

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of 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.

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

F0.4

(F0.4) Select the forest risk commodity(ies) that you are, or are not, disclosing on (including any that are sources for your processed ingredients or manufactured goods); and for each select the stages of the supply chain that best represents your organization's area of operation.

	Commodity disclosure	Stage of the value chain	Explanation if not disclosing
Timber products	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Disclosing	Production Processing Trading Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	Not disclosing	Processing	Cargill does not source cattle from tropical regions.
Soy	Disclosing	Processing Trading Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Disclosing	Processing Trading Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F0.5

(F0.5) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?

No

(F0.6) 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>

F1. Current state**F1.1****(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?****Palm oil****Activity**

Growing/production of raw materials
 Harvesting
 Milling
 Crushing
 Refining & fractionation
 Exporting/trading
 Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Fresh fruit bunches (FFB)
 Crude palm oil (CPO)
 Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
 Refined palm oil
 Palm oil derivatives
 Palm kernel oil derivatives

Source

Owned/managed land
 Smallholders
 Multiple contracted producers
 Trader/broker/commodity market
 Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
 Cambodia
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Indonesia
 Malaysia
 Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Peru
 Solomon Islands
 Thailand

% of procurement spend**Comment**

Cargill has company-owned palm plantations in Indonesia: PT. Hindoli in South Sumatra; PT. Harapan Sawit Lestari, PT. Indo Sawit Kekal and Poliplant in West Kalimantan. Cargill operates 9 palm oil mills and 3 kernel crushing plants in Indonesia which process FFBS from its own plantations as well as independent and contracted smallholders. Cargill also operates 17 refineries globally. Palm oil and derivatives are used to produce animal feed and food ingredients. Focus for the palm supply chain has been on its business units that are the primary producers, traders and processors of palm and have the greatest material risk.

Soy

Activity

Crushing
Refining & processing
Exporting/trading
Using as input into manufacturing process for power generation
Buying manufactured products

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans
Soy bean oil
Soy bean meal
Soy derivatives
Soy biodiesel

Source

Smallholders
Single contracted producer
Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)
Other, please specify (Multiple non-contracted producers)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Paraguay
United States of America
Uruguay

% of procurement spend

Comment

Many Cargill businesses purchase soybeans and/or soy derivatives. The vast majority of soybeans and soy derivatives Cargill processes and trades are from three countries: the U.S., Brazil and Argentina. Significant additional sourcing occurs from Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. Soy is used to produce animal feed, food ingredients and biodiesel. Soy meal and oil are used to feed livestock and poultry in Cargill's animal protein business. While Cargill businesses source soy from all the major growing regions in the world, we are focused on South America as the highest-priority region for land use, because the region includes biomes deemed to be at high risk, specifically the Cerrado and Gran Chaco biomes.

Other - Cocoa

Activity

Refining & processing
Exporting/trading

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa beans, Cocoa butter, Cocoa liquor, Cocoa powder, Chocolate products)

Source

Smallholders
Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Cameroon
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ghana
Guinea
Haiti
Indonesia
Liberia
Madagascar
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

% of procurement spend

Comment

Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate sources, exports and ships cocoa beans from origin countries Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Indonesia, and Brazil. The vast majority of directly sourced cocoa and cocoa products are sourced from these 5 countries. Cargill operates processing facilities for pressing cocoa and conching chocolate in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Indonesia.

F1.2

(F1.2) Indicate the percentage of your organization's revenue that was dependent on your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies) in the reporting year.

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Please select	Cargill considers this information proprietary.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Please select	Cargill considers this information proprietary.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Please select	Cargill considers this information proprietary.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.3

(F1.3) Provide details on the land area you control and/or manage that is used for the production of your disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of control

Own land

Country/Area

Indonesia

Land type

<Not Applicable>

Area (Hectares)

92413

% Area certified

82

Certification scheme

RSPO producer/grower certification

International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

Other, please specify (Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil, ISO 14000, Halal certification)

Conversion of natural ecosystems monitored during the reporting year, the last 5 years and/or since specified cutoff date

We have monitored conversion of natural ecosystems during the reporting year

We have monitored conversion of natural ecosystems since specified cutoff date, please specify year (2018)

We have monitored conversion of natural ecosystems during the last 5 years

Area of natural ecosystems converted during the reporting year (hectares)

19

Area of natural ecosystems converted since specified cutoff date (hectares)

532.82

Area of natural ecosystems converted during the last 5 years (hectares)

2738

Please explain

Any land clearing is in accordance with RSPO's New Planting Procedure NPP process to validate sustainable land clearing and new planting and HCV/HCS requirements. NPP was already approved in 2016.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of control

Scheme/Plasma smallholders

Country/Area

Indonesia

Land type

<Not Applicable>

Area (Hectares)

28974

% Area certified

64

Certification scheme

RSPO producer/grower certification

International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

Conversion of natural ecosystems monitored during the reporting year, the last 5 years and/or since specified cutoff date

We have monitored conversion of natural ecosystems during the reporting year

Area of natural ecosystems converted during the reporting year (hectares)

Area of natural ecosystems converted since specified cutoff date (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

Area of natural ecosystems converted during the last 5 years (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Data provided above covers all Cargill managed/controlled land.

F1.4

(F1.4) Provide details on the land you control and/or manage that was not used for the production of your disclosed commodity(ies) in the reporting year.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area

Indonesia

Type of control

Own land

Land type

Set-aside land

Area (hectares)

16865

% covered by natural forests

0

Please explain

List types of set-aside land: HCV areas, HCS areas, peatland area We regularly conduct internal audits on NDPE practices in addition to scheduled RSPO audits. We also use the Zoological Society of London's (ZSL's) Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) conservation software to conduct effective, real-time patrolling of the HCV and HCS areas in and around our five plantations in Indonesia. HCV-HCS assessments have also been conducted to identify set-aside areas. Cargill validates that any new planting is in accordance with RSPO's New Planting Procedure (NPP) and has been approved by RSPO. The NPP requires HCV assessments to be conducted, preparation of implementation plan, verification by certification body and a public notification to be submitted on the RSPO website. Cargill also implements our Standard Operating Procedure for Sustainable Land Clearing and New Planting which must be completed before Cargill can commence land clearing and new planting, which includes following HCSA requirements. Note that our reported % covered by natural forest was recalculated using CDP's definition.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area

Indonesia

Type of control

Other type of control, please specify

Land type

Other land type, please specify (Unplanted land controlled or managed by the Company for potential oil palm cultivation)

Area (hectares)

913

% covered by natural forests

0

Please explain

Not applicable. Cargill has not conducted NPP process on the unplanted land yet, so the land has not been categorized.

F1.5

(F1.5) Does your organization collect production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Data availability/Disclosure
Timber products	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Consumption and production data available, disclosing
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Data available, but not disclosing
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data available, but not disclosing
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F1.5a

(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption figure, and the percentage of commodity volumes verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

3228514

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Other, please specify (Tons)

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

19

Please explain

Cargill sources RSPO SG certified palm oil, palm kernel oil and related products. Cargill considers this volume as being verified deforestation-free, as RSPO is a credible third-party certification system, and this volume has been independently audited to be deforestation free. RSPO SG volumes can be fully traceable to plantations that are compliant with RSPO P&C criteria.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Production data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

582096

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Other, please specify (Tons)

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

45

Please explain

With 29 certified management units, Cargill produces RSPO SG certified volumes. Cargill considers this volume as being verified deforestation-free, as RSPO is a credible third-party certification system and this volume has been independently audited to be deforestation free. RSPO SG volumes can be fully traceable to plantations that are compliant with RSPO P&C criteria.

F1.5b

(F1.5b) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate the percentage of the production/consumption volume sourced by national and/or sub-national jurisdiction of origin.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (West Kalimantan, South Sumatera)

% of total production/consumption volume

100

Please explain

Consumption Data considered confidential. Consumption: Not disclosed.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Cambodia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Nicaragua

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Panama

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Peru

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

Data considered confidential.

F1.5c

(F1.5c) Why is your organization not disclosing production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Data considered confidential	Data considered confidential.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data considered confidential	Data considered confidential.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.5e

(F1.5e) How does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

Does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

Yes

Data type

Please select

Volume produced/consumed

Metric

Please select

Country/Area of origin

Please select

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please select

Does the source of your organization's biofuel material come from smallholders?

Please select

Comment

All raw material sourced for PME production is ISCC certified. Volumes are considered confidential.

F1.6

(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?

No

F1.7

(F1.7) Indicate whether you have assessed the deforestation or conversion footprint for your disclosed commodities over the past 5 years, or since a specified cutoff date, and provide details.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

To ensure suppliers are adhering to our forest and peat commitments, we use satellite technology to remotely monitor and detect any changes to forested areas. We verify compliance with our NDPE policy using our own guidelines and industry frameworks. Using plantation location data, we conduct remote monitoring of palm plantations and adjacent areas using satellite technology to help ensure there are no signs of deforestation or planting on peat lands, then we verify the results to confirm compliance with our NDPE policy and take action as needed. In 2020, we advanced our monitoring and verification capabilities in two ways – through the co-development of tools that will increase data sharing to advance transparency and through the launch of proprietary tools that allow us to delve deeper into details related to our own supply chain. Data collected by the Radar Alerts for Detecting Deforestation (RADD) system, developed with support from Cargill and nine other palm oil producers and buyers, is now publicly available on the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform. Suppliers, governments, NGOs and other stakeholders can access this shared data – which is based on radar technology that sees through cloud cover to more precisely detect areas of clearing – and take action to halt deforestation. We also expanded use of our own internal monitoring platform, to cover all our palm oil sourcing regions across Indonesia, Malaysia and Latin America. Tailored to Cargill's supply chain and the needs of our customers, this platform adds another level of detail that complements the data available in the GFW system and allows us to be more precise in analyzing information about our supply chain.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

We are committed to building a deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) supply chain as quickly as possible. To do this, we are mapping where our South American business buys soy from and analyzing what portion of it was grown on land that has been converted from native vegetation in recent years. As part of our risk-calibrated approach, together with The Nature Conservancy we have defined a set of 66 municipalities in Brazil's Cerrado biome as our highest-priority area. We have focused our mapping efforts here, completing polygon mapping of farm boundaries for all our direct suppliers and using that data to more precisely calculate the DCF percentage of our volumes from these municipalities. For other parts of Brazil and the additional four countries where we buy soy in South America, we are continuing the process of polygon mapping our direct suppliers. Because it is not complete enough to use polygons to calculate DCF percentages, for these areas we have continued to use our previous methodology of multiplying sector DCF rates by our market share.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

To stop cocoa and other chocolate ingredients produced from deforested areas entering our supply chain, we need to know where they come from. We have committed to mapping 100% of all farms in our direct supply chain, using geolocation to monitor deforestation risks. Traceability technology such as bar-coding bags of beans helps us trace beans back to individual farms to make sure none of our cocoa comes from protected areas. We geolocate farms in our supply chain by mapping their boundaries, and we create polygon maps. We overlay these maps with geospatial data from satellites, including from the World Resources Institute's public platform Global Forest Watch Pro and deforestation alerting tools. This way, we can assess changes in land use and forest cover when they happen and respond with appropriate interventions. We mapped 64% of the farmers across the five countries from which we directly source our sustainable cocoa. While we have not mapped all farms yet, we already use sourcing jurisdictions or geolocated purchase points to identify deforestation-related risks.

F2. Procedures

F2.1

(F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

(F2.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing forests-related risks.

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants
Global Forest Watch Pro
National specific tools and databases

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Leakage markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

Cargill has implemented a Due Diligence Process to assess potential new suppliers based on compliance with Cargill's Sustainable Palm Oil Policy. This includes assessing if potential suppliers have major risks such as impacting activity on the status of ecosystems and activities. We assess traceability to plantation to ensure FFB sourcing is not in conservation areas or from suppliers already suspended by Cargill. As part of Cargill's Sustainable Palm Policy, we require and partner with our plantations and suppliers to ensure implementation of HCV/HCSA Assessments in their own operations and supply chains, which are used to review and identify areas for protection, preventing clearance of ecologically and socially important forests, habitats, hydrological systems, community and customary lands, and to determine eligible new planting areas. Cargill's Palm Grievance Process serves as a guide to review, address, and monitor the outcome of any grievance from any external parties concerning the Palm Policy across Cargill's global palm supply chain. It aims to provide a transparent, open, and predictable process for dealing with grievances, and achieve long-term transformation of our supply chain and the palm oil industry. We engage and support our suppliers in addressing social and environmental non-compliances through time-bound action plans. If a supplier does not want to engage in this Grievance Process in good faith, Cargill will cease doing business with that supplier. When we suspend suppliers, we remove them from our supply chain, but they may continue to operate in "leakage" markets – selling to customers in domestic markets or other locations that do not enforce NDPE standards. In this manner, these suppliers may continue to operate and even flourish using unsustainable practices. Cargill is exploring new ways to motivate suspended suppliers to change their practices. We recognize that some suppliers may be financially impacted by losing market share and selling at lower cost, so we are exploring an engagement model that will balance their need for capital with our desire for them to reform and adopt more sustainable approaches. Cargill is evaluating ideas, including mentoring suppliers to help them pursue remediation and gain access to support services and financing to help them get on the path toward compliance.

Soy

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants
National specific tools and databases
Other, please specify (Detailed description added below)

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

In August 2019 we published our first risk assessment methodology which incorporated a historical lens of past land conversion and a future lens of examining existing land status on land suitable for future soy cultivation. This methodology was applied to the Amazon, Cerrado and Gran Chaco biomes of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia. In 2021, together with TNC we defined a set of 66 municipalities in Brazil's Cerrado biome as our highest-priority areas. Of the hundreds of municipalities within this biome, we started with those that have at least 1% of their land area in the Cerrado and where Cargill sources soy directly, as defined by the SCF. We then worked with TNC to validate that list of municipalities to prioritize from a conservation perspective. We also looked at the areas with the highest conversion of native vegetation to soy in recent years based on Prodes, as well as areas with the highest amount of existing native vegetation that would be suitable for soy cultivation. Crucially, this last point allows us to assess for future risk of deforestation, not just historical conversion. We also used TNC's own trend tracking database that tracks municipalities at risk for further land conversion. Finally, we calculate the DCF %s for our direct supply using two methodologies – polygon farm boundaries to calculate a precise DCF figure for our soy volumes, and the sectoral average method to estimate our DCF figure for the rest of Brazil and the other countries. For sectoral averages our team analysed satellite information from the datasets managed by the USGS and U of Maryland on crop production and land conversion, to determine soy production in all five countries that did not take place on converted land since 2008. We then multiplied those %s by the soy volumes originating from direct suppliers by our local business during the 2021 crop year. We then tallied our estimated DCF soy for each country and divided this figure by our total soy volumes in the country to arrive at Cargill's estimated % for DCF soy. For farms with polygons already mapped, we used similar analysis of historical satellite data.

Other - Cocoa

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

Up to 1 year

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
Global Forest Watch Pro
National specific tools and databases
Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Suppliers

Please explain

Cargill has a strategic action plan called "Protect Our Planet" that details the steps we are taking to make our supply chain deforestation-free. The Protect Our Planet plan provides concrete actions the company is taking to achieve 100% cocoa bean traceability. We map our direct cocoa supply chain to identify the exact location of the farms & accurately assess farm size. 70% of farmers in the global direct Cargill Cocoa Promise sourcing partner network were mapped in crop year 2020-2021. In West Africa, we moved our GPS polygon mapping data to FarmForce, which allowed us to better connect farms maps to active farmers administered in our systems. In the parts of our supply chain where we source cocoa via intermediaries (national exporters, international trade houses) and thus may have less visibility on farm-level origins, we have introduced supplier questionnaires that help us map out sourcing jurisdictions beyond the country level (e.g., regions). We use satellite technology to determine where forests remain and where forest loss has taken place. We do this by using GIS software tools, as well as geospatial data and analytical methods available in the WRI's Global Forest Watch Pro platform. Global Forest Watch data also helps us assess deforestation-related risks at national or sub-national that informs our indirect supplier engagement. To further analyze risk in our direct sourcing networks, Cargill developed a methodology for evaluating farmer organizations, district buying stations and other cocoa sourcing structures to rank their relative risk. Risk rankings take into consideration past deforestation-related impacts and potential for future deforestation to prioritize interventions in the areas of highest risk within each sourcing geography. We are working to establish a due diligence approach to identify and address forests-related risks in the indirect supply chain. In 2020 Cargill utilizes high resolution satellite imagery and space-based radar to identify forest conversion on a biweekly basis in proximity to farms that directly supply our cocoa across Cote d'Ivoire & Ghana. Algorithms identify clear-cut detections accumulating to >= 1ha over the course of two months. Alerts within 200m of cocoa polygons are included. Field verification by Cargill staff contextualize drivers and inform mitigation planning.

F2.2

(F2.2) For each of your disclosed commodity(ies), has your organization mapped its value chains?

	Value chain mapping	Primary reason for not mapping your value chain	Explain why your organization does not map its value chain and outline any plans to introduce it
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F2.2a

(F2.2a) Provide details of your organization's value chain mapping for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Own operations

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

<Not Applicable>

Description of mapping process and coverage

<Not Applicable>

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

2021Q4 Mill List - Dashboard.pdf

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

83

Description of mapping process and coverage

Tier 1 suppliers: Direct suppliers with polygons mapped à Average South America 83%. For polygon mapping in Brazil, we use two methodologies. For suppliers who own the land, we use automated consultation of the INCRA-SIGEF website. For suppliers who rent land to grow their soy, our own commercial team identifies them and collects data. In other countries, all the data collection is done by our commercial team. Smallholders are included here.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 2 suppliers

Smallholders

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

For polygon mapping in Brazil, we use two methodologies. For suppliers who own the land, we use automated consultation of the INCRA-SIGEF website. For suppliers who rent land to grow their soy, our own commercial team identifies them and collects data. In other countries, all the data collection is done by our commercial team. Smallholders are included here. 100% of indirect suppliers mapped to the collection point (GPS)

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

Tier 1: Defined as shippers of the product to the buyer. Counterparty provides relevant shipment details, such as invoices, bill of lading, delivery receipt etc which includes the name of the shipper/company delivering the product.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 2 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

99

Description of mapping process and coverage

Tier 2: Defined as mills supplying to the shipper/company delivering the product. The shipper provides the list of mills that contributed to the supply as part of Mill Traceability, including mill names, GPS coordinates, which are then validated by our consultants. If a mill is also a Tier 1 supplier, plantation information including GPS coordinates are collected.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Smallholders

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

Smallholders: Cargill's own mills also source from independent smallholders and collect information regarding volumes supplied and location of the independent smallholders.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

Tier 1: 100% of its direct suppliers (Tier 1, names and/or GPS latitude longitude). Tier 1 suppliers may be either farmers, farmer groups, national exporters, international trade houses or the terminal exchange.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 2 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

70

Description of mapping process and coverage

Tier 2: 70% of farmers in our direct supply chain are GPS polygon mapped and monitored on deforestation risk (see Protect our Planet). This represents approximately a quarter of our global supply chain.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

(F3.1) Have you identified any inherent forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risk identified?
Timber products	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	No
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	No
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F3.1a

(F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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.

The financial impact calculations you see below are based on Cargill 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

ii) Measure(s), metric(s) or indicator(s) used to identify substantive change: 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.

iii) Threshold: 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.

iv) Scope of definition: Our definition and metrics apply to both our operations and our supply chain.

F3.1c

(F3.1c) Why does your organization not consider itself to be exposed to forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Evaluation in progress	We are actively evaluating the physical, transitional, reputational and regulatory risks of deforestation within our palm supply chain. We have live, ongoing discussions across businesses and geographies to assess downstream and upstream customers, and to address the underlying root causes of legal deforestation, including regulatory or socioeconomic factors or global trade flows.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Evaluation in progress	We are actively evaluating the physical, transitional, reputational and regulatory risks of deforestation within our soy supply chain. We have live, ongoing discussions across businesses and geographies to assess downstream and upstream customers, and to address the underlying root causes of legal deforestation, including regulatory or socioeconomic factors or global trade flows.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Evaluation in progress	We are actively evaluating the physical, transitional, reputational and regulatory risks of deforestation within our cocoa supply chain. We have live, ongoing discussions across businesses and geographies to assess downstream and upstream customers, and to address the underlying root causes of legal deforestation, including regulatory or socioeconomic factors or global trade flows.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F3.2

(F3.2) Have you identified any forests-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F3.2a

(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased supply chain transparency

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

i) Explanation of opportunity: As the understanding of deforestation grows, many of Cargill's customers are setting targets and commitments to source 100% traceable and/or RSPO certified palm oil. Given our role in the value chain, Cargill has an opportunity to offer traceable and sustainably sourced palm oil to these customers to help them achieve their commitments. ii) Strategy to realize opportunity: In order to increase supply chain transparency, Cargill collects and maps the location of supplying mills and production areas. Using GPS coordinates and concession shape files, we can identify and visualize the potential risk of deforestation around the mills from which we purchase palm oil. We upload this data to a geospatial information system to monitor changes using satellites and radar imageries. Cargill also adopts a risk-calibrated approach to collect traceability data and prioritize follow-up engagement with suppliers. Central to this approach is tracing fruit back to aggregations of producers, defined as the smallest administrative unit in a region, such as a village or municipality. Our risk-calibrated approach for traceability helps us prioritize the most important areas and suppliers for action, where supplier engagement programs address both environmental and social sustainability challenges as we work to end deforestation and protect human rights in our supply chain. In Q42021, Cargill achieved 99% traceability to mills and 65% traceability to plantation for our full supply chain(direct and indirect). iii) Implementation case study: We developed a digital customer portal to improve the transparency of our palm oil supply chain by showcasing sustainability data more effectively. We began pilot testing this portal, called PalmWise, with a small group of customers in February 2021 and will continue to introduce it more broadly and add more capabilities as the year progresses. Through the PalmWise digital customer portal, we will increase transparency by sharing advanced traceability and monitoring data about our supply chain to support our customers in meeting their sustainability commitments. As a result, 22 customers' sales data have been successfully integrated into the system.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

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

The impact has not been quantified financially.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of opportunity

Markets

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Expansion into new markets

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

i) Explanation of opportunity: Cargill sits in a unique position between growers and consumers. As such, we have an opportunity to provide products that meet and exceed customer sustainability expectations. In 2021, we saw a 25% increase in the volumes of certified sustainable soy we sourced as Triple S (3S) from S. America. We continue to see a fast-growing demand for 3S soy from customers in Europe and are enabling our farmer partners to meet that demand in this and future crop years. ii) Strategy to realize opportunity: We are putting the supply chain pieces in place to connect farmers' certified products with customers in destination markets like Europe. It is important to accelerate transformation of the soy sector in S. America, because to encourage farmers to invest in sustainable practices that meet the criteria of various certification programs, we must reassure them that there will be market demand for certified products. iii) Implementation case study: Since launching in 2010, our 3S program has sourced soy from farms that are certified to meet exceptionally high standards for agricultural practices, labor and environmental impact. Farmers get technical assistance to enhance their operations from experts at organizations – IBS, Solidaridad and Aapresid. Because 3S is deforestation- and conversion-free, it was approved by the FEAC benchmark programs such as RTRS, ISCC, and others. This makes it ideal for our European customers who have a strong interest in soy that addresses several dimensions of sustainability. Our Liza® Origens brand of cooking oil is made with soy from our 3S program. Available at retail locations, this brand helps consumers know more about the type of farm that produced it. We have made good progress expanding 3S to Argentina, enrolling 122 farmers representing 85,000 hectares of soy production. In 2021 we had approximately 400 farms engaged in the program, covering nearly 1.2 mil hectares. In Brazil and Paraguay, we equipped 3S suppliers to integrate regenerative agricultural practices into their operations. We shared techniques through a variety of materials like videos from our partners. The goal is to bring regenerative agricultural practices to all our 3S suppliers, helping them further distinguish their soy through added environmental benefits.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

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

Cargill considers this information confidential

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of opportunity

Markets

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact (other than certified products)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

i) Explanation of opportunity: Product sustainability is becoming an increasing driver for consumers who see their product choices as a reflection of who they are and what they value. Consumers want to see the issues they care about acknowledged in the brands they buy. Providing products that meet and exceed these expectations is an opportunity for Cargill. ii) Strategy to realize opportunity: We believe that a prerequisite for making real progress on sustainability is enabling transparency and traceability across the cocoa supply chain. The proliferation of innovative and cost-effective technological solutions is accelerating traceability, real-time data collection and financial transparency. It also allows for greater transparency on how cocoa is grown and sourced from farmers. As the quality of this information improves, consumers have greater confidence, and demand for sustainable cocoa goes up. This cycle will help hold everyone to a higher standard and move our industry forward. iii) Implementation case study: Cargill intends to achieve 100 percent cocoa bean traceability and is integrating environmental protection projects into its Cocoa Promise program in collaboration with customers. The Cargill Cocoa Promise is our commitment to improving the lives of cocoa farmers and their communities. At the same time, it will help us to secure a long-term supply of cocoa for our business.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

More likely than not

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

Cargill considers this information confidential

F4. Governance

F4.1

(F4.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests-related issues within your organization?

Yes

F4.1a

(F4.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for forests-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Board Chair	i) Our Board Chair, who is Cargill's Chief Executive Officer, is the owner of Cargill's Policy on Forests. Progress toward forest and land-use commitments is reviewed by the CEO and Chairman on a quarterly basis and reported to the board twice a year. Board members are briefed on key deforestation issues and programs. ii) Decision Example: The CSO is responsible for the publication of Cargill's scorecard. 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, as well as state our deforestation-free goal and directs reader to our supply chain reports for more information on progress. The Scorecard was also reviewed by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors.

F4.1b

(F4.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests-related issues.

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives	Description of how the governance mechanisms selected contribute to the board's oversight of forest issues: The CEO and Board Chair have provided input and support into our expanded efforts around land use. This included the approval of a \$30 million Land Innovation Fund to accelerate new ideas and collaborative solutions that will help improve the soy industry's efforts to end deforestation in Brazil. Our CEO and Board Chair also joins our biannual Land Use and Forest Sustainability Advisory Panel meetings. The panel is designed to ensure that the strategies and resources underpinning Cargill's forest commitments are adequate to deliver positive socio-economic and environmental impact. The minutes of those meetings are available at www.cargill.com/sustainability/forest-advisory-panel .

F4.1d

(F4.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues?

Row 1

Board member(s) have competence on forests-related issues

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

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. Their candidacy is assessed against a broad set of criteria, including knowledge and experience on ESG matters, which includes the topics of land use and deforestation.

Primary reason for no board-level competence on forests-related issues

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

(F4.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the highest-ranking position in the company with responsibility for forest-related issues. The CEO works directly with the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to assess and monitor land use risks and opportunities. ii) Nature of the report to the board: The CEO and CSO report progress on the company's land use commitments to the board on a quarterly basis, including progress towards the company's zero deforestation goal in our palm, soy and cocoa supply chains. Metrics include KPIs related to traceability, monitoring, verification, engagement and % deforestation and conversion-free. iii) Forest-related responsibilities: Together, the CEO and CSO monitor progress on the company's sustainability efforts, including our commitment to ending deforestation in our agricultural supply chains. Our priority supply chains of palm, soy, and cocoa have teams embedded in the business whose roles are focused on mitigating deforestation risks and advancing land use programs. Those teams also have reporting lines to Cargill's Global Nature-Based Solutions Director, who reports directly to the Vice President of Environmental Sustainability who reports directly to the CSO, who reports to the CEO and Board Chair. The CSO also leads our external Land Use and Forests Advisory Panel.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly	i) Position in the corporate structure: Cargill's Chief Sustainability Officer and Corporate Senior Vice President is a member of the Executive Leadership Team, reporting to the CEO/Chairman of the Board. The CSO leads the company's integrated sustainability, corporate responsibility and corporate communications functions. ii) Nature of the report to the board: The CSO reports progress on the company's land use commitments to the board on a quarterly basis, including progress towards the company's zero deforestation goal in our palm, soy and cocoa supply chains. Metrics include KPIs related to traceability, monitoring and verification. iii) Forest-related responsibilities: The CSO monitors progress on the company's sustainability efforts, including our commitment to ending deforestation in our agricultural supply chains. Our priority supply chains of palm, soy, and cocoa have teams embedded in the business whose roles are focused on mitigating deforestation risks and advancing land use programs. Those teams also have reporting lines to Cargill's Global Nature-Based Solutions lead, who reports directly to the Vice President of Environmental Sustainability, who reports to the CSO. The CSO also leads our external Land Use and forests Advisory Panel.

F4.3

(F4.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Cargill's strategic direction, the Game Plan for Success (GPS) brings Cargill together around a common set of goals to advance both our purpose and performance in an integrated and balanced way. The quarterly integrated performance scorecard includes progress toward land use commitments.

F4.3a

(F4.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	No indicator for incentivized performance	Progress on select ESG targets is used to determine executive compensation. In addition, all executive leaders have unique and specific sustainability goals and objectives related to their business and/or functional responsibility, and a portion of their compensation is tied to the progress made against those targets.
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team	Achievement of commitments and targets	i) Details on the indicators: Cargill's strategic direction, the Game Plan for Success (GPS), brings Cargill together around a common set of goals to advance both our purpose and performance in an integrated and balanced way. The quarterly integrated performance scorecard includes specific indicators related to progress toward forest and land-use commitments. Specific targets include progress toward our zero deforestation commitments in our palm, soy and cocoa supply chains. ii) Threshold of success: Progress targets are established for each quarter of the fiscal year that each supply chain is expected to meet as a threshold and report against. iii) Method of measurement: Progress against the KPIs is measured using a variety of software tools and collected by data and analytics teams and land use supply chain leads working in the business, and who then report that progress to the Nature Based Solutions Director, who reports to the Vice President of Environmental Sustainability, who reports to the CSO, who reports to the CEO.

F4.4

(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report – this is optional)
 Cargill Annual Report 2021.pdf

F4.5

(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?

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

F4.5a

(F4.5a) Select the options to describe the scope and content of your policy.

Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1 Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to take action beyond own supply chain to tackle environmental issues</p> <p>Commitment to resolving both social and environmental issues in own operations and supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>i) How regularly policy is reviewed/updated: Cargill's Sustainability, legal and commercial teams review our policies at least once every five years; additions may be made if necessary and on a rolling basis as the deforestation status changes and our knowledge increases. ii) Why selected content is included: We are delivering on our commitment through time-bound policies and action plans in our cocoa, palm and soy supply chains. Namely, we have a 2030 global commitment to be deforestation and conversion free. Recognizing both the size and complexity of our global supply chains and the importance of taking a rigorous approach across all our businesses, we have established a set of internal land use operating guidelines. Our action plans are centered on continuous improvement and are formally reviewed on an annual basis, as described in our supply chain progress reports. The Action Plans are where more frequent updates can be made to reflect latest best practice. iii) How policy informs internal decision making: These provide the base foundation and direction required by individual Cargill businesses to deliver on this corporate deforestation-free commitment and serve as an addition to existing policies and procedures held at the corporate and individual supply chain levels. The guidelines are also designed as a platform from which each business can accelerate its own progress against the deforestation commitment. These internal guidelines are supported by supply chain working teams for each supply chain risk or origination biome comprising sustainability, commercial and corporate affairs employees from related areas of the company. Additional support and guidance are provided by Cargill's global Sustainability function and overseen by our executive level sustainability advisory process.</p>

Cargill
Policy on
Forests.pdf

F4.5b

(F4.5b) Do you have commodity specific sustainability policy(ies)? If yes, select the options that best describe their scope and content.

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Palm oil	Yes	Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p>	<p>i) How regularly policy is reviewed/updated: This policy includes all physical palm oil products that Cargill produces, trades and processes. It does not cover non-palm Cargill businesses. Cargill's sustainability, legal and commercial teams review our policies at least once every five years; additions may be made if necessary and on a rolling basis as the palm oil landscape changes and our knowledge increases. ii) Why selected content is included: Cargill commits to a traceable, transparent and sustainable palm oil supply chain that: Protects high conservation value (HCV) areas, high carbon stock (HCS) forests and peatlands regardless of depth; Respects and upholds the rights of workers, indigenous peoples and local communities; Enables smallholders to become successful businesspeople, improving their livelihoods through responsible production, maximizing yields and improving quality; Upholds high standards of transparency through reporting of traceability, time-bound implementation plans, resolving grievances and achieving third-party verified policy compliance. Our commitments to producing and sourcing palm oil in an ethical, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner are embodied in our responsible production requirements that aim to deliver palm oil that is produced in accordance with "No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation" (NDPE) practices. Our time-bound roadmap outlines the four pillars that have been the cornerstones of our Palm Policy, guiding its implementation and delivering impact: traceability, supplier engagement, sustainable plantations and smallholder programs. iii) How policy informs internal decision making: Our policy sets forth the expectations we have of our company's role in the value chain, and therefore acts as a guide to developing strategies and actions to align with those expectations. Additionally, challenges described in our regular progress reports may influence our actions to maintain alignment with the policy. For example, Cargill introduced our Palm grievance process to help monitor compliance with our policy and address suppliers who are non-compliant, which provides us with an ongoing system to handle any grievance from internal or external parties, including individuals, employees, contractors, suppliers, and civil society organizations concerning implementation of the Palm Policy.</p>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Soy	Yes	Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>i) How regularly policy is reviewed/updated: The Sustainable Soy Action Plan was developed in 2019 and is reviewed and updated regularly. ii) Why selected content is included: Our Policy on Sustainable Soy allows for both sustainability values and agricultural development to simultaneously thrive. Cargill sits in a unique position between growers and consumers. We commit to using this position to take practical measures to help protect forests, mitigate agriculture as a contributor to deforestation, provide farmers with access to markets, and promote rural economic development. To this end, The Policy highlights 4 key commitments underscoring Cargill's approach to a transparent and sustainable South American soy supply chain: 1. Transform our supply chain to be deforestation-free while protecting native vegetation beyond forests; 2. Promote responsible production, which benefits farmers and surrounding communities; 3. Respect and upholds the rights of workers, indigenous peoples, and communities, and 4. Uphold high standards of transparency through reporting of key metrics, progress, and grievances. iii) How policy informs internal decision making: Our policy sets forth the expectations we have of our company's role in the value chain, and therefore acts as a guide to developing strategies and actions to align with those expectations. Our businesses source soy from all the major growing regions in the world. We are focused on South America as the highest-priority region for soy sustainability because it is home to vital landscapes such as the Amazon, Cerrado and Gran Chaco biomes that must be protected. Meanwhile, the region has grown rapidly in the last few decades to become a major source of the world's soy, and this growth has underpinned many local, rural economies.</p>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Commitment to align with the SDGs Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems List of timebound commitments and targets Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations	i) How regularly policy is reviewed/updated: Cargill reviews our policies every two years. ii) Why selected content is included: Cargill has outlined its plan to eliminate deforestation from its cocoa supply chain. The Protect Our Planet plan provides concrete actions the company is taking to achieve 100 percent cocoa bean traceability and includes a commitment of "no further conversion" of any forest land in Ghana and Ivory Coast for cocoa production. It also expands the company's forest efforts to five origin countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Ghana) as well as the indirect cocoa supply chain, while securing the future livelihoods and resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers. iii) How policy informs internal decision making: Our policy sets forth the expectations we have of our company's role in the value chain, including goals through 2030 as well as intermediary steps, and therefore acts as a guide to developing strategies and actions to align with those expectations.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

Cargill
 Palm
 Policy
 March
 2019.pdf

F4.6

(F4.6) Has your organization made a public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation from its direct operations and/or supply chain?

Yes
 DCF Commitment.pdf

F4.6a

(F4.6a) Has your organization endorsed any of the following initiatives as part of its public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation?

New York Declaration on Forests
 Soy Moratorium
 Other, please specify (Tropical Forest Alliance, Cerrado Working Group (GTC), SCF, Protocolo Verde de Grãos do Pará, Cocoa & Forest Initiative, Joint Frameworks for Action Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, CocoaAction, Visión Sectorial del Gran Chaco Argentino (ViSeC).)

F4.6b

(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
No new development on peat regardless of depth
Best management practices for existing cultivation on peat
Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
Operations are in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities
Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

Not applicable

Commitment target date

2026-2030

Please explain

Cargill's commitment to producing and sourcing palm oil in an economical, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner is embodied in our responsible production requirements that aim to deliver palm oil that is produced in accordance with "No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation" (NDPE) practices. Cargill commits to a traceable, transparent and sustainable palm oil supply chain that: Protects high conservation value (HCV) areas, high carbon stock (HCS) forests and peatlands regardless of depth; Respects and upholds the rights of workers, indigenous peoples and local communities; Enables smallholders to become successful businesspeople, improving their livelihoods through responsible production, maximizing yields and improving quality; Upholds high standards of transparency through reporting of traceability, time-bound implementation plans, resolving grievances and achieving third-party verified policy compliance. In alignment with the HCSA Toolkit and our Forest Policy, we engaged Daemeter Consulting in 2020 to conduct an HCS assessment (to complement the existing HCV assessment that has reached satisfactory status by HCV Resource Network Peer Review) to determine eligible planting areas at our PT Andes Sawit Mas (ASM) as part of new palm developments. This assessment, which was executed under COVID-19 safety protocols, included a scoping study, assurance of free prior and informed consent (FPIC), and stakeholder and public consultation with seven villages in the Jelai Hulu and Marau sub-districts in compliance with our NDPE policy prior to any land clearing. The assessment also included forest patch analysis, land cover validation and biodiversity assessment. As HCSA members, we are committed to the peer review process as specified in the 2017 HCSA Toolkit update. In Brazil, we have been working with Earthworm Foundation (formerly The Forest Trust) through the Aggregator Refinery Transformation (ART) program to help palm oil mills in our supply chain transform their environmental, social and labor practices. Through the ART program, an FPIC and conflict resolution training was conducted with 2 companies and 5 Staff (Biopalma and Tauá Brasil). In 2020, we also expanded use of our own internal monitoring platform, to cover all our palm oil sourcing regions across Indonesia, Malaysia and in 2021, Latin America. Tailored to Cargill's supply chain and the needs of our customers, this platform adds another level of detail that complements the data available in the GFW system and allows us to be more precise in analyzing information about our supply chain. Cargill also collaborates through landscape-level initiatives and platforms, such as the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), to address challenges that span physical and political boundaries and involve multiple commodities, as issues related to deforestation and social exploitation often are not limited to a single supplier or sector. In 2021, Cargill joined 2 new landscape programs in Sungai Linau, Indonesia, and the Southern Central Forest Spine in Malaysia, to scale No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) implementation and workers' rights programming. In the Siak-Pelalawan Landscape Programme, 1,215 oil palm smallholders were mapped and identified following the STDB smallholder business registration guidelines.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

Please select

Commitment target date

2026-2030

Please explain

In 2006 Cargill supported the voluntary Soy Moratorium committing the company not to purchase soy from lands that have been newly deforested in the Amazon biome. The Amazon Soy Moratorium was adapted to align with Brazil's new Forest Code (2008 as a cut-off date) and in May 2016 was renewed indefinitely. In Brazil's Pará state, Cargill only purchases from those farms that have obtained a CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) and meets other criteria, such as no illegal deforestation, no overlapping with indigenous territories or conservation units and no embargoes. In 2014, Cargill endorsed the New York Declaration on Forests, a global commitment to end deforestation worldwide. In 2015, Cargill released its Policy on Forests, which was revised earlier this year. It sets principles to guide Cargill businesses in addressing deforestation risk in their supply chains. We launched the Policy on Sustainable Soy - South American Origins in 2019, highlighting 4 key commitments in support of a transparent and sustainable South American soy supply chain: 1. Transform our supply chain to be deforestation free while protecting native vegetation beyond forests; 2.

Promote responsible production, which benefits farmers and surrounding communities; 3. Respect and upholds the rights of workers, indigenous peoples and communities; 4. Uphold high standards of transparency through reporting of key metrics, progress and grievances. Cargill has undertaken several actions to meet our commitments in 2021. As part of our risk-calibrated approach, together with TNC we have defined a set of 66 municipalities in Brazil's Cerrado biome as our highest-priority areas. We have focused our mapping efforts, completing polygon mapping of farm boundaries for all our direct suppliers and using that data to more precisely calculate the DCF percentage of our volumes from these municipalities. We have made good progress expanding Triple S (3S)– Cargill's proprietary soy certification program – to Argentina. 3S helps these suppliers verify that their soy has been produced with high standards, including being DCF. It also provides tools and knowledge to continuously improve aspects of their production. In Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay we have approximately 400 farms engaged in the program. Our customers have different needs when it comes to sustainable soy, based on their own commitments and the expectations of their stakeholders. For those who want to buy soy that's DCF based on a specific cutoff date, our Smart Soy™ program offers a simple solution. Using our advanced satellite technology, we analyze land use at the municipality level from the regions where we have originated soy that crop season to identify areas that meet the customer cutoff requirement and apply a mass balance approach. Customers receive a report that documents and authenticates the volumes purchased. This independently audited program provides a higher level of supply chain traceability and transparency than conventional soy products. The Land Innovation Fund for Sustainable Livelihoods – which Cargill launched with a commitment of \$30 million – supports projects that will help protect native vegetation across South America. Our strong system of controls helps ensure the integrity of our direct soy supply chain in Brazil. Every day, our automated system consults lists managed by various agencies and organizations. When a farming operation appears on one of these lists, it is immediately blocked so it is not eligible to sell soy to us. We also block other farms registered to the same person or entity in the state, as well as those with whom they have a close commercial relationship. These affiliated farms cannot be unblocked until we conduct a thorough analysis to help ensure that soy from the violating farm is not being rerouted and sold to us through the affiliated operation. These affiliated farms are re-evaluated each new crop season to confirm they are still complying.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Criteria

Other, please specify (No deforestation))

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

Please select

Commitment target date

2026-2030

Please explain

Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate introduced our five cocoa sustainability Goals in 2017, cementing our commitments to delivering our contribution to the SDGs and further improving farmer and community livelihood. As outlined in our Protect our Planet Strategic Action Plan we will promote environmental best practices in our business and across our supply chain. We set our targets of reaching zero deforestation in the cocoa supply chain by 2030. The Protect Our Planet plan provides concrete actions the company is taking to achieve 100 percent cocoa bean traceability and includes a commitment of “no further conversion” of any forest land in Ghana and Ivory Coast for cocoa production. It also expands the company's forest efforts to five origin countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Ghana) as well as the indirect cocoa supply chain, while securing the future livelihoods and resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers. Key progress against our commitment include mapping 70% of farmers in the Cargill Cocoa Promise in 2020-2021. This represents approximately a quarter of our global supply chain. We moved our mapping data to FarmForce, which allowed us to better connect farms maps to active farmers administered in our systems. Additionally, we expanded our collaboration with PUR Projet and Impactum in Côte d'Ivoire and with other agroforestry partners, such as Imaflora in Brazil. In 2020-2021 we supported over 5,400 new farmers to adopt agroforestry systems, reaching 21,906 farmers since 2017-2018. These farmers are targeted based on deforestation risks at jurisdictional and cooperative level.

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

(F5.1) Are forests-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	i. Description and examples: Cargill believes that forests and farming can and must coexist in order to sustain the health of people and our planet. We remain committed to our overall goal to be deforestation and conversion free by 2030. In 2018, Cargill inaugurated the global Sustainability team which is a center of excellence to accelerate sustainability priorities across Cargill. The groundwork of mapping and prioritizing high-risk supply chains has been completed, focusing efforts and investment on the three key supply chains of cocoa, palm and soy. Recognizing the individual characteristics of each supply chain, we have continued to advance the following business objectives on each commodity. We are fully committed to supporting farmer livelihoods, and promoting responsible production, which benefits farmers and surrounding communities. To this end, Cargill has trained more than 250,000 farmers in good agricultural practices across the three supply chains. We are managing the 3S training program in Brazil, which helps farmers protect natural resources in their own operations and includes training on measuring and improving performance. Finally, we have targeted one million farmers benefiting from the Cargill Cocoa Promise.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	i. Description and examples: Cargill's strategic management is directly linked to its purpose of nourishing our world in a safe, responsible and sustainable manner. To achieve its mission, the company has developed the Game Plan for Success (GPS), a strategic direction plan that guides it in your highest aspirations (purpose and vision), decision making (values), the scope of what it offers to customers (customer value proposition), and the presentation of means to achieving results faster (accelerators). In the GPS, Cargill focuses collectively on strategies that are able to deliver more results in achieving performance goals and objectives. In specific relation to Forests we are committed to transforming our agricultural supply chains to be deforestation-free, through prioritized supply chain policies and time-bound action plans. For example, in 2019, Cargill updated our Forest Policy—with specific focus on time-bound action plans, KPIs and greater consistency and measurability of progress. We also introduced Sustainable Soy Policy and Action Plan, which joins our sustainable palm and cocoa policies and action plans to complete our sustainable supply chain approach. We also updated our Human Rights Commitment, protecting workers and indigenous people. Asset siting, location, size, and feeder area are assessed based-on land use impact and risk and incorporated into our strategy for long-term objectives.
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	i. Description: In specific relation to forests, financial planning includes the resources necessary to meet Cargill's objectives and strategic goals as mentioned above. Asset siting, location, size, and feeder area are assessed based-on land use impact and risk and incorporated into our financial planning. This includes the launch of the Land Innovation Fund for Sustainable Livelihoods to accelerate the development and implementation of economically viable alternatives to protect forests and native vegetation. The launch of the fund was also a call to action and invitation for others in Cargill's supply chain to invest with us to accelerate progress and scale solutions that help balance farmer livelihoods, protection of forests and native vegetation, and support strong, resilient communities. More generally however, Cargill is a privately owned company and most of its assets are reinvested for the long-term success of the business. As mentioned above, the long-term drivers of value for the company include: innovating what matters, unlock Cargill's full potential, and growing new markets. For example, we have made several long-term investments in these areas such as: 1. A \$30 million commitment to the Land Innovation Fund; 2. Early investment in Memphis Meats to spur new types of alternative proteins; 3. Funding the Farm to Fork Accelerator to work with promising startups.

F6. Implementation

F6.1

(F6.1) Did you have any timebound and quantifiable targets for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of your disclosed commodity(ies) that were active during the reporting year?

Yes

F6.1a

(F6.1a) Provide details of your timebound and quantifiable target(s) for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of the disclosed commodity(ies), and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

Fully traceable with 100% traceability to production area

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Plantation

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2014

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

65

Please explain

i) Why/how target was chosen: Our initial target was set to address the issue of traceability being limited to country of origin, which reduced our ability to accurately monitor deforestation. This target references the ongoing work required to achieve 100% traceability to production area, with a new target date of 2025. ii) Strategy to meet target: In Q4 2021, Cargill achieved a 99 percent traceability to the mill and 65 percent traceability to plantation for the palm oil and palm kernel oil it purchases and trades. While traceability is only one of many tools in our sustainability program, it plays an important role in identifying non-compliance with our NDPE policy. We have adapted our approach as we gained new insights along the way. For example, our ability to reach 100% traceability to plantations (TTP) depends upon the ability of our suppliers to collect and report data from their suppliers, and we have seen how supply chain complexities, government restrictions on sharing of concession boundaries and changing relationships between mills, third-party plantations and smallholders make it difficult for mills to obtain information and influence practices. To overcome these obstacles, we are working to change the model of how traceability data is collected. Connecting with village leaders to build relationships is an important element in the process of shifting perceptions in high-risk areas. We also are working with our peers, including mills and refiners, to encourage pre-competitive sharing of data. We have begun to introduce this information-sharing process across our supply chain to increase traceability and transparency for all involved.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

Our business in South America buys soy both directly from farmers and indirectly from other cooperatives, processors and traders. We have advanced from mapping by georeferenced single points to the more sophisticated methodology of polygon mapping all our direct suppliers' farm boundaries, aiming to complete this process as quickly as possible. Sharing a summary of this information is part of our effort to increase transparency across our South American soy supply chain.

Linked commitment

No conversion of natural ecosystems

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2020

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

83

Please explain

i) Why/how target was chosen: We are committed to building a deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) supply chain as quickly as possible. To do this, we are mapping where our South American business buys soy from and analyzing what portion of it was grown on land that may have been converted from native vegetation in recent years. The target of 100% was chosen as complete, robust mapping will give us a clearer picture than ever before of our direct supply chain, enabling us to better monitor for potential land conversion violations and quickly take action in a more targeted way. ii) Strategy to meet target: For polygon mapping in Brazil, we use two methodologies. For suppliers who own the land, we use automated consultation of the INCRA-SIGEF website. For suppliers who rent land to grow their soy, our own commercial team identifies them and collects data. In other countries, all the data collection is done by our commercial team.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

100% farm to factory traceability of our cocoa beans 100% chocolate ingredients sourced in line with our supplier code of conduct

Linked commitment

Not linked to specific commitment

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2011

Target year

2030

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

48

Please explain

i) Why/how target was chosen: We seek to provide clear, robust and transparent information, powered by technology, and to partner with third-party certifiers. This applies to both our direct supply chain, covered by the Cargill Cocoa Promise and accounting for about half of the cocoa we source, and our indirect supply chain. ii) Strategy to meet target: We expanded CocoaWise™, our digital suite of tools, to provide a more accurate reflection of the active farms in our sourcing network. 48% of farmers in our direct supply chain are delivering volume through the traceability system in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia. In Cameroon, farmers are being registered, and the first seven cooperatives have started to deliver cocoa in the system. Additionally, we expanded the due diligence of suppliers in our indirect supply chain: through our due diligence system with suppliers, 10% of the cocoa is traceable to the first point of purchase, 78% is traceable to sourcing region. Due to COVID-19, the inception of systems was delayed in Cameroon. However, we onboarded seven cooperatives to the system. We will finalize the third phase of supplier due diligence in 2021, reaching all cocoa suppliers. Additionally, in 2019-2020, 70% of farmers in the Cargill Cocoa Promise were mapped. We moved our mapping data to FarmForce, which allowed us to better connect farms maps to active farmers administered in our systems. Our priority is to ensure no forests are converted or degraded to produce cocoa.

F6.2

(F6.2) Do you have traceability system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	i) Method: Cargill's trading and oil refining businesses report sourcing information quarterly. When Cargill buys from a third-party supplier, the third party is asked to provide GPS coordinates, among other details, for the source mill. After achieving traceability to mills for third party sourcing, we continued our journey of traceability to plantation by adapting our approach to focus on the areas at highest risk for noncompliance with NDPE commitments. While this change has slowed our progress toward achieving 100% overall traceability to plantation, we believe the risk-calibrated approach we began using in 2019 is an important step toward improving the sustainability of our palm supply chain. The risk-calibrated approach for traceability to plantation focuses on data for areas at higher risk of unsustainable practices, including deforestation, peatland clearance and fires. We continue implementing this targeted approach to collect traceability data and prioritize follow-up engagement using tools for mapping the fresh fruit bunch supply base of palm oil mills. Central to this approach is tracing the fruit back to aggregations of producers in a village or municipality (the smallest administrative unit in a region). With this approach, we are able to identify areas of higher risk for not meeting NDPE criteria and prioritize those mills for engagement based on the extent of forest, protected areas and uncultivated peat areas surrounding the mill (within a 50 km radius). In 2021, Cargill achieved a combined average of 99 percent traceability to the mill and 65 percent traceability to production area for the palm oil and palm kernel oil it purchases and trades.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	Method: We have advanced from mapping by georeferenced single points to the more sophisticated methodology of polygon mapping our direct suppliers' farm boundaries, aiming to complete this process as quickly as possible. For polygon mapping in Brazil, we use two methodologies. For suppliers who own the land, we use automated consultation of the INCRA-SIGEF website. For suppliers who rent land to grow their soy, our own commercial team identifies the polygons and collects data. In other countries, all the data collection is done by our commercial team. In 2021, 83% of the volume sourced from direct suppliers came from suppliers with polygons mapped.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	i) Method: Our direct supply chain is 100% traceable, but our aim is to provide traceable insight up to farm level. At the same time, we are bringing first-mile traceability to scale. We expanded CocoaWise™, our digital suite of tools, to provide a more accurate reflection of the active farms in our sourcing network. 48% of farmers in our direct supply chain are delivering volume through the traceability system in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia. In Cameroon, farmers are being registered, and the first seven cooperatives have started to deliver cocoa in the system. Additionally, we expanded the due diligence of suppliers in our indirect supply chain: through our due diligence system with suppliers, 10% of the cocoa is traceable to the first point of purchase, 78% is traceable to sourcing region.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.2a

(F6.2a) Provide details on the level of traceability your organization has for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Palm oil	Country	100
Palm oil	Mill	99
Palm oil	Plantation	65
Soy	Country	100
Soy	Farm	83
Other - Cocoa	Country	100
Other - Cocoa	Farm	53

F6.3

(F6.3) Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	34.5
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	8.8
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	49
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.3a

(F6.3a) Provide a detailed breakdown of the volume and percentage of your production and/or consumption by certification scheme.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Mass Balance

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

11.8

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

451462

Metric for volume

Other, please specify (Tons)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Don't know

Please explain

We will continue to offer and supply RSPO certified products based on customer demand. Our customers want more customization with respect to traceability for their specific supply chain and despite the complexity, we continue to work to find ways to improve tracking and reporting at origin. We are committed towards a 100% transparent, traceable and sustainable palm supply chain in high risk area by 2025. Our policy is rooted in the Principles and Criteria of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and we believe they serve as the primary global sustainability standards for palm products and encourage all end-users of palm oil and palm oil products in the mature markets. We also promote the use of RSPO certified materials to our existing customers who are sourcing conventional materials to move to RSPO certified products in order to meet our Shared Responsibility target of increasing uptake of certified product by 2% annually. We had conducted awareness building session with customers regarding RSPO certification in bid to help them to be more aware of RSPO. We also promoting the uptake of Independent Smallholder CSPO with our customers

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Segregated

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

22.7

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

865780

Metric for volume

Other, please specify (Tons)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

We will continue to offer and supply RSPO certified products based on customer demand. Our customers want more customization with respect to traceability for their specific supply chain and despite the complexity, we continue to work to find ways to improve tracking and reporting at origin. We are committed towards a 100% transparent, traceable and sustainable palm supply chain in high risk area by 2025. Our policy is rooted in the Principles and Criteria of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and we believe they serve as the primary global sustainability standards for palm products and encourage all end-users of palm oil and palm oil products in the mature markets. We also promote the use of RSPO certified materials to our existing customers who are sourcing conventional materials to move to RSPO certified products in order to meet our Shared Responsibility target of increasing uptake of certified product by 2% annually. We had conducted awareness building session with customers regarding RSPO certification in bid to help them to be more aware of RSPO. We also promoting the uptake of Independent Smallholder CSPO with our customers.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0.5

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified

154962

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

To build stronger supply chains of RTRS products, we achieved certification for several of our facilities in Brazil. This includes plants, ports and warehouses, such as several locations in the state of Maranhão, in the Matopiba region of the Cerrado biome. This gives us two routes by which to deliver RTRS soy to customers: from certified farms in Mato Grosso through our Santarém port, and from certified farms in Matopiba through the export terminal at Itaqui. Note that the % reported for all certified soy is small due to being a niche market.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

ProTerra certification

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0.02

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Volume of production/ consumption certified**Metric for volume**

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Percent certified is 0-1% of total volumes due to being a niche market. The Netherlands-based ProTerra Foundation offers certifications for segregated soybeans that meet specific criteria such as being non-GMO, as well as certain sustainability standards like being deforestation- and conversion-free. With rising demand for ProTerra-certified soybeans, we've established a segregated ProTerra supply chain that flows from certified farms in western Brazil over more than 2,000 kilometers of roads and rivers, through our port in Santarém to customers in the EU.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Triple S)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

2.6

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Soy bean meal

Volume of production/ consumption certified**Metric for volume**

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

Triple S™ (Sustainably Sourced & Supplied) is Cargill's own sustainability certification program. Farmers in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay who commit to this comprehensive program pledge to produce their crops aligning with five key areas: 1) Sustainable land use, with a baseline date for land use change of January 2008; 2) Good agricultural practices; 3) Community relations and human rights; 4) Engagement in a process of continuous improvement, and 5) Measuring greenhouse gas emissions. The program is independently verified and is benchmarked against the FEFAC (European feed compounder association) sustainable soy guidelines. Triple S™ soy volumes are traced through a single-site mass balance chain of custody, from farm to customer. Traceability is verified by an independent third-party auditor. Volumes are confidential. In 2021, we have made good progress expanding Triple S to Argentina, enrolling 122 farmers representing 85,000 hectares of soy production. Having visited nearly all farms enrolled, measured a baseline and established chain-of-custody certifications in 2021, we can now begin receiving Triple S soy from these farmers following the current harvest. This will help us meet rising demand for Triple S soy from destination markets in Europe and elsewhere.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify ((2BSVs))

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

5.3

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Soy bean oil

Soy biodiesel

Volume of production/ consumption certified

Metric for volume

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

In Europe, we participate in soy certification programs that meet European Union-recognized sustainability criteria. We have certified soy supply chains conforming to one or more of these recognized standards in Europe.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Rainforest Alliance)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

43.4

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

Metric for volume

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Don't know

Please explain

Sustainable cocoa comes from farmers who are verified as meeting certain standards in their on-farm operations. 49% of our entire cocoa volume sold in calendar year 2021 was certified sustainable by third parties such as Rainforest Alliance (~88%) and Fairtrade (~12%). This is higher than in 2019 (43%). This covers both our direct and indirect supply chain.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Fair Trade)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

5.9

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

Metric for volume

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Don't know

Please explain

Sustainable cocoa comes from farmers who are verified as meeting certain standards in their on-farm operations. 49% of our entire cocoa volume sold in calendar year 2021 was certified sustainable by third parties such as Rainforest Alliance (~88%) and Fairtrade (~12%). This is higher than in 2019 (43%) and 2020 (47%). This covers both our direct and indirect supply chain

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (RFS)

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0.3

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified**Metric for volume**

Other, please specify (Confidential)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

The United States Congress created this program (RFS) in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and expand the renewable fuels sector of the United States and reduce dependence on imported oil. The RFS program was authorized under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and expanded under the Energy Independence Act of 2007 (EISA). Cargill managed the program in Argentina in 2021.

F6.4

(F6.4) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you have a system to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments?

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.4a

(F6.4a) Provide details on the system, the approaches used to monitor compliance, the quantitative progress, and the non-compliance protocols, to implement your no conversion and/or deforestation commitment(s).**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Description of control systems

We monitor supplier compliance and progress in our operations and 3rd party supply chain through satellite imagery, self-assessments, field assessments and verifications. In 2021, we expanded our satellite monitoring program to Latin America in addition to Indonesia and Malaysia. We also leverage the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework to track performance in our indirect supply chain and prioritize suppliers for engagement and continuous improvement. For our own operations, we verify continued compliance with our policy, and regularly conduct internal audits on NDPE practices in addition to scheduled RSPO audits. We use the Zoological Society of London's Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool conservation software to conduct patrolling of the HCV and HCS areas in our Indonesian plantations. We partner with the Natural Resources Conservation Center to monitor the Cagar Alam wildlife reserve boundaries near our Poliplant plantation in West Kalimantan to protect biodiversity.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

% of total volume in compliance

Don't know

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage
Suspend & engage
Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities
Summary on Policy Compliance Verification Guideline.pdf

Please explain

Monitoring frequency; response to non-compliance: Cargill deploys two remote systems for ongoing monitoring: Radar (RADD) forest monitoring system and Global Forest Watch data; and Cargill radar and satellite system. When an issue is identified through our monitoring efforts, we immediately take action to address it. Cargill's Palm grievance process also provides us with an ongoing system to handle any grievance from internal or external parties, including individuals, employees, contractors, suppliers, and civil society organizations concerning implementation of the Palm Policy. We engage and support our suppliers in addressing non-compliances through time-bound action plans. If a supplier does not want to engage in this Grievance Process in good faith, Cargill will cease doing business with that supplier. This includes recording grievances, verifying claims, rectifying confirmed issues, reporting the verification results and actions, delivering the response to stakeholders and managing and monitoring follow-up actions. Cargill's Code of Conduct and Guiding Principles, Commitment on Human Rights cover our direct operations.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Operational coverage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Description of control systems

Digital technology enables us to provide our customers with fast and transparent sustainability data, helping them measure and report the impact they achieve through the Cargill Cocoa Promise. As of this year, 48% of the cocoa in our global direct supply chain is traceable from farm to factory, with the help of barcoded cocoa bags and digital Cooperative Management Systems. Today, 64% of farmers in our direct supply chain are GPS polygon mapped and monitored on deforestation risk. This represents approximately a quarter of our global supply chain. In combination with satellite imagery, this enables us to effectively monitor deforestation risks. On our website, we started to disclose all farmer organizations in our direct sourcing network in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, with the other countries to follow. Monitoring occurs annually as new land use change data becomes available.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool
First-party verification
Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

41-50%

% of total suppliers in compliance

100%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage
Suspend & engage
Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

Please explain

Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate purchases cocoa beans directly from farmers through farmer organizations, as well as through third parties. In 2020-2021, 49% of our cocoa is sold as certified sustainable, and has been independently verified to comply with industry benchmarks on application of good agricultural practices, first-mile traceability and environmental criteria including no-deforestation requirements. While we have established a good view on forest-related risks in our direct supply chain, more work is needed to gain supply chain insights where we work with third-party suppliers. Monitoring occurs annually as new land use change data becomes available. Cargill is known as a company that conducts its business in a legal and ethical manner. Our Code of Conduct and the corresponding Supplier Code of Conduct outline standards for conducting business around the world. The Code of Conduct and the Guiding Principles also serve as the foundation of our Commitment on Human Rights. We have zero tolerance for bribery and other corrupt practices. 100% chocolate ingredients sourced in line with our Supplier Code of Conduct, Cargill's Code of Conduct and Guiding Principles, Commitment on Human Rights cover our direct operations.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Operational coverage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Description of control systems

Cargill monitors the percent of DCF volumes (Sectorial Approach – Methodology is in our Soy Action Plan Report) using datasets based on satellite monitoring, such as the USGS and University of Maryland. For areas inside Brazil's Amazon biome, every purchase is independently audited to help ensure it complies with the Amazon Soy Moratorium. Cargill also uses a strong system of controls to help ensure the integrity of our soy supply chain in Brazil. Every day, our automated system consults lists managed by various agencies and organizations. When a farming operation appears on one of these lists, it is blocked so it is not eligible to sell soy to us. Cargill's Policy on Sustainable Soy – South American Origins commits to work with parties to resolve complaints and conflicts through an open, accessible, transparent and consultative process.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool
Ground-based monitoring system

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

Don't know

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage
Suspend & engage

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
Other, please specify (Conduct a risk analysis to avoid rerouting of soy and confirm embargo is respected)

Please explain

Cargill monitors compliance on an annual basis via our DCF analysis. Our action levers are based on our beliefs regarding the most effective means to protect forests and natural vegetation while enabling rural economic development. Agriculture has an important effect on social and human rights issues such as rural economic development and the rights of workers, communities and indigenous peoples. We recognize that farmers may have legal rights concerning land conservation and agriculture. To positively influence land conversion practices, we promote the development of economic alternatives for farmers. We believe that sector-wide transformation is the best pathway to success. Anytime a grievance or monitoring detects noncompliance that is then confirmed, we take action to address the non-compliance. No known non-compliance remains in the supply chain. Our strengthened grievance process lays out a transparent mechanism for us to review, address and monitor any concerns as they are raised in relation to compliance with our soy policy. Cargill's Code of Conduct and Guiding Principles, Commitment on Human Rights cover our direct operations. Our local commercial teams have been trained on these tools and procedures.

F6.5

(F6.5) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you collect data regarding your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with the Brazilian Forest Code.

	Do you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code?	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, from suppliers	i) Methods and technology used to collect data on compliance with the Code: Cargill requires all supplying mills to declare register numbers of their supplying plantations as part of Cargill's quarterly traceability to plantation reporting requirements for the supply chain. Cargill reviews the license numbers and monitor the planted areas via satellite monitoring for potential deforestation. If an alert is found, Cargill investigates with the supplier to verify and resolve any potential non-compliance.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, from suppliers	i) Methods and technology used to collect data on compliance with the Code: For certified products we request the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. For all producers that we finance the CAR is a condition. Also, CAR is one of the documents accepted for our polygon mapping. We have internal processes and controls to prevent purchases from embargoed areas and confirm the sale of products originated from properties that are in compliance with Brazilian law. To help ensure soy does not enter our supply chains from farming operations accused of illegal deforestation or slave labor in Brazil, we have built a robust system of controls. On a daily basis, this system consults government lists of embargoed farms and blocks them so they are not eligible to sell soy to us. Our system also consults lists of non-compliant farms managed by the Soy Working Group (GTS) based on the Amazon Soy Moratorium as well as voluntary programs managed by the state of Pará such as the Green Grain Protocol. For purchases in Pará, CAR is a mandatory document for all farms, as required by the Green Grain Protocol. When a farm is blocked in our system for being on one of these lists, we also block other farms registered to the same person or entity either in the local area or the entire country, depending on the violation involved. These affiliated farms are only unblocked once we have conducted an analysis to assess that soy from the violating farm is not being rerouted and sold to us through an affiliated operation. They are re-evaluated with each new crop season to confirm continued compliance. Our local commercial teams have been trained on these tools and procedures. Our agricultural supply chain business in Brazil buys crops from approximately 14,800 suppliers.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, from suppliers	i) Methods and technology used to collect data on compliance with the Code: Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate in Brazil is in the process of acquiring GPS polygon maps for 100% of certified farms that direct supply our cocoa. We also obtain polygons of Legal Reserves and Permanent Protected Areas as required by the Brazilian Forest Code. Together with NGO Imaflores Cargill supports farmers in the process of mapping their farms including for compliance purposes including the updating and validation of their CAR documentation. Further, Cargill operates an internal system that frequently verifies farms for embargoed areas and prevents doing business with farmers that violate the Brazilian Forest Code. This system amongst others uses federal and states lists of farms registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database and includes information on gross deforestation after July 2008 as identified by Brazilian government PRODES systems and data.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.5b

(F6.5b) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate which Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) you use to measure the compliance of your suppliers with the Brazilian Forest Code and their performance against these indicator(s).

Forest risk commodity

Soy

KPIs

% of suppliers registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database, with active status

Performance against indicators

100%

Please explain

i) Technology and tools used to measure/monitor: The Green Grain Protocol is a sectoral commitment signed in 2014 that establishes criteria for responsibly purchasing grain from farms operating in Pará. This includes having an active CAR and no illegal deforestation after 2008. Every day, our automated system consults the list of farms not in compliance with this commitment. When a farming operation appears on this list, it is immediately blocked so it is not eligible to sell soy to us. We also block other farms registered to the same person or entity in the local area of the country. These affiliated farms cannot be unblocked until we conduct a thorough analysis to confirm that soy from the violating farm is not being rerouted and sold to us through the affiliated operation. These affiliated farms are re-evaluated each new crop season to establish continued compliance.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

KPIs

% of suppliers with no gross deforestation after July 2008

Performance against indicators

91-99%

Please explain

i) Technology and tools used to measure/monitor: 96% of our soy volumes in Brazil, 99% of volumes in Argentina, 98% of volumes in Paraguay, 78% of volumes in Bolivia and 100% of volumes in Uruguay of the 2020-2021 crop year were estimated to be deforestation- and conversion-free. How we calculated our results. We used polygon farm boundaries to calculate a precise DCF figure for our soy volumes from our highest priority area of Brazil, and the sectoral average method to estimate our DCF figure for the rest of Brazil and the other four countries. For sectoral averages, our team analysed satellite information from the datasets managed by the U.S. Geological Survey and the University of Maryland on crop production and land conversion. This analysis indicated how much soy production in all five countries did not take place on land converted from native vegetation since 2008, a date that aligns with Brazil's Forest Code. Knowing this sector-wide rate of soy that is DCF in each soy-producing state, we multiplied those percentages by the soy volumes originated from direct suppliers by our local business during the 2021 crop year. We then tallied our estimated DCF soy for each country and divided this figure by our total soy volumes in the country to arrive at Cargill's estimated percentage for DCF soy. For areas that we used polygon farm boundaries, once these farm boundaries were identified, we used similar analysis of historical satellite data to determine the percentage of soy volumes that came from farms where land had not been converted from native vegetation to soy since 2008. This makes the calculation of our DCF percentage from these areas more precise than the estimates based on sectoral averages and our market share. This polygon mapping work is our top priority, and we are investing significant resources into building our mapping capability at a detailed level.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

KPIs

Other, please specify (polygon mapping)

Performance against indicators

91-99%

Please explain

i) Technology and tools used to measure/monitor: Cargill in Brazil is in the process of polygon mapping 100% of certified farms that direct supply our cocoa. We also obtain polygons of Legal Reserves and Permanent Protected Areas as required by the Brazilian Forest Code. Together with NGO Imaflora Cargill supports farmers in the process of mapping their farms including for compliance purposes including the updating and validation of their CAR documentation. Cargill operates an internal system that frequently verified farms for embargoed areas and prevents doing business with farmers that violate the Brazilian Forest Code. This system amongst others uses federal and states lists of farms registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database and includes information on gross deforestation after July 2008 as identified by Brazilian government PRODES systems and data.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

KPIs

% of suppliers registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database, with active status

Performance against indicators

100%

Please explain

Cargill requires all supplying mills to declare CAR license numbers of their supplying plantations as part of Cargill's quarterly traceability to plantation reporting requirements for the supply chain. Cargill will review the CAR license numbers and monitor the planted areas via satellite monitoring for potential deforestation. If an alert is found, Cargill will investigate with the supplier to verify and resolve any potential non-compliance.

F6.6

(F6.6) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, from both suppliers and owned/managed land	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.6a

(F6.6a) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate how you ensure legal compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

Palm oil

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

i) Methods and tools used: Cargill's Policy on Sustainable Palm Oil is committed to local, national and international legal compliance. For our own operations, we have improved procedures to verify continued compliance with our policy and we regularly conduct internal audits on NDPE practices in addition to scheduled RSPO audits. Our mills and estates also comply with ISPO requirements as per the legal requirements for Indonesian palm companies. For our third party supply chain, we continue to monitor the progress of our suppliers using self-assessment questionnaires and field verifications where relevant. For new suppliers, Cargill implements a new supplier due diligence process. This includes potential suppliers declaring they have the legal permits to operate. Based on the risk-calibrated approach to traceability, we prioritize engagement and collection of data from suppliers in high-priority landscapes with greater risk of noncompliance with NDPE commitments. The company will carry out on-the-ground field assessments in partnership with third parties. As we progress from traceability to supply chain transformation, we will work with mills and third-party suppliers to deepen our engagement with smallholders to uphold our policy and implement best practices. Additionally, 98% of mills in our supply chain are covered by satellite monitoring to identify and address potential deforestation alerts and verify that our suppliers are NDPE compliant. Finally, when deforestation grievances are identified and validated, we immediately suspend suppliers and work with them to define an action plan with clear timelines and milestones. Our supplier suspension process is outlined in our Palm Grievance Procedure. ii) Why procedures are sufficient to ensure legal compliance: Cargill takes a multi-layered approach to ensure compliance, ranging from monitoring at a distance, to close engagement with suppliers, to taking accountability should grievances be identified. We believe in prioritizing engagement to drive long-term capability and compliance improvements. These proactive, multi-layered procedures are therefore our preferred and most effective approach to ensure legal compliance.

Country/Area of origin

- Brazil
- Cambodia
- Colombia
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Peru
- Thailand

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

- General assessment of legal compliance
- ISPO
- MSPO

Comment

Soy

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

i) Methods and tools used: Cargill is a signatory to the Amazon Soy Moratorium. The Amazon Soy Moratorium is a sectorial agreement signed in 2006, in which companies undertake not to market or finance soy produced in areas that were deforested (even legally) in the Amazon biome after July 2008. Thus, through robust procedures, Cargill verifies that it does not market or finance soy produced in areas deforested in the Biome after July 22, 2008, the reference date of the Forest Code. Furthermore, Cargill does not buy soy from suppliers listed as engaging in illegal deforestation (IBAMA's list, LDI-PA, SEMA-MT list, ICMBio list) or slave labor (Ministry of Employment list). Cargill is a signatory of Pará's Green Grain Protocol. Under this commitment, we check several criteria before purchasing grains in the state: valid CAR, embargo (IBAMA and LDI), illegal deforestation, slave labor list, overlap with conservation units or indigenous territories. ii) Why procedures are sufficient to ensure legal compliance: We have an automatic system that runs a routine daily check to block non-compliant farms and farmers. When a farm is blocked in our system for being on one of these lists, we also block other farms registered to the same person or entity either in the local area or the entire country, depending on the violation involved. These affiliated farms are only unblocked once we have conducted an analysis to verify that soy from the violating farm is not being rerouted and sold to us through an affiliated operation. We passed our most recent annual third-party audit to confirm our compliance with the Amazon Soy Moratorium and the Green Grain Protocol. No non-compliant soy was found to have entered our supply chain in these audits.

Country/Area of origin

- Brazil

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

- Brazilian Forest Code

Comment

Other - Cocoa

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

i) Methods and tools used: We can achieve our purpose only by working closely with our Supplier Partners. Our Supplier Code of Conduct explains how we expect farmers, producers, manufacturers, and others to work with us to fulfil that purpose—ethically and in compliance with applicable laws. Variations in local governance, law enforcement limitations, and diverging definitions of what constitutes forest demand a thoughtful and tailored approach. We take guidance from the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. These frameworks are used in our due diligence approach, which we have set up in line with the OECD MNE Guidelines to engage suppliers in our indirect supply chain. 53% of indirect cocoa suppliers are now covered by this approach. In addition, we have risk mapping in place for other chocolate ingredients, on which we base additional actions. ii) Why procedures are sufficient to ensure legal compliance: Our Supplier Code of Conduct and due diligence process are robust in nature.

Country/Area of origin

Cameroon
Côte d'Ivoire

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

All Cargill globally are covered by our Supplier Code of Conduct.

F6.7

(F6.7) Are you working with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems?

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Financial incentives for certified products	25000	i) Main strategy of engagement: In accordance with "No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation" (NDPE) practices, Cargill commits to a supply chain that enables smallholders to become successful businesspeople, improving their livelihoods through responsible production, maximizing yields and improving quality as detailed in our Policy on Sustainable Palm Oil. Cargill works directly with smallholders in communities around our plantations to help them achieve and maintain RSPO certification and NDPE compliance and improve their livelihoods. Our main strategy for doing so is through awareness raising, capacity building and certification. We work strategically with select mills in our supply chain to help them deliver on their smallholder transformation plans and participate in programs focused on building smallholder capacity and promoting responsible farm development. ii) Example of activities completed in the last year: West Kalimantan, June 2020 - April 2021, 4.2 billion Rupiah in RSPO premiums was awarded to over 7,300 smallholders. Additionally, 8,900 smallholders in West Kalimantan and South Sumatra received support from Cargill and IDH, The Sustainable Trade Initiative, to increase palm yields. Brazil: 435 farmers with 4,200 hectares of land in Pará, Brazil participated in the Tomé -Açu Landscape program to improve resilience and livelihoods. The project has expanded to include training on topics such as Property Management, Food Safety, Home Economics and Productive Inclusion. Colombia: 400 farmers (including 96 women) with 8,300 hectares of land in Colombia have completed self-assessments using the Farming Solutions tool, 63% are achieving NDPE compliance Guatemala: 105 farmers are working toward RSPO certification through assessments and work plans, where 81 farmers were trained in Good Agricultural Practices and digital tools, such as the Farm Diary. Indonesia: Siak-Pelalawan Landscape Programme - 1,215 oil palm smallholders were mapped and identified following the STDB smallholder business registration.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Disseminating technical materials Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices	1100	i) Main strategy of engagement: Cargill actively works to help smallholder soy farmers find commercial success. We facilitate this through strategic programs and collaborations with various industry groups. Through these collaborations, Cargill supports capacity building for smallholders to encourage environmental conservation, better agricultural practices and improving the rights and well-being of rural producers and other workers in soy supply chains. ii) Activities completed in the last year: In collaboration with AIBA, we have co-developed a project that will help protect local natural resources and strengthen economic opportunities for residents. Cargill will encourage the transfer of irrigation technology to 100 local smallholders who grow fresh produce for the region. Cargill has approved this project, and following a delay due to COVID-19, it is currently getting underway. Our funding support for Soja Plus, facilitated through membership with ABIOVE, is helping reach farmers in important regions like the state of Maranhão. Part of the suppliers are smallholders. Since 2011, Cargill's family farming program, in partnership with the Instituto Biosistêmico (IBS), has been training and assisting, free of charge, smallholders in the production of soy for the production of biodiesel with the objective of promoting the sustainable development of crops. The program benefited approximately 1,000 farmers in the 2020/2021 harvest. The technical visits correspond to the planning of planting, flowering, graining and harvesting, with the issuance of reports attesting the conditions of the crop in each period and technical guidelines. The steps include soil correction, erosion control, no-tillage, crop rotation, proper use of fertilizers and proper management. In addition, smallholders receive a bonus added to the value of soy, which varies according to the state.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Providing agricultural inputs Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Supporting smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure Prioritizing support for smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices		i) Main strategy of engagement: The Cargill Cocoa Promise is our commitment to improving the lives of cocoa farmers and their communities. Our ambition is to accelerate progress towards a transparent global cocoa supply chain, to enable cocoa farmers and their communities to achieve better incomes and living standards, and to deliver a sustainable supply of cocoa and chocolate products - from tree crop to end-product. We will achieve this by leveraging our global reach and experience, and by working together with our vast network of partner organizations and stakeholders. We also work to empower farmers to become true entrepreneurs who manage their farms as businesses, contributing to their prosperity. We do this through a holistic approach that goes beyond productivity to diversify farmers' incomes and strengthen their resilience. ii) Activities completed in the last year: In 2021, we continue to work with partners on a multitude of agroforestry or reforestation initiatives at the landscape and community levels. We also engaged in collaborative and pre-competitive initiatives such as the Asunafo-Asutifi Landscape in Ghana and Grand Mbam. For example, Cargill, together with the World Cocoa Foundation, Climate Focus and in partnership with the World Resources Institute, works with companies to develop a comprehensive dataset of cocoa plot locations in the direct supply chain and an aligned method for assessing deforestation risk. We also expanded our holistic agroforestry programs with PUR Projet, IMPACTUM, FOA S.A.R.L. and Agromap to support on-farm restoration and forest protection in the buffer zones of important conservation areas by raising awareness, promoting agricultural best practices and engaging communities. We joined forces with the 1 for 20 Partnership and PUR Project to analyze how agroforestry can strengthen household incomes in Côte d'Ivoire – the resulting research has shown that adopting cocoa agroforestry in Côte d'Ivoire has the potential to increase farmers' household revenues from 9% to 50% on average over 30 years. We also promoted cocoa agroforestry practices to more than 14,700 farmers across Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire and distributed more than 1.1 million multi-purpose trees for on-farm planting. Since 2018, we have supported more than 30,000 farmers in adopting agroforestry and distributed nearly 2 million trees.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.8

(F6.8) Are you working with your direct suppliers to support and improve their capacity to comply with your forests-related policies, commitments, and other requirements?

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects	Please select	i) Main strategy of engagement: To help ensure our suppliers are operating in compliance with our NDPE policy commitments and our Supplier Code of Conduct, we engage with them through visits, assessments and workshops. The risk-calibrated approach we use as part of our traceability efforts helps us to prioritize the most important areas and suppliers for action. Our supplier engagement programs address both the environmental and social aspects of sustainability as we work to end deforestation and protect human rights in our supply chain. We have implemented supplier engagement programs in several regions, including Latin America, Brazil, Malaysia, and Indonesia. ii) Example of activities completed in the last year: We continued our approach of engaging with our direct suppliers and with the refiners and aggregators in our Indonesian supply chain. We continued rolling out the risk-calibrated approach with suppliers to advance traceability to plantations and succeeded in getting many small and medium sized suppliers to join us in using the IRF. Regional progress include: Latin America - Launched a new landscape program in the Tomé -Açu region in Brazil and started Phase 2 of the Lebrija River Basin landscape project in Colombia. Both programs work with mills and associated smallholders on deforestation prevention, conservation, and farm management. Cargill also joined the Holistic Programme in México, in order to join efforts for the transformation of the Mexican Supply Chain. iii) Number engaged: This is considered confidential.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects	Please select	i) Main strategy: Cargill works to help direct supplier soy farmers find commercial success through building capacity for RTRS, Proterra and Triple S certifications, as well as strategic programs and collaborations such as those with ABIOVE. In Bolivia, we are building out our Sustainable Soy Pathways program alongside our partners Solidaridad and Asociación de Productores de Oleaginosas y Trigo (ANAPO), the national soy growers' association. We are continuously enrolling new farmers in this program, which involves working with farmers to create individual action plans that help them close gaps on key indicators and improve overall production methods, so they can position Bolivian soy as a responsible product in the global marketplace. We have made good progress expanding Triple S to Argentina, enrolling 122 farmers representing 85,000 hectares of soy production. Triple S helps these suppliers verify that their soy has been produced with high standards, including being deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), and provides tools and knowledge to improve their production. In Brazil and Paraguay, we are also equipping Triple S suppliers to integrate regenerative agricultural practices into their operations, helping them further distinguish their soy through added environmental benefits. Currently we have approximately 400 farms engaged in the program in the three countries, covering nearly 1.2 million hectares. Cargill is also a longstanding sponsor of Agro Plus, a free and voluntary program for soy farmers organized by ABIOVE. We sponsor programming for producers in Goiás, Maranhão and Minas Gerais, giving them training and technical guidance, including education on regulatory compliance and ways to improve economic, social and environmental indicators in their operations. The technical partner for the program in Goiás state, IBS, also launched a webinar for farmers. Technicians hired specifically for this program engaged directly with farmers as well. In the states where Cargill directly supports the program, we have 193 farms engaged, covering 448,000 hectares.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Financial incentives for certified products	Please select	i) Main strategy of engagement: The Cargill Cocoa Promise is our commitment to improving the lives of cocoa farmers and their communities. Our ambition is to accelerate progress towards a transparent global cocoa supply chain, to enable cocoa farmers and their communities to achieve better incomes and living standards, and to deliver a sustainable supply of cocoa and chocolate products. We will achieve this ambition by leveraging our global reach and experience, and by working together with our vast network of partner organizations and stakeholders, including 200 farmer organizations we work with as well as NGOs, governments and industry partners. We empower farmers to become true entrepreneurs who manage their farms as businesses, contributing to their prosperity. We do this through a holistic approach that goes beyond productivity to diversify farmers' incomes and strengthen their resilience. ii) Activities completed in the last year: In 2021, we continued to work with all farmers in our direct supply chain training them on environmentally sound farming. In high-priority areas, near natural forests, or in areas where forest changes have been projected, we worked with partners on a multitude of agroforestry or reforestation initiatives at the landscape and community levels. We also engaged in collaborative and pre-competitive initiatives at the landscape level, such as the Asunafo-Asutifi Landscape in Ghana and Grand Mbam. For example, we expanded our holistic agroforestry programs with PUR Projet, IMPACTUM, FOA S.A.R.L. and Agromap to support on-farm restoration and forest protection in the buffer zones of important conservation areas by raising awareness, promoting agricultural best practices and engaging communities. We joined forces with the 1 for 20 Partnership and PUR Project to analyze how agroforestry can strengthen household incomes in Côte d'Ivoire – the resulting research has shown that adopting cocoa agroforestry in Côte d'Ivoire has the potential to increase farmers' household revenues from 9% to 50% on average over 30 years. In 2020-21, we promoted cocoa agroforestry practices to more than 14,700 farmers across Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire and distributed more than 1.1 million multi-purpose trees for on-farm planting. Since 2018, we have supported more than 30,000 farmers in adopting agroforestry and distributed nearly 2 million trees.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.9

(F6.9) Are you working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to manage and mitigate deforestation risks?

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Participating in workshops Investing in pilot projects	i) Main strategy of engagement: Issues related to deforestation and social exploitation often are not limited to a single supplier or sector, so we collaborate through landscape-level initiatives and platforms, such as the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), to address challenges that span physical and political boundaries and involve multiple commodities. Cargill works through our direct suppliers to engage our indirect suppliers, providing them the training and tools they need to motivate improvements within their own suppliers while maintaining processes. We have also been actively involved in developing the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework (IRF) together with stakeholders, a standard approach for monitoring a reporting progress on our NDPE commitments; the IRF creates better visibility on performance within our indirect supply chain to enable us to engage for improvement and communicate progress. Cargill supports landscape level projects to address issues achieving sustainable supply sheds on a broader scale. ii) Example of activities completed in the last year: In the Siak and Pelalawan districts of Indonesia, a coalition formed by Cargill and eight other companies working together with CORE (Daemeter and Proforest) continue implementation of activities to advance the Siak and Pelalawan Landscape Program. We continued with training stakeholders on key topics, including certifications and inclusion of women. In 2021, 15 villages committed to participating in conservation activities and supported to get access to incentives. 1215 oil palm smallholders were mapped and identified following the STBD smallholder business registration guidelines. 1160 people were trained on good agricultural practices, and 53 palm oil mills were engaged – equivalent to 300% of the private sector that were mapped in the baseline of 2018-2019.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Other	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Participating in workshops	i) Main strategy of engagement: Tracing soy bought indirectly is much more complex, since it depends on the indirect supplier to have a system or to insert the information on their direct suppliers in a third party system. We are engaging with our indirect suppliers to build traceability to the polygon level of the farm that supplies for the cooperatives, sellers, silos, and other indirect suppliers we buy from. Meanwhile, we already demand that all soy we buy from indirect suppliers meets the same ethical and legal compliance standards as soy we buy directly. If we find this is not the case, we take action on blocking that indirect supplier. ii) Example of activities completed in the last year: We assessed the main indirect suppliers in Brazil (Amazon and Cerrado biomes) to understand their level of compliance to traceability systems, socio-environmental protocols, code of conduct, sustainability policies, to understand how far they are from what we expect to have as ideal. The next step is to ask indirect suppliers to implement a traceability system that we would then audit to ensure compliance with our protocols.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Other	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators On-site meetings with indirect suppliers	i) Main strategy of engagement: Cargill reaches both indirect suppliers and communities through the Cargill Cocoa Promise. To reach specific community needs with the Cargill Cocoa Promise, we work with various partners to implement concrete solutions related to healthcare and nutrition, education, addressing child labor, and improving access to economic opportunities for women and young farmers. ii) Example of activities completed in the last year: In 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, we engaged extensively with the suppliers of cocoa in our indirect supply chain, expanding coverage of our due diligence from 27 out of 36 our indirect suppliers. We expect them to identify the risks in their supply chains related to human rights, child labor and deforestation. For our indirect supply chain, we have developed a due diligence system, entered its second phase of supplier engagement in 2020. We will also work with partners on sustainable chocolate ingredients, with a focus on dairy, sugar, vanilla and lecithin.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10

(F6.10) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) approaches to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Do you engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches?	Primary reason for not engaging in landscape and/or jurisdictional approaches	Please explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, and describe plans to engage in the future
Row 1	Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10a

(F6.10a) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

	Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement	Please explain
Row 1	Company actions align with already established jurisdictional and/or landscape initiative priorities in area High commodity sourcing footprint from area High levels of production by independent smallholders Opportunity for smallholder inclusion Opportunity for increased human well-being in area Opportunity to implement Nature-based Solutions Opportunity to protect natural ecosystems Opportunity to restore natural ecosystems Risk of deforestation/conversion Risk of fires Risk of forest/land degradation Risk of land conflict Risk of labor rights issues Risk of supplier non-compliance in area	We use a risk calibrated approach to selecting landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement. As an example, in the Siak Pelalawan Landscape Program, the landscape was selected because of its high risk of deforestation/conversion, fires, forest/land degradation, land conflict, labor rights issues, and supplier non-compliance. It was also selected for its high opportunity for smallholder inclusion, increased human well-being, nature-based solutions, and its potential to protect and restore natural ecosystems. The area also has high smallholder production and is an important sourcing region for Cargill. The program builds on previous jurisdictional and landscape work by governments in the region.

F6.10b

(F6.10b) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional approaches to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Country/Area

Indonesia

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

Siak & Pelalawan

Is the landscape defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and does the approach have active government involvement?

Yes, the landscape is defined by administrative boundaries and the approach has active government involvement

Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach

Cargill joined the Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme, a private sector-driven initiative in the districts of Siak and Pelalawan in Riau province, Indonesia, supported and facilitated by Proforest and Daemeter. Established in 2018, the coalition is formed of member companies (Cargill, PepsiCo, Musim Mas, Unilever, Neste and L'Oréal) and supporter companies (Danone and Sinar Mas). The programme has 4 long term goals: 1) Protect and enhance forests, peatlands and natural ecosystems, 2) Empower palm oil smallholders to achieve improved livelihoods, 3) Respect of labour and community rights within the palm oil sector and 4) Pursue sustainable palm oil production. The approach for the program includes three phases toward deforestation and exploitation free production: Phase 1) Implementation Design to gain a comprehensive understanding of the landscape, stakeholders and existing sustainability initiatives and to agree on the programme goals. This was completed in June 2019. Phase 2) Partnership Development to establish and integrate the programme into district level multistakeholder platforms, with formal collaborations with district governments and local partners This phase includes confirming the financial structure and commitments from the coalition companies. Phase 3) Implementation and Monitoring to take action on agreed interventions, empower local organisations to contribute to objectives; and monitor progress against KPIs and programme goals.

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Palm oil

Type of engagement

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Description of engagement

In the Siak and Pelalawan districts of Indonesia, a coalition formed by Cargill and eight other companies working together with CORE (Daemeter and Proforest) conducted the first year of implementation activities to advance the Siak and Pelalawan Landscape Program. We continued with training stakeholders on key topics, including certifications and inclusion of women. We plan to continue engagement with local government agencies and other stakeholders to support them in implementing the Pelalawan Sustainable Palm Oil District Action Plan. As described in our Palm Oil Policy, these engagements are in support of Cargill's commitment to protect environmentally, socially, and economically important resources for the benefit of current and future generations; transforming the supply chain helps us meet our environmental goals. In Indonesia, Cargill and Musim Mas completed a pilot in Sungai Linau, Indonesia on the implementation of the HCVHCS Approach at the smallholder level. Proforest and Daemeter led the project in cooperation with the Indonesian Peatland Restoration Agency to test a targeted approach designed to work at a community and/or landscape level to help smallholders understand and map HCV-HCS areas, existing farmland and potential planting areas, then discuss potential protection and production scenarios. Sungai Linau village members determined which scenario would best meet their needs for conserving HCV areas and HCS forest, preventing encroachment by outsiders, reforesting areas and allocating land for agroforestry with crop diversification to support smallholder livelihoods. Community engagement and decision making were key to building the support needed to create long-term management and monitoring plans for the area.

Goals supported by engagement

- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Forest fires monitored and prevented
- Increased commodity traceability in landscape/jurisdiction
- Smallholders mapped in landscape/jurisdiction
- Land tenure rights for indigenous peoples and local communities secured
- Increased protected areas

Systems in place to protect workers' rights
Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
Improved business models that enable inclusion
Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices
Improved productivity
Uptake of regenerative agriculture practices
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices

Company actions supporting approach

Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
Collaborate on land use change monitoring in the landscape/jurisdiction
Help establish an entity responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear and transparent governance roles, responsibilities and decision-making for different stakeholders in that initiative
Support land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
Financially support multi-stakeholder entity leading the initiative
Support local government in policy development
Provide information and training on best agricultural management practices
Support additional/alternative livelihood activities and practices that reduce pressure on forests
Support landscape restoration and long-term protection
Support producers, producer groups, and primary processors to improve agricultural practices and technologies

Implementation partner(s)

The Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme is a private sector-driven initiative in the districts of Siak and Pelalawan in Riau province, Indonesia, supported and facilitated by Proforest and Daemeter. Established in 2018, the coalition is formed of member companies (Cargill, PepsiCo, Musim Mas, Unilever, Neste and L'Oréal) and supporter companies (Danone and Sinar Mas).

Engagement start year

2018

Engagement end year

Not defined

Total investment over the project period (currency)

150000

Details of your investment

Not disclosing

Type of assessment framework

Other, please specify (Landscape Activity Reporting Framework)

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored and publicly reported on

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

Achievements of our engagement so far: 15 villages have committed to participating in conservation activities and have been supported to get access to incentives. 1,215 oil palm smallholders were mapped and identified following the STDB smallholder business registration guidelines. 1,160 people were trained on good agricultural practices. 53 palm oil mills were engaged, which equates to 300% of the private sector that were mapped in the baseline of 2018-2019. How progress is monitored: Progress is monitored through monthly coordination meetings with the field team.

Country/Area

Brazil

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

Cerrado Biome

Is the landscape defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and does the approach have active government involvement?

The landscape is defined by administrative boundaries, but the approach does not have active government involvement

Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach

The Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) is a pre-competitive partnership among leading soy processors and handlers to help drive systemic transformation in the Cerrado biome of Brazil. The SCF was established and is hosted by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and has six current members – ADM, Bunge, Cargill, COFCO International, Louis Dreyfus Company (LDC), and Viterro – have all pledged to make their soy supply chains free from deforestation and native vegetation conversion (NVC), balancing economic, social and environmental priorities. The SCF focuses on delivering progress through three key workstreams: 1) Monitor Land Use: SCF member companies collect data from satellite images and their supply chains to identify and address any risks of deforestation and NVC. The data is also used to demonstrate impact and progress over time. 2) Engage Stakeholders: SCF member companies help to facilitate dialogue with partners up and down the supply chains to identify joint solutions that add value for producers and consumers alike. 3) Transform Landscapes: Through targeted projects on the ground, SCF member companies support landscape transformation, calling for the entire value chain to adopt solutions to incentivize and scale the sustainable production of soy.

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Soy

Type of engagement

Partner: Shared responsibility in the implementation of multiple goals
Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

Description of engagement

Cargill is one of six companies participating in the Soft Commodities Forum, a pre-competitive partnership among leading soy processors and handlers to help drive systemic transformation in the Cerrado biome. Because no one company can achieve a structural and holistic change alone, this industry-level collaboration is essential, enabling engagement with local and external stakeholders to develop solutions to conserve native vegetation, while increasing soy productivity. i) How activity fits within environmental strategy: Industry transformation will in the long-term support Cargill's progress toward reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions in our global supply chain by 30% per ton of product by 2030, against a 2017 baseline.

Goals supported by engagement

Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
Increased commodity traceability in landscape/jurisdiction
Landscape conservation
Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices

Company actions supporting approach

Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
Collaborate on land use change monitoring in the landscape/jurisdiction
Identify opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector
Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction
Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
Financially support multi-stakeholder entity leading the initiative
Share information on supplier non-compliance, supply chain mapping and traceability with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction
Support landscape restoration and long-term protection
Support producers, producer groups, and primary processors to improve agricultural practices and technologies
Collaborate on commodity traceability

Implementation partner(s)

N/A

Engagement start year

2018

Engagement end year

Not defined

Total investment over the project period (currency)

Details of your investment

This information is considered confidential

Type of assessment framework

Commodities Jurisdictions Approach

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored and publicly reported on

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

We have completed polygon mapping for our direct suppliers from all of SCF's 61 high-priority municipalities. We used polygon farm boundaries to calculate a precise deforestation- and conversion-free (CDF) figure for our soy.

F6.11

(F6.11) Do you participate in any other external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
High Carbon Stock Approach Steering Group
International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)
Other, please specify (Tropical Forest Alliance, European Palm Oil Alliance, SLWG, Palm Oil Collaboration Group)

Please explain

Cargill actively participates in multiple multi-stakeholder initiatives, being members of RSPO since 2004, the European Palm Oil Alliance since 2013, collaborating with Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) to build Indonesia's first oil palm teaching farm, working with the Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) and the Indonesian government to advocate for sustainable palm oil development, among other examples. Cargill participates in the RSPO working groups on Human Rights, and Trade and Traceability and on Communications and Claims. Cargill is also a participant in the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), of which Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) is a part, and a participant in a working group which is working towards the implementation of a zero deforestation commitment. Cargill is also a member of High Carbon Stock Approach Steering Group. The Group's objective is to provide governance of the current HCS Approach and oversee further development of a methodology to achieve no deforestation. Cargill partnered with IDH, Winrock and Costco to develop a protocol for responsible peat management for smallholders, and continue to seek feedback on these protocols from a number of stakeholder initiatives including RSPO and the High Carbon Stock Approach Steering Group. To accelerate effective implementation of NDPE commitments, Cargill and PepsiCo brought together companies from every stage of the palm oil supply chain in November 2019, leading to formation of the Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG) and the PPBC Working Group, which focuses on scaling up positive approaches to improving livelihoods and protecting forests outside concessions. In 2020, Cargill, Nestlé and PepsiCo together with facilitation by Proforest convened the PPBC Action Group, including 13 companies and 13 technical support organizations working to implement forest conservation and monitoring activities combined with an outreach group supporting engagement with key stakeholders. As described in our Palm Oil Policy, these engagements support Cargill's commitment to protect environmentally, socially, and economically important resources for the benefit of current and future generations; transforming the supply chain helps us meet our environmental goals. Cargill continues to be the co-convenor of the POCG and PPBC Working Group in 2021.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

Sustainable Agricultural Initiative (SAI)

UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soy

Other, please specify (UNDP Green Commodities, Field to Market, WBCSD Forest Solutions Group, Vision Sectorial del Gran Chaco Argentino)

Please explain

Cargill engages in transformational partnerships to help build a sustainable, deforestation-free supply chain. Through membership in ABIOVE (Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries), Cargill is supporting the Soja Plus Program, which aims to empower rural producers to improve the management of their farms through education and technical assistance. Cargill is a long-time member of the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), and is participating in efforts to refine the U.S. Soybean Sustainability Assurance Protocol, introduced in 2013. Cargill is also a member of Field To Market: The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture, and the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), as a participant in a working group working towards the implementation of a zero-deforestation commitment. Since 2006, Cargill has been part of the Soy Working Group as part of the Brazilian soy industry with other NGOs including Greenpeace, WWF, TNC, Imaflora, and IPAM in the Soy Moratorium, working on reducing deforestation and ensuring sustainable soy production in the Amazon biome. Furthermore, Cargill participates in the Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture, in a working group that helps the government advance the implementation of a low carbon economy and the Forest Code. Since 2021 we have engaged with the Visión Sectorial del Gran Chaco Argentino (ViSeC), which aims to protect native vegetation in the Gran Chaco. In recent months, we joined both the technical committee and the communications committee within ViSeC. The former is currently defining an action plan to build a common system for tracking soy and deforestation in the biome. Once this system is established, we will have a common set of performance indicators for all members to report. We are also working with other members to increase transparency around compliance with Argentina's forest law across the sector. How activity fits within environmental strategy: Driving change through these initiatives will in the long-term support Cargill's progress toward reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions in our global supply chain by 30% per ton of product by 2030, against a 2017 baseline.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Cocoa & Forests Initiative, Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa, CocoaAction, Beyond Chocolate, Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa, German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa, France Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa)

Please explain

To create a more sustainable cocoa supply chain globally, we work with a multitude of stakeholders across the industry, using individual strengths and abilities for lasting and transformational change. We are committed to share our insights and work closely with the industry and governments in origin countries through the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI). The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies signed landmark agreements in Nov 2017 to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain. This public-private partnership has been organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU), in partnership with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Cargill is a signatory to a new framework that brings together industry stakeholders to promote a sustainable cocoa sector in Cameroon and protect the third-largest forest range in the Congo Basin. The Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa in Cameroon is a commitment to conserve and restore forests while enhancing cocoa productivity in the country. The farmer organizations we work with are increasingly empowered as community-centric development actors, for the benefit of cocoa communities and farmers. We are an active member of the European Cocoa Association and the World Cocoa Foundation and participate in multistakeholder partnerships such as the Living Income Community of Practice and the CFI to advocate for systemic change. We are also a member of the Alliance for eTrade Development initiated by USAID to scale digital tools in Brazil, Indonesia and Cameroon. We celebrated a decade of action with CARE this year. We also participate in CocoaAction Brasil, an initiative that works to find solutions that increase productivity, improve the quality of Brazil's cocoa, including controlling pests and diseases, improve farmers' living and working conditions, strengthen farmers' organizations, and support sustainable forest-positive cocoa production systems. How activity fits within environmental strategy: Industry transformation will in the long-term support Cargill's progress toward reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions in our global supply chain by 30% per ton of product by 2030, against a 2017 baseline.

F6.12**(F6.12) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and protection?**

Yes

F6.12a

(F6.12a) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Project reference

Project 1

Project type

Other, please specify (Landscape program; including to protect and enhance forests, natural ecosystems, and peatlands)

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

i) Project description and primary motivation: To drive meaningful change, we joined a multi-stakeholder landscape-level intervention in 2018 to address environmental, land and labor issues in the Siak and Pelalawan districts of Indonesia. Cargill is part of an eight-company coalition working with CORE (Daemeter and Proforest) to develop and implement the Siak and Pelalawan Landscape Program to accomplish the following priorities: • Protect and enhance forests and natural ecosystems; • Protect and enhance peatlands; • Empower smallholders and local communities in support of improved livelihoods; • Respect labor and human rights; • Develop a multi-stakeholder platform to enable collaboration and support district implementation of sustainable development goals. The initiative will help us understand the intricate interplay between environmental issues and livelihoods and combine our resources and experiences to tackle the most pressing issues in a more powerful, innovative and efficient manner.

Start year

2019

Target year

2025

Project area to date (Hectares)

0

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

10000

Country/Area

Indonesia

Latitude

0.226111

Longitude

102.0925

Monitoring frequency

Annually

Measured outcomes to date

Other, please specify (Village engagement, Identification of priority conservation areas)

Please explain

Measured outcomes to date: 2021 outcomes included the following: - 15 villages committed to participating in conservation activities and supported to get access to incentives - 1,215 oil palm smallholders were mapped and identified following the STDB smallholder business registration guidelines - 1,160 people were trained on good agricultural practices - 53 palm oil mills were engaged, this equals 300% of the private sector that were mapped in the baseline of 2018-2019. Progress monitored by monthly coordination meeting with the field team.

F7. Verification

F7.1

(F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?

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

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

(F8.1) Describe the key barriers or challenges to eliminating deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems from your direct operations or from other parts of your value chain.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited value chain engagement

Comment

While direct suppliers are compliant with forest-related requirements; mapping indirect suppliers is more complex, particularly due to the complexity of ownership and lack of direct commercial relationship with the group other than the specific subsidiaries we are purchasing from. It has also been a challenge to address smallholder land clearing outside companies' concession areas. This is especially relevant when dealing with livelihood factors related to the smallholders' development, which increases the complexity of the land development. In addition, it is a challenge to identify who is responsible as well as what is the intent of the clearing – whether it is for palm development or for other products - which impacts the engagement approach to addressing clearing outside concessions.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited value chain engagement

Comment

Supply chains for commodities like soy include many actors who store, ship and process, with supplies from individual farmers comingling along the way. This allows food to be available precisely when and where it's needed all over the world at relatively low cost, but it makes traceability much more complex. Cargill buys soy directly from farmers and also from indirect suppliers who may have bought it straight from the farmer or from other indirect sources. Tracing soy bought indirectly is much more complex, since it can change hands several times and is frequently comingled. We are engaging with our indirect suppliers to build traceability for these volumes.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

Cargill purchases cocoa beans directly from farmers through farmer organizations, as well as through third parties. In 2019-2020, 49% of our cocoa globally is sold as certified sustainable. While we have established a good view on forest-related risks in our direct supply chain, more work is needed to gain supply chain insights where we work with third-party suppliers.

F8.2

(F8.2) Describe the main measures that would improve your organization's ability to manage its exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater supplier awareness/engagement

Comment

Going forward, we will intensify our activities on the ground, taking a two-track approach to verify compliance in our supply chains through supplier engagement and improving practices across broader supply sheds through landscape-level programs. Our goal is to establish Cargill as the partner of choice and restore trust in the sustainability of palm oil. Transparency of our actions will be fundamental to restoring this trust. Reaching our goal will require us to tackle issues at scale. Actions include: Working with direct suppliers to verify their compliance with our policy and continue to support those who have not yet reached this milestone to be accountable to their action plans. We will work with them to better facilitate engagement of their supply chains to drive transformation, particularly at the fresh-fruit bunch dealer and smallholder levels, through tools and training.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Other parts of the value chain

Main measure

Greater supplier awareness/engagement

Comment

We believe that our individual and industry efforts will jointly lead to innovative solutions. In addition to Cargill's own efforts, we are taking a multi-stakeholder approach – working with farmers, customers, industry groups, NGOs and governments – to drive collective action and transform the food supply chain. We all have accountability for transforming the food supply chain, and we are engaging with stakeholders every day to make progress. To transform the supply chain to be DCF, we believe in providing farmers viable economic incentives to conserve native vegetation that they could otherwise legally convert according to Brazil's Forest Code. We must assist them with a broader set of resources to continually improve their farming practices and the resilience of local communities.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Other parts of the value chain

Main measure

Greater enforcement of regulations

Comment

Some measures that would improve Cargill's ability to manage our exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems include: harmonized definitions, measurement and monitoring methodologies of what constitute "forest" and "deforestation"; collaborative arrangements with (sub)national and landscapes initiatives, other forest-risk users and support of stronger legal enforcement and public policy mechanisms; industry standards that advance supply chain transparency across all actors in the chain and that address common challenges including rural land administration.

F17 Signoff

F-FI

(F-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.

F17.1

(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.

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

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

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I have read and accept the applicable Terms