects like improving soil health and reducing emissions across our North American beef global supply chains. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence on the business. ii) Most substantial business decisions to date: Cargill is building on the efficiency of the North American beef industry, which is already 35% more efficient from a GHG perspective than the global average, by establishing programs around grazing management, feed production and food waste reduction. The BeefUp Sustainability initiative aims to achieve a 30% GHG reduction per pound of product produced by 2030. Through the Ranch Systems & Viability Planning Network, Cargill is joining the World Wildlife Fund, the Walmart Foundation and McDonald's to connect and support ranchers with technical expertise, training and tools to help advance grazing practices that improve the health of the land. In 2021, Cargill launched Cargill RegenConnect™, a regenerative agriculture program in North America that pays farmers for positive climate outcomes driven by changes in production practices, including adoption of reduced- or no-till and planting of cover crops. Additionally, to help row-crop farmers implement practices with positive environmental benefits, Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). The carbon insets generated through SWOF in the state of Iowa are purchased by Cargill. Farmers receive \$25 to \$40 an acre for adopting practices like planting cover crops, reducing tillage and optimizing nutrient management. In 2021 Cargill supported the expansion of 81,473 acres of Iowa farmland in the SWOF program and sequestered 72,125 metric tons of CO2e. We aim to scale this up significantly and also seek opportunities to bring this type of program to other parts of the world.
Investment in R&D	Yes	i) Description & time horizon: Cargill's strategy is underpinned by the role of technology, digitalization and R&D to evolve the food and agricultural industries and change the way we feed the world's growing population while also protecting the planet. Our position within the global food system provides both the opportunity and the responsibility to work at the intersection of sustainability, food security and nutrition to find practical and scalable solutions, which requires continual investment in R&D. Our global research and development team includes more than 1,500 research, development, applications, technical services and intellectual property specialists working in more than 200 locations. Together, they provide a spectrum of services encompassing technical service, applications, development, research, intellectual asset management, and scientific and regulatory affairs. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence to the business. ii) Most substantial business decisions to date: In June 2018, Cargill created a dedicated global bio-industrial business group to address the growing demand for bio-based solutions. The creation of this group reflects our current and future investment to innovate products and services that address environmental impacts, including reducing emissions. In December 2021, Cargill announced our agreement with Croda to acquire the majority of its performance technologies and industrial chemicals business EUR 915,000,000 (1.03bn USD) on a cash-free, debt-free basis. The investment would dramatically expand Cargill's bio-industrial footprint to better serve industrial manufacturers.
Operations	Yes	i) Description & time horizon: Cargill has committed to reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our operations by 10% by 2025, against a 2017 baseline. Cargill's commitment is approved by science-based targets initiative aligned with a 2 degrees Celsius pathway and encompasses our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This translates to a reduction of about 1.25 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) annually as our business continues to grow (amount not adjusted for possible future changes to the baseline related to mergers, divestitures and acquisitions). To achieve this target, we are focused on operating more efficiently, pursuing emissions-reducing technology and investing in renewable energy to power our operations. We consider this impact to be long-term given its ongoing influence to the business. ii) Most substantial business decisions to date: Using 15 different renewable energy sources around the world – including wind power– Cargill is reducing its operational emissions. That includes both renewable thermal fuels that reduce emissions coming directly from Cargill operations, and renewable power purchases that reduce emissions from the electricity Cargill purchases from the grid. For example, we are projected to spend over \$200 million through 2024 on capital projects for energy efficiency and GHG emissions reduction alone – a figure that does not include contractual agreements with suppliers. We also signed a virtual power purchasing agreement (VPPA) with National Grid Renewables to purchase solar energy from its Prairie Wolf solar facility in Illinois. This transaction achieved commercial operation in November 2021 and represents over 250,000 MT CO2e of annual Scope 2 emissions reduction. Cargill is implementing ISO50001 energy management standards at our largest facilities; 15 sites are certified and realized significant savings as a result. We are aiming for global coverage of our highest energy consuming sites in the coming years. Cargill has also implemented a process to review the GHG impacts of organic growth projects as part of the due diligence process. Depending on the amount of GHG emission increases associated with a project, additional mitigation plans must be identified and proposed as part of the approval process.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	i) Case studies: As an example of how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our capital allocation and expenditures, Cargill utilizes a voluntary \$40/mtCO2e shadow price of carbon when evaluating this financial planning element. The internal shadow price of carbon is a mechanism for Cargill to assess the GHG impacts associated with a new capital expenditure in our operations and drive low-carbon and energy efficiency investments. Cargill's long-term renewable energy purchases greater than 2 years in tenure are approved by Cargill's Commodity Risk Committee (CRC). The CRC's focus is on evaluating market risk of long-term commodity transactions. Additionally, Cargill's Value Guidelines used to evaluate projects does permit a Cost Avoidance (soft savings) to be considered for avoided/reduced carbon on a project. We are projected to spend over \$100 million through 2024 toward renewable energy capital projects alone – a figure that does not include contractual agreements with suppliers. Over this same time period, we are projected to invest an additional \$500+ million in energy efficiency capital projects. These projects are evaluated using their potential for reducing our emissions, among other metrics. These combined projects could reduce our emissions by over 2 million mtCO2e over time. The internal shadow price of carbon supports evaluation of these potential and planned initiatives. In addition, we recognize that our growing business places challenges on achieving our Science Based Target. As a result, all projects over \$5MM (across the company globally) are reviewed and rated based on their GHG impacts. This is a requirement in the approval process, and depending on the rating, additional steps are necessary to achieve approval. For example, a project which increases Cargill GHG emissions by 20,000 MT CO2e or more is rated red, in which case technology alternatives must be reviewed, and a plan to mitigate the project's emissions must be included for approval so that the full impact of the project is considered in the approval process.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

7132818

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

5011174

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

12143992

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

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

10929592.8

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

7287595

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

4186061

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

11473656

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

55.1989823445206

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Building on nearly 20 years of climate action, Cargill has committed to reduce absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our operations by a minimum of 10% by 2025, against a 2017 baseline. That means that even as our business grows, our emissions will shrink. Cargill's commitment is aligned with science-based targets, and encompasses emissions in our operations, known as Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The target has been approved by the Science Based Target Initiative.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cargill's approach to reducing operational GHG emissions has focused in three areas. First, we continue to improve our management systems around energy and GHG emissions. This involves elevating the level of focus on energy and GHG emissions in our facilities. Second, we are investing in efficiency efforts. Cargill has a proud history of efficiency improvement and operational excellence to drive cost out of our system. We have added a focus on GHG reduction into this process to improve our efficiency relative to GHG emissions. Finally, we are migrating to cleaner sources of energy where possible. This has involved some switching to cleaner fuels where they have been available, but it has primarily come from pursuing renewable electricity where possible. In some cases, we have originated renewable electricity through utility based green tariffs, but these are not widely available. We have pursued power purchase agreements (and virtual power purchase agreements) with utility scale renewable generating assets to supply renewable electricity to our facilities at scale. This has enabled large-scale reductions in some of our most carbon intensive operations and geographies.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

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

Int 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Category 14: Franchises

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year

2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)****% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

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

<Calculated field>

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

With a global footprint and presence in major food and agriculture supply chains around the globe, Cargill is committed to protecting the earth’s vital natural resources and reducing its environmental impact. In alignment with its climate commitment, Cargill has adopted a Scope 3 target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in its global supply chains by 30% per ton of product by 2030. The commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from its global supply chain by 30% per ton of product by 2030, in combination with the previously announced operational goal to reduce absolute emissions by 10%, has been approved by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), a collaboration between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). We have been actively working over the past two years to calculate our Scope 3 baseline, footprint and progress against target and intend to report a % reduction by next year’s CDP response deadline.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	159	1200000
To be implemented*	35	1300000
Implementation commenced*	25	300000
Implemented*	16	492621
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4543

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Annual monetary savings and investment required is considered confidential for this project.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery
---	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3147

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

381311

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

601504

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery
---	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2546

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

234586

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

149925

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4236

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

537901

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

817000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

210000

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Annual monetary savings and Investment required are considered confidential for this project.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Wind
-------------------------------	------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

44000

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

70000

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

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Investment required is considered confidential for this project.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Biogas
-------------------------------	--------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11000

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Annual monetary savings and investment required are considered confidential for this project.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35000

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Annual monetary savings and investment required are considered confidential for this project.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery
---	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3000

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

800000

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

3000000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

45000

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Decommission)
---	--------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

515

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

47257

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

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Investment required is considered confidential for this project.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Supplier engagement
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

72125

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)****Payback period**

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

The annual financial investment, savings, and payback period are considered confidential. Soil and Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). The SWOF is a market-based program to accelerate soil health and water conservation on farmland across six states in the U.S., and provide an important new source of financial incentives to farmers. Healthy soil is critical to helping slow climate change, protect water resources, and is also fundamental to the long-term prosperity of farmers and ranchers.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Product or service design
---	---------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)****Payback period**

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Annual monetary savings and investment required are considered confidential for this project.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10000

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Annual monetary savings and investment required are considered confidential for this project.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	Pursuant to Cargill's capital allocation process, projects are evaluated based on energy and carbon market conditions. As a result, emission reduction activities frequently take the form of energy reduction initiatives, which translate into reduced GHG emissions.
Internal price on carbon	Cargill utilizes a \$40/mtCO2e shadow price of carbon when evaluating Capital expenditures. The internal shadow price of carbon is a mechanism for Cargill to assess the GHG impacts associated with a new capital expenditure in our operations and drive low-carbon and energy efficiency investments. Time horizon of influence is 1-20 years or more depending on the lifespan of the capital project.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	In order to facilitate GHG reduction projects, a dedicated capital pool of \$130MM was established for sustainability projects including both energy efficiency and GHG reduction initiatives specifically.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	A portion of senior executive incentive compensation is tied to the company's GHG performance targets.

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Agroforestry

Description of management practice

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

Primary climate change-related benefit

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

0

Please explain

Cargill is in the process of evaluating emissions associated with land-use-change.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (GHGP and state-of-the-art deforestation assessment methodology)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Cocoa Supply Chain)
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Description of product(s) or service(s)

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

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Economic Allocation)

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

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

1 metric ton of Promise Cocoa

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1 metric ton of non-Promise Cocoa has a carbon footprint of 9.9 metric ton CO2e

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

Cradle-to-gate

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

5.7

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

1 metric ton of Promise Cocoa has a carbon footprint of 4.2 metric ton CO2e, 1 metric ton of non-Promise Cocoa has a carbon footprint of 9.9 metric ton CO2e. Therefore, 1 metric ton of promise cocoa uses 5.7 metric tons less of CO2e than non-promise cocoa. These results vary as per the usage of LUC methods. There is a +/- 10% uncertainty/ tolerance range from Life Cycle Assessment method used. Promise Cocoa products are likely to have a lower carbon footprint than their non-Promise Cocoa alternatives - from a few percentage points up to 50% lower depending on the cocoa content*. This is due to the Land Use Change (LUC) and deforestation risk assessment and mitigation capabilities we have established within the Promise Cocoa sourcing network. The higher the cocoa content in the product, the higher the difference observed in the carbon footprint between Promise Cocoa and non-Promise Cocoa products. In fact, Promise Cocoa liquor, butter, powder and dark chocolate have on average half (50%) the carbon footprint of their non-Promise alternatives.* * assuming non-Promise Cocoa alternatives land use change is best represented at the country-level and similar sourcing for other ingredients.

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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

- Yes, an acquisition
- Yes, a divestment
- Yes, a merger

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

In 2021 Cargill completed many acquisitions, divestitures, and mergers due to the nature of our portfolio of businesses.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The portfolio of Cargill's business is constantly changing. Due to the nature of these activities this level of detail is considered confidential.

C5.1b

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

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

C5.1c

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

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

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

June 1 2016

Base year end

May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7132818

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

June 1 2016

Base year end

May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4746819

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

June 1 2016

Base year end

May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5011174

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

June 1 2016

Base year end

May 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Since the original 2017 baseline, we have substantially improved our methods and data sources, making the comparison of base year (2017) versus current year (2021) challenging. As such, we are in the process of updating our baseline for 2020 to incorporate these improved approaches.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7287595

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

4265746

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

4186061

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

157949000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

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

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

995000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

We multiply our annual capital spend in USD by an environmentally extended input-output derived sector-specific value of kg CO₂e/USD. We use the Carnegie Mellon EIO-LCA dataset, the source data for the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator to generate an estimate for Scope 3 emissions associated with Capital Goods. The Scope 3 Evaluator is built on the Quantis SUITE 2.0 software and uses the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2149875

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

100

Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9404000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions are currently quantified for contracted ocean transport. Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Global Maritime Forum Sea Cargo Charter which provides a standardized guidance on calculation of GHG emissions from ocean transport. We are currently building out a process to better quantify our land-based transport emissions and intend to report on this in the coming year.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4090000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

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

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8592

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

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

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

185000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

This figure is based on Cargill's total global workforce of 155,000. We use the following calculation to quantify employee commuting emissions, considering regional transport mode distributions and average commuting distances: (# of employees) x (average commuting distance, distributed by mode) x (emissions factor per transport mode (e.g. bike, car etc)). We source emissions factors from WRI's compilation of regionally specific transport emissions factors.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We have estimates of emission from downstream transportation and distribution that indicate they are material. However, the error on these numbers is significant and we are working to refine to the point where we are comfortable reporting.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We have estimates of emission from processing and use of sold products that indicate they are material. However, the error on these numbers is significant and we are working to refine to the point where we are comfortable reporting.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We have estimates of emission from processing and use of sold products that indicate they are material. However, the error on these numbers is significant and we are working to refine to the point where we are comfortable reporting.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20573000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

Please explain

Based on industry averages, we assume 1/3 of the food we sell ends up in landfills. Emissions are calculated based on this assumption using the EPA WARM model. Emissions estimate is likely very high, as the products we sell tend to have less waste than other food categories. We are currently working to refine this estimate for next year's reporting.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Cargill does not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2082088

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Investment-specific method

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

0

Please explain

We calculate emissions from equity investments by multiplying our share of equity with the investee company total net sales in USD and with an emission factor from an environmentally extended input-output derived sector-specific value of kg CO2e/USD. The source data for the emission factors is the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator and Quantis references the WIOD 2007 as the source dataset. The Scope 3 Evaluator is built on the Quantis SUITE 2.0 software and uses the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard. For selected material investments, we refine the calculation using the investment-specific method from the GHG protocol, where we multiply our share of equity with the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of the equity investment using reliable estimates.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

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

Yes

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

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

CO2 emissions from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

Methodology

Please select

Please explain

CO2 removals from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

Methodology

Please explain

Sequestration during land use change

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

Methodology

Please explain

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

Methodology

Please explain

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

7944939

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

Cargill uses Biofuel Emission Factors that are from the EPA and from laboratory energy analysis of specific biofuels before they were widely in use.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

Methodology

Please explain

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

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

Agricultural commodities

Cattle products

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Please explain

We are in the process of calculating this data and hope to be able to report in the next 2 years.

Agricultural commodities

Palm Oil

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Please explain

We are in the process of calculating this data and hope to be able to report in the next 2 years.

Agricultural commodities

Soy

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Please explain

We are in the process of calculating this data and hope to be able to report in the next 2 years.

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.00008537

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

11473656

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

134400000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

17

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

From 2020 to 2021, our overall emissions decreased from 11,786,558 MT CO2e in 2020 to 11,473,656 MTCO2e in 2021 while our revenue increased from 114,600,000,000 in 2020 to 134,400,000,000 in 2021. Cargill implemented numerous energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects across the company during the reporting period, including low carbon installations, electrification, waste heat recovery, and more, to help achieve these reductions. The decrease in emissions combined with an unchanged revenue denominator results in a lower intensity metric. Note: Emissions for CY2021 are divided by revenues for FY2021. We have used our FY21 revenue as the denominator as FY22 results have not been released as of the CDP deadline.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	6931177	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	325407	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)
N2O	31010	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	348421
Australia	23118
Belgium	75269
Brazil	78771
Canada	218420
Chile	10293
China	990389
Colombia	27204
Costa Rica	15064
Côte d'Ivoire	16774
France	147455
Germany	408090
Ghana	8542
Guatemala	4101
Honduras	23742
Hungary	3326
India	258721
Indonesia	468607
Ireland	162
Italy	194592
Malaysia	37430
Mexico	72970
Netherlands	339655
Nicaragua	15491
Norway	18002
Paraguay	9989
Peru	146
Philippines	4113
Poland	109300
Romania	856
Russian Federation	107373
Republic of Korea	9662
Spain	112399
Taiwan, China	1359
Thailand	64338
Turkey	96955
Ukraine	917
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	182333
United States of America	2769761
Viet Nam	1685
Curaçao	677
Ecuador	11124

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Agricultural Supply Chain	1636018
Animal Nutrition	205616
Food Ingredients and Bio-Industrial	4501233
Joint Ventures/Other	267
Protein and Salt	955460

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

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

Yes

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

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

Total emissions

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

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

Activity

Agriculture/Forestry

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

857522

Methodology

Please select

Please explain

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6278069

Methodology

Please select

Please explain

Activity

Distribution

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134271

Methodology

Please select

Please explain

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	39801	39801
Australia	22650	22650
Belgium	18141	17143
Brazil	28342	28342
Canada	130843	130843
China	709313	709313
Colombia	11473	11473
Costa Rica	1313	1313
Curaçao	523	523
France	12018	11541
Germany	77700	116278
Ghana	6280	6280
Guatemala	2912	2912
Honduras	20840	20840
Hungary	3767	4647
India	31901	31901
Indonesia	96538	96538
Ireland	561	913
Italy	11526	19631
Côte d'Ivoire	12038	12038
Malaysia	34969	34969
Mexico	24581	24581
Netherlands	137969	163299
Nicaragua	12862	12862
Norway	1326	39121
Paraguay	0	0
Peru	299	299
Philippines	29517	29517
Poland	160455	199837
Romania	1132	1138
Russian Federation	122209	122209
Republic of Korea	33364	33364
Spain	19095	29046
Taiwan, China	3644	3644
Thailand	133103	133103
Turkey	14098	14098
Ukraine	7154	7154
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	80007	92193
United States of America	2178910	1928135
Viet Nam	25904	25904
Ecuador	4191	4191
Egypt	2478	2478

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Agricultural Supply Chain	1061740	1029819
Animal Nutrition	299866	348004
Food Ingredients and Bio-Industrial	2128354	2046809
Joint Ventures/Other	3367	2482
Protein and Salt	772418	758947

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	128042	Decreased	1	Number of RECs retired on Cargill's behalf from VPPAs multiplied by weighted average emission factor for sites in same grid transmission region.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	6107653	34124871	40232523
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	855171	7525301	8308472
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	144038	2209030	2353068
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	6432	<Not Applicable>	6432
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	7113294	43859201	50972495

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5618377

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
5416234

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
202143

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

489275

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

488008

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Biodiesel (1,267 MWH) used internally for plant vehicles

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4094276

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

3826776

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

267499

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1020619

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1020619

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
29009976

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
27074865

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
1935111

Comment

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

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
40232523

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1020619

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
36805883

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
2404754

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1020619	649516	272029	272029
Heat				
Steam	39211904	38590001	5618377	5618377
Cooling				

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

18414

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

United States of America

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

201473

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

United States of America

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

2019

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Chile

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

25257

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

Chile

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

2020

Comment

Sourcing method

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Colombia

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

8683

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

Colombia

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

2020

Comment

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

India

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

37141

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

India

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

2019

Comment

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

346081

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

United States of America

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

2017

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Argentina

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

10035

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

Argentina

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

2020

Comment

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Paraguay

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

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

34032

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

Paraguay

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

43183

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

United States of America

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

32309

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

China

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

48195

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

United States of America

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Brazil Incentivized would primarily be small scale hydro that qualifies in Brazil as "incentivized power" which is a Brazilian term.)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

87471

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

Brazil

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

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Electricity co-generated onsite from sustainable biomass)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

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

236514

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

Brazil

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

2010

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (On Site Solar)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

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

3.2

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

Belgium

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (On site solar)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ghana

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

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

750

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

Ghana

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

2017

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (On site solar)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Thailand

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

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

3253

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

Thailand

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

2020

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (steam generator using biomass generated steam)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

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

3415

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

Canada

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

2012

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (On site solar)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Nicaragua

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

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

1403

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

Nicaragua

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

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3.2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3.2

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ghana

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

750

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

750

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3253

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3253

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

657346

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

657346

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

25257

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
25257

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

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
8683

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8683

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

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
37141

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
37141

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

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
10.03

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10.03

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

Country/area
Paraguay

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
34032

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

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

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
32.3

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
32.3

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

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
323985

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

323985

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3415

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3415

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Nicaragua

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1403

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1403

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Cargill 2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

pg. 1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Cargill 2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

pg. 1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Cargill 2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

pg. 1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Cargill 2021.pdf

Page/section reference

pg.1

Relevant standard

IS)14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

China national ETS

EU ETS

UK ETS

C11.1b

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

China national ETS**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

100

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

750000

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

734603

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment**EU ETS****% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

17

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2020

Allowances allocated

703063

Allowances purchased

550000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1233465

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment**UK ETS****% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

2

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

55624

Allowances purchased

120000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

154709

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

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

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

On a global basis, whether involved in trading schemes or not, Cargill invests in people, process and technical solutions to improve energy efficiency and increase renewable energy use to reduce GHG emissions. Many of the operations that participated in the former Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) and European Union Emissions Trading System (ETS) have successfully deployed energy modelling to identify opportunities to conserve energy through capital projects. In addition, behavior-based energy management programs are deployed to optimize current operations. We also use a shadow-price on carbon to help businesses understand the potential financial impact of regulation of emissions, regardless of whether a facility is currently covered under regulatory scheme.

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

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

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Agriculture

Project identification

Soil and Water Outcomes Fund (theoutcomesfund.com)

Verified to which standard

Other, please specify (Credits purchased are for carbon insets derived from new regenerative agriculture practice adoption in our supply shed and verified by Sustainable Environmental Consultants.)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

72125

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

72125

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Other, please specify (Voluntary insets)

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

The internal price on carbon is applied for projects at a site level; the overall application is corporate-wide.

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

40

Variance of price(s) used

Uniform pricing is used

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

Cargill utilizes a voluntary \$40/mtCO₂e shadow price of carbon when evaluating Capital expenditures for projects at a site level. The internal shadow price of carbon is a mechanism for Cargill to assess the GHG impacts associated with a new capital expenditure in our operations and drive low-carbon and energy efficiency investments. The shadow price of carbon is used to justify green energy purchases. Time horizon of influence is 1-20 years or more depending on the lifespan of the capital project.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (educate and support producers to implement regenerative agriculture practices)

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

1

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

1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Rationale: Cargill partners with suppliers around the globe on climate-related initiatives. Cargill is ideally positioned to leverage its connectivity and partnerships to help producers implement regenerative agriculture practices that improve soil health—boosting farm productivity and the overall economic resiliency of the farm. One example of this engagement is the Soil and Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). Farmers were selected for inclusion in the SWOF based on geographic location, farm parameters, and willingness to participate in the program. The SWOF is a market-based program to accelerate soil health and water conservation across six states, including Iowa, U.S., farmland and provide an important new source of financial incentives to those farmers. Healthy soil is critical to helping slow climate change, and is also fundamental to the long-term prosperity of farmers and ranchers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

i) Measures of success: The SWOF compensates farmers for implementing agricultural management best practices on their farms. The resulting environmental improvements, including enhanced water quality and carbon sequestration, are independently monitored, verified and purchased by municipal, corporate, and governmental entities who are seeking innovative ways to reduce their environmental impacts and costs. Cargill considers an increase in acreage enrolled in the SWOF and the resulting environmental improvements to be measures of success. ii) Impact according to measures of success: SWOF is engaging farmers across six states, Cargill supported SWOF by purchasing carbon insets that are generated in the State of Iowa. Specifically insets from 81,473 acres of Iowa farmland that sequestered 72,125 metric tons of CO₂e. The intent is to scale the SWOF to additional states and regions to realize even greater positive environmental impacts and farmer benefits.

Comment

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

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

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

% of customers by number

1

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

1

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

Rationale: Cargill collaborates with multiple customers to reduce emissions from across the agricultural supply chain, including on-farm interventions for regenerative agricultural practices that result in enhanced soil health and carbon drawdown, as well as reduced emissions through animal feed or transportation. We also develop innovations that allow customers to reduce emissions from their own operations and/or supply chains. Cargill engages with numerous customers on climate-related activities globally. Programs are selected based on proximity to Cargill supply sheds, scale of opportunity, potential for scalability, and value to the farmer/rancher. Customer collaborators are selected by shared strategic objectives and focus on a given geography.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

i) Measures of success: The measure of successes for specific projects varies depending on the project goal and design and may include # of acres enrolled or metric tonnes of CO₂e sequestered and/or avoided. Our overall measure of success for customer engagement is to continually increase and innovate this engagement to promote ongoing environmental impact mitigation and conservation. ii) Impact of engagement according to measures of success: Cargill seeks to provide customers with more sustainable solutions that reduce carbon emissions or sequester carbon in the soil. As one example, Cargill is working together with two customers to drive adoption of cover crops and no-till in animal feed production in Nebraska. Over its lifetime, the project aims to enroll 100,000 acres in regenerative practices and reduce or sequester 150,000 metric tons of CO₂e.

C12.1d

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

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

ii) Case study: Cargill is partnering with researchers at Texas Tech to increase the adoption of beef-dairy cross-breeding strategies. The North American beef and dairy industry is already one of the most efficient in the world, with producers achieving larger volumes of high-quality protein with lower resource inputs than those in other countries. One innovative solution making this possible is crossbreeding dairy and beef cattle to produce more efficient hybrid calves, a process known as "beef on dairy."

To advance understanding of this technique, Cargill has teamed up with partners from across the industry to establish the Dairy Beef Accelerator. The program, which will run for three years, will serve to accelerate learning and adoption of crossbreeding techniques among producers, highlighting the unique opportunities that "beef on dairy" can unlock.

Initial research by Texas Tech University indicates that, when compared to purebred dairy calves, hybrid cattle produce more and higher-quality beef products without impacting milk production efficiency.

Additionally, "beef on dairy" calves exhibit greater feed efficiency, which lowers greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with feed production and reduces operational impacts.

C12.2

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

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

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

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

Description of management practice

Our purpose is to nourish the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way. Our commitment to protect the planet is multifold, addressing priorities such as climate change, water, land use, farmer livelihoods, and more. As one example, Cargill has a goal to advance regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of North American row crop farmland by 2030; our engagement approach and success is therefore centered around this commitment as well as commitments around carbon reduction and water quality. We set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our global supply chains (Scope 3) by 30% by 2030, measured per ton of product, as well as ambitious, context-based goals for priority watersheds in regions in our agricultural supply chain. Our BeefUp Sustainability™ initiative in North America is working with ranchers, customers, NGOs and innovators to meet the Scope 3 target for our beef business. Projects are focused on grazing management, feed production, innovation and food waste reduction. In 2021, Cargill launched Cargill RegenConnect, a regenerative agriculture program in North America that pays farmers for positive climate outcomes driven by changes in production practices, including adoption of reduced- or no-till and planting of cover crops.

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Suppliers may receive compensation for participating in and reporting through various conservation programs. For example, Cargill is working together with two customers to drive adoption of cover crops and no-till in animal feed production in Nebraska through financial incentives to farmers to support practice adoption. Over its lifetime, the project aims to enroll 100,000 acres in regenerative practices and reduce or sequester 150,000 metric tons of CO2e.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Other, please specify (water stewardship)

Comment

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

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

Yes

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

2017 commitment to Paris Climate Agreement
USDA-2021-0010-0261_attachment_1.pdf
Cargill committed to Paris Climate Agreement.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Cargill's global Government Relations team engages with government officials and stakeholders in countries where we operate. Where there are opportunities to support policies and regulations consistent with our climate strategy, the GR team will coordinate with our business and sustainability leaders on the appropriate engagement.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

Other, please specify (Clean/renewable energy)

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

EU Renewable Energy Directive

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Cargill engaged with policymakers directly through meetings and through trade For example in the EU, Cargill engaged directly and through trade associations on a number of ongoing policy initiatives including – the review of the Renewable Energy Directive and EU's Emission Trading Scheme (part of the Fit for 55 Package), the European Commission proposal to combat deforestation – including public participation to European Commission roundtables and high level panels- the Commission proposal on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence. Cargill is also a signatory to the EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices, which sets a series of actions that companies can voluntarily commit to undertake in order to tangibly improve and communicate their sustainability performance.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Supporting the ambition of the EU Renewable Energy Directive and the role of renewable energy to reduce fossil fuel imports. Ad-hoc dedicated engagement on measures related to the EU overall transport target and dedicated consideration of renewable fuels.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Other, please specify (Land use and forest protection)

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

EU Regulation on deforestation-free products

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Cargill engaged with policymakers directly through meetings and through trade association letters of support for various legislative and regulatory initiatives. For example, in the EU, Cargill engaged directly and through trade associations on a number of ongoing policy initiatives including – the review of the Renewable Energy Directive and EU's Emission Trading Scheme (part of the Fit for 55 Package), the European Commission proposal to combat deforestation – including public participation to European Commission roundtables and panels- the Commission proposal on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence. Cargill is also a signatory to the EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices, which sets a series of actions that companies can voluntarily commit to undertake in order to tangibly improve and communicate their sustainability performance.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Advocating for a 'smart mix' of measures by the EU to help tackle the negative impacts on forests associated with the production of forest risk commodities rather than just ensuring clean supply chains

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Other, please specify (clean/renewable energy)

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

EU Emissions Trading System Directive

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Cargill engaged with policymakers directly through meetings and through trade association letters of support for various legislative and regulatory initiatives For example, in the EU, Cargill engaged directly and through trade associations on a number of ongoing policy initiatives including – the review of the Renewable Energy Directive and EU's Emission Trading Scheme (part of the Fit for 55 Package), the European Commission proposal to combat deforestation – including public participation to European Commission roundtables and panels- the Commission proposal on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence. Cargill is also a signatory to the EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices, which sets a series of actions that companies can voluntarily commit to undertake in order to tangibly improve and communicate their sustainability performance.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Advocating for a sound EU carbon market while protecting the competitiveness of EU industry

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Other, please specify (Agriculture as a climate solution)

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

U.S Farm Bill

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Cargill engaged with policymakers directly through meetings and through trade association letters of support for various legislative and regulatory initiatives. For example in the U.S., Cargill submitted comments to US Department of Agriculture and US Department of Transportation supporting climate actions; Cargill participated in informational meetings with US legislators on the FOREST Act, introduced by Sen. Schatz and Rep. Blumenauer; Cargill participated in a panel with US Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack at COP26 in support of agriculture as a climate solution; Cargill participated in meetings with US and UK governments around deforestation surrounding COP26. We undertake the same level of engagement also in other regions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

We support a safety net for U.S. farmers and ranchers and voluntary incentives to advance regenerative agriculture and research, and investments in food security. We will engage with lawmakers as the new legislation is drafted over the coming era and evaluate specific provisions once the text is released

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Other, please specify (Land use and forest protection)

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

FORESTS Act

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Cargill engaged with policy-makers directly through meetings and through trade association letters of support for various legislative and regulatory initiatives. For example in the U.S., Cargill submitted comments to US Department of Agriculture and US Department of Transportation supporting climate actions; Cargill participated in informational meetings with US legislators on the FOREST Act, introduced by Sen. Schatz and Rep. Blumenauer; Cargill participated in a panel with US Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack at COP26 in support of agriculture as a climate solution; Cargill participated in meetings with US and UK governments around deforestation surrounding COP26. We undertake the same level of engagement also in other regions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

We support a 'smart mix' of measures by the US government to address forest risk commodities, rather than requiring import-specific certifications for every commodity. We also support an incentive-based approach for the US government to engage with foreign governments that enable trade, not creating new trade barriers.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

From the Chamber's website: Combating climate change requires citizens, governments, and businesses to work together. Inaction is simply not an option. American businesses play a vital role in creating innovative solutions and reducing greenhouse gases to protect our planet. A challenge of this magnitude requires collaboration, not confrontation, to advance the best ideas and policies. Together, we can forge solutions that improve our environment and grow our economy—leaving the world better for generations to come. Cargill supports much of the Chamber's position on climate, including market-based, bipartisan, and durable climate solutions. Like the Chamber, we supported the Bipartisan Infrastructure Act which included new funding for a variety of climate actions. Through participation in the Chamber Task Force on Climate Actions, we have influenced the Chamber to support additional investments in clean energy and renewable thermal and supporting agriculture as a climate solution.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Corn Refiners Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Corn Refiners Association Climate Change Policy Principles guide the industry's advocacy to ensure a more sustainable future for corn refining, agriculture, and consumers. These five principles include: 1. Reduce the overall carbon footprint of corn refining products and processes; 2. Greenhouse gas reduction goals must be clear, measurable, and achievable; 3. Supporting the adoption of agricultural practices that sequester carbon into soil; 4. Energy-intensive industries must adapt; 5. Agricultural feedstocks in industrial processes are key to advancing greenhouse gas reductions. As one of the largest members of the Corn Refiners Association, Cargill had a key role in influencing the organization's climate policy principles. We encouraged CRA to be bold in advocating for climate action and solutions that support the transition to low carbon economy from the farm gate to the consumer. Examples of this include supporting agriculture as a climate solution to advancing biobased products with lower GHG emissions compared to their fossil fuel alternatives.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

FY 2021 ESG Scorecard.pdf

Page/Section reference

page 1

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

ESG Scorecard reports on Fiscal Year 2021 progress, reporting boundary is different between our CDP Response and ESG Scorecard., due to the timing of the CDP response deadline.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – this is our first year

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

n/a

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Cargill is publishing our first Global ESG Report in second half of 2022, reporting on Fiscal Year 2022. This will include some data from 2021, as our fiscal year is June 1 – May 31.

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1

(C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a

(C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Other, please specify (Labor and human rights)

Description of impact

Cargill has partnered with UNICEF to protect children living on our palm plantations and in surrounding palm growing communities. We participated in an assessment conducted by LINKS in collaboration with the RSPO and trained Cargill palm plantation employees about the UNICEF 10 Business Principles of Children's Rights and mitigation of potential risks. Expectant mothers have full access to a comprehensive suite of healthcare services in our plantations. This service is open to both employees and communities living in the vicinity of our plantations.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any response as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil

Water

Yield

Description of impacts

Our commitment to protect the planet is multifold, addressing priorities such as climate change, water, land use, farmer livelihoods, and more. As one example, Cargill has a goal to advance regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of North American row crop farmland by 2030. We set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our global supply chains (Scope 3) by 30% by 2030, measured per ton of product, as well as ambitious, context-based goals for priority watersheds in regions in our agricultural supply chain. To help row-crop farmers implement practices with positive environmental benefits, Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). The carbon insets generated through SWOF in the state of Iowa are purchased by Cargill. Farmers receive \$24 to \$40 an acre for adopting practices like planting cover crops, reducing tillage and optimizing nutrient management. These techniques have been shown to improve the quality of water, soil and air.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any response as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	Executive management is responsible for Land Use commitments and restoration of ecosystems.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	Biodiversity information begins on page 15. Cargill Palm Report 2020.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Corporate Senior Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

Cargill's 155,000 employees across 70 countries work relentlessly to achieve our purpose of nourishing the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way. Every day, we connect farmers with markets, customers with ingredients, and people and animals with the food they need to thrive. We combine over 155 years of experience with new technologies and insights to serve as a trusted partner for food, agriculture, financial and industrial customers in more than 125 countries. Side-by-side, we are building a stronger, sustainable future for agriculture.

As mirrored in the CDP program, supply chain discussions have evolved from the entity level to requests or requirements for product-level analysis. While many product-level carbon footprint requests are received from customers, some regulatory agency requirements requiring similar analyses are emerging. The company, in cooperation with some of its major customers, has determined the carbon footprint of select products and production processes with the goal of improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions. In recent years, Cargill has worked with global food brands and a worldwide food service company. Cargill also responds regularly to information requests (scorecards, sustainability questionnaires, etc.) from its customers. The company's strategic sourcing organization has enacted strategies and programs to improve the environmental sustainability of products the company purchases from outside suppliers.

The company will continue to engage with its key stakeholders and collaborate to help ensure solutions are based on sound science for vital agriculture and energy supply chains. It also will work with its customers and suppliers to assess opportunities and implement new strategies and processes to improve GHG intensity as well as energy and water efficiency.

Over the past several years, Cargill has collaborated with academic institutions, third-party organizations and customers to complete carbon footprint requests. The knowledge the company has gained from this analysis has been invaluable to help address some of the complex issues the company and its customers may face as a result of climate change. It is applying this knowledge to its business-to-business collaborations and to meet regulatory agency requirements. The experience also has strengthened Cargill's understanding of the potential benefits and current limits, and the resources required to complete carbon footprints.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	134400000000

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

Yes

SC2.2a

(SC2.2a) Specify the requesting member(s) that have driven organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives, and provide information on the initiatives.

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms