



Cargill

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Cargill's 155k+ employees work relentlessly around the globe to achieve our purpose of nourishing the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way. Every day, we connect farmers with markets, customers with ingredients, and people and animals with the food they need to thrive. We combine over 160 years of experience with new technologies and insights to serve as a trusted partner for food, agriculture, financial and industrial customers in 70 countries and 125 markets. Side-by-side, we are building a stronger, sustainable future for agriculture. Cargill's businesses support customers in four different segments: (1) 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. (2) 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 system. (3) Financial: Cargill provides its agricultural, food, financial and energy customers around the world with risk management and financial solutions. (4) Industrial: Cargill serves industrial users of energy, salt, starch and steel products. We also develop and market sustainable products made from agricultural feedstocks. For Water: Reporting Boundary Note: Cargill has set the following reporting threshold for determining if a facility is considered material for reporting: an immaterial facility uses less than 1000 cubic meters of water a month or a non-industrial facility (e.g. warehouse or office) with less than 200 full time equivalent employees. These facilities account for less than 1% of our total water intake. For Climate: Reporting Boundary Note: Cargill has set the following reporting threshold for determining if a facility is considered material for reporting: locations that emits less than 600 MT of CO2e/year or a facility (warehouse or office) with less than 200 Full time equivalent employees.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

05/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

160000000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

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

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	<i>Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Value chain (including own land)

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Produced and sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Production
- Processing
- Trading
- Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

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

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

(1.22.19) Please explain

Cargill considers volume and revenue related information proprietary.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Processing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Beef
- By-products (e.g. glycerin, gelatin)

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Cargill did not source a significant amount of cattle products from high-risk regions in FY2024

(1.22.19) Please explain

Cargill did not source a significant amount of cattle products from high-risk regions in FY2024

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Processing
- Trading
- Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

- Mixture of embedded soy and direct soy

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Soybean meal
- Soybean oil
- Soy biodiesel
- Soy derivatives
- Whole soybeans

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

(1.22.19) Please explain

Cargill considers volume and revenue related information proprietary.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Processing
- Trading
- Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Cocoa beans, Cocoa butter, Cocoa liquor, Cocoa powder, Chocolate products

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

(1.22.19) Please explain

*Cargill considers volume and revenue related information proprietary
[Fixed row]*

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Cargill considers % revenue information confidential.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Cargill takes a risk-based approach to mapping its value chain, focusing on areas of highest inherent risk based on geography, industry, or other indicators. For example, for Palm, our strategy for achieving our traceability-to-plantation goal is based on prioritizing data collection in high-priority landscapes where risks are greater. We focus on collecting traceability-to-plantation data in origins where we buy directly from mills (primarily in Malaysia, Brazil, Colombia, & Guatemala). For indirect purchases from traders & refiners, we request plantation-level information from our direct counterparts and support them to collect this data. We collect data using a risk calibrated approach based on the principle that No-Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) -related risks vary among production regions & more data is needed on plantation locations where risk is higher. For higher-risk areas, palm production should be traceable to the individual production unit (e.g. the farm); for low-risk areas, palm can be traceable to the level of a village/municipality. For Soy, our polygon mapping in Brazil uses two methodologies: for landowners, we use automated consultation of the INCRA-SIGEF website. For suppliers who rent land to grow their soy, or do not have the INCRA registration yet, our own internal teams identified them & collected data. In other countries, all the data collection is done by our commercial team. We then validate polygons mapped to ensure accuracy. We also review for scenarios where we have data on a supplier and potentially latitude/longitude, but no polygon to represent farm/field/plantation boundaries. As part of our water strategy, Cargill mapped its supply chain in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI). We used supply sheds, states and country sourcing locations for key commodities including barley, cocoa, cotton, nuts, maize, oil palm, rapeseed, soybeans, sugarcane, sunflower, and wheat. These crops include those sourced directly from farmers, as well as processed crops and crop by-products used in livestock and poultry feed. For livestock, we included only feed components as they are the primary driver of water-related impact.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

Cocoa

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

26-50%

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In line with operational plans reviewed annually.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In line with strategic review of the company and capital allocation.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

These are considered emerging trends and are evaluated in issue management and risk management.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

Other

- Desk-based research
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Soil degradation
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Cargill integrates sustainability-related risks into its enterprise risk management (ERM) framework through a structured risk assessment process. The Cargill sustainability team utilizes insights from several detailed risk assessment activities. The results of these assessments help identify and prioritize ESG risks, which are incorporated into Cargill's Corporate Risk Register. As part of the ERM oversight process, ESG risks may be escalated to the board of director's dependent on their overall risk exposure and impact.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Global Forest Watch

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- External consultants
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Declining ecosystem services
- Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- Soil degradation
- Soil erosion

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers

- Regulators
- Local communities
- Other commodity users/producers at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Palm: Cargill has implemented a Due Diligence Process to assess potential new suppliers based on alignment with Cargill's Sustainable Palm Oil Policy. This includes assessing major risks like impacting activity on the status of ecosystems and activities. We assess traceability to plantation to monitor fresh-fruit bunch (FFB) sourcing is not in conservation areas or from suppliers already suspended by Cargill. Cargill's Palm Grievance Process serves as a guide to review, address, and monitor the outcome of grievances from 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 palm oil supply chain and industry. When non-compliance is found to have occurred, we engage and support our suppliers in addressing the specific social and environmental areas of non-compliance through time-bound action plans.. Data collected by the Radar Alerts for Detecting Deforestation (RADD) system, developed with support from Cargill and 9 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 and take action to halt deforestation. With the help of external consultants, CORE (Daemeter and Proforest), in Malaysia we are also piloting a cloud-based portal that will allow suppliers to submit their traceability-to plantation data online, consistent with our risk-calibrated approach to collecting data. In addition to improving efficiency, the portal enables comparison of mill volumes with declarations from individual FFB suppliers so discrepancies can be resolved, and supplier GPS locations can be analyzed to check for proximity to mills, position on land/water, and identify suppliers whose reported locations need to be examined further.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Water Footprint Network Assessment tool
- WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections
- Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- FAO/AQUASTAT
- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- External consultants
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water utilities at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our water risk assessment is an integral part of our water strategy and target setting. The World Resources Institute (WRI) and Cargill jointly developed an approach to setting enterprise water targets that strived to balance scientific rigor and pragmatism. Cargill and WRI prioritized two sections of Cargill's global value chain: the upstream agricultural crop supply chain and direct operations. Cargill's agricultural supply chain, as well as our direct operations, were identified as the most essential given the impact and dependency on water resources and ability to drive change in these sections of the value chain. WRI and Cargill assessed risks most important to Cargill's business, people, and agriculture: water availability, water quality, and access to water. Using WRI's Aqeduct suite of tools, we assessed global indicators for these water risks for each catchment in which Cargill operates or from which Cargill sources agricultural crops. Cargill set a combination of outcome and process-oriented targets for priority regions and facilities, informed by the severity of the water challenge and the water footprint, as well as materiality. A globally applicable threshold for desired conditions was set for each water challenge and compared to current conditions to calculate the change required at a catchment scale. This process has led to the identification of water priority regions and facilities and the associated water challenges in a catchment context. The detailed methodology is described in the practice note published by WRI: Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's approach World Resources Institute (wri.org). Hofste, R., S. Kuzma, S. Walker, E.H. Sutanudjaja, et. al. 2019. "Aqeduct 3.0: Updated DecisionRelevant Global Water Risk Indicators." Technical Note. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at: wri website

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Declining ecosystem services
- Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- Soil degradation
- Soil erosion

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other commodity users/producers at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Soy: 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 risk assessment methodology remained current in Fy24. This methodology was applied for Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay & Bolivia. External and recognized data from the University of Maryland was used and processed using our internal company methods from Cargill's Geoanalytics team. We also calculated the DCF percentage's 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 analyzed satellite information from the datasets managed by the USGS and University 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. Those percentages were then multiplied by 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, a similar analysis of historical satellite data was used.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

Site-specific

Local

Sub-national

National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Global Forest Watch

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Declining ecosystem services
- Soil degradation
- Soil erosion

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Suppliers
- Other commodity users/producers at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

n/a

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

On a risk-based approach, Cargill assesses the origination footprint of agricultural commodities for climate and water related dependencies, impacts and risks. This includes overlaying the origination footprint with risk layers for water stress and dependencies by incorporating irrigation into the data layers. Impact is assessed by calculating GHG footprints as well as irrigation estimates and water quality impact parameters like Nitrogen.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

- Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The process consists of two steps. Step 1 is to assess and prioritize the sections of the value chain that have the most important dependencies or impacts on water resources. Cargill and WRI prioritized two sections of Cargill's global value chain: the upstream agricultural crop supply chain and direct operations. Cargill's upstream supply chain of agricultural (i.e., crop) production was identified as the most essential section of the value chain, given that agriculture relies heavily on—and can negatively impact—water resources. Because Cargill has more control over direct operations, these were also prioritized. These two sections of the value chain represent where Cargill has the largest footprints and the greatest ability to drive change. Step 2 is to assess water-related risks and prioritize locations within the sections of the value chain identified in Step 1. WRI and Cargill assessed risks most important to Cargill's business and to people and agriculture: water availability, water quality, and access to water. Using WRI's Aqueduct suite of tools, we assessed global indicators for these water risks for each catchment in which Cargill operates or from which Cargill sources agricultural crops. Catchments whose water risk values exceeded the predetermined desired condition threshold were prioritized for the severity of the water challenge. We also determined materiality thresholds, such as the proportional share of water consumption attributable to Cargill's agricultural supply chains in the catchments, to prioritize action based on Cargill's value chain footprint. Catchments exceeding both thresholds were prioritized for target-setting.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We are actively preparing to comply with upcoming regulations including CSRD and CA SB 261, we are engaging in a double materiality assessment which identifies risks and opportunities. To determine which is substantive, we considered both magnitude and likelihood of occurrence. As the work is still underway, we are not disclosing information about our threshold for substantive effects at this time. Once the results have gone through the company's review and governance process, we will provide relevant information in our CA SB261 by the end of calendar year 2025 and in our CSRD Sustainability Statement by end of 2028

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We are actively preparing to comply with upcoming regulations including CSRD and CA SB 261, we are engaging in a double materiality assessment which identifies risks and opportunities. To determine which is substantive, we considered both magnitude and likelihood of occurrence. As the work is still underway, we are not disclosing information about our threshold for substantive effects at this time. Once the results have gone through the company's review and governance process, we will provide relevant information in our CA SB261 by the end of calendar year 2025 and in our CSRD Sustainability Statement by end of 2028

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

As part of the water resources strategy development target setting approach, we have done a materiality assessment of key contributors to water quality. For example, if the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus in the receiving water bodies is too high, water quality may be impaired. Cargill and WRI focused the water quality assessment on nutrient pollution, specifically that from nitrogen and phosphorous. Agricultural production can result in nutrient pollution from runoff and leaching of fertilizers. Based on the materiality assessment we included water quality in the supply chain and in operations. Nitrogen, which tends to go hand-in-hand with phosphorus, was selected as the pollutant of concern to represent risk of water quality impacts such as eutrophication for the supply chain. In 2020, Cargill set a target to enable the reduction of 5,000 metric tons of water pollutants in water-stressed regions by 2030. This target is expressed in metric tones of Nitrogen Equivalent (N-eq). For our operations, we comply with legal obligations and permitting process to understand the pollutants in our discharges. This is integrated in our Water requirements and an integral part of the permit review and renewal process.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Farmers and growers apply fertilizer to optimize the growth, yield and quality of the crops grown on the fields. Excess fertilizer, as well as non-optimal nutrient management can lead to nutrient run-off, which can contribute to high nitrogen levels in receiving water ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We work with farmers, customers, NGO partners and other stakeholders to support the advancement of regenerative agriculture practices, such as cover crops and reduced tillage, that result in the reduction of nutrient runoff in local waterways.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are actively preparing to comply with upcoming regulations including CSRD and CA SB 261, we are engaging in a double materiality assessment, and a comprehensive review of our current policies and practices to identify and address our sustainability impacts, and financial risks and opportunities. As the work is still underway, we are not disclosing information about specific risks or opportunities currently. Once the results have gone through the company's review and governance process, we will provide relevant information in our CA SB261 by the end of calendar year 2025 and in our CSRD Sustainability Statement by end of 2028.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are actively preparing to comply with upcoming regulations including CSRD, we are engaging in a double materiality assessment, and a comprehensive review of our current policies and practices to identify and address our sustainability impacts, and financial risks and opportunities. As the work is still underway, we are not disclosing information about specific risks or opportunities currently. Once the results have gone through the company's review and governance process, we will provide relevant information in our CSRD Sustainability Statement by end of 2028.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Other, please specify :n/a

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are actively preparing to comply with upcoming regulations including CSRD, we are engaging in a double materiality assessment, and a comprehensive review of our current policies and practices to identify and address our sustainability impacts, and financial risks and opportunities. As the work is still underway, we are not disclosing information about specific risks or opportunities currently. Once the results have gone through the company's review and governance process, we will provide relevant information in our CSRD Sustainability Statement by end of 2028.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

*Due to our size and revenues, individual Plastic-related risks are not likely to pose a substantive financial or strategic risk to Cargill as a whole.
[Fixed row]*

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in 70 countries. Cargill continues to improve global environmental compliance requirements management and associated monitoring and investigations. No fine issued in FY24 met the threshold requirements to be considered significant.
[Fixed row]

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

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

11

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

6

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in 70 countries. Cargill continues to improve global environmental compliance requirements management and associated monitoring and investigations. This information may not be complete but provides a summary of water use or quality related fines paid during Cargill's FY24 based on the best available knowledge of Cargill.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

EU ETS

UK ETS

Norway carbon tax

Ontario EPS - ETS

Alberta TIER - ETS

China national ETS

Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

58474

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

4674

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

63148

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No further comment

China national ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

6.9

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

503944

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

442973

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No further comment

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

16.5

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

685204

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

260000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1053160

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No further comment

Ontario EPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.3

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

7325

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

1172

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

8497

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Based on partial year verification

Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1.3

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

86936

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

85941

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No further comment

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2.2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

61606

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

116000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

142867

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No further comment

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Norway carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.2

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

400000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

no further comment

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

For systems where we have regulatory obligations, we have teams that are accountable for ensuring compliance with those obligations. In some cases, such as the EU ETS, we have teams that are actively working to optimize our position in those markets on a regular basis. Regarding emerging regulations, our government relations and EHS teams are continually monitoring potential new regulatory systems. These teams give updates to potentially impacted businesses on an ad hoc basis, but those updates happen roughly quarterly. On a global basis, whether involved in trading schemes or not, Cargill invests in people, process and technical solutions to improve energy efficiency and increase renewable energy use to reduce GHG emissions. Many of the operations that participated in the former Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) and European Union Emissions Trading System (ETS) have successfully deployed energy modelling to identify opportunities to conserve energy through capital projects, supporting Cargill's compliance with the schemes. In addition, behavior-based energy management programs have been deployed and are expanding to additional processing locations to optimize current operations. Continuing focus and improvement on energy, management and resource efficiency have led to improvements. Over the last year, Cargill has made strides in our efforts to source additional renewable energy. As an example, we have begun purchasing clean electricity from hydroelectric sources in Norway to eliminate over 15,000 metric tons of CO₂e.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

We are actively preparing to comply with upcoming regulations including CSRD and CA SB 261, we are engaging in a double materiality assessment and a comprehensive review of our current policies and practices to identify and address our sustainability impacts, and financial risks and opportunities. As the work is still underway, we are not disclosing information about specific risks or opportunities at this time. Once the results have gone through the company's review and

governance process, we will provide relevant information in our CA SB261 by the end of calendar year 2025 and in our CSRD Sustainability Statement by end of 2028.

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

[Fixed row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from:

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Overall responsibility for sustainability and ESG rests with the CEO, who also serves as Board Chair on Cargill's Board of Directors (BOD). The CEO collaborates closely with the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to evaluate and address ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts, guiding the company's overarching business strategy and reporting practices. Reporting to the CEO, our CSO is entrusted with leading Cargill's comprehensive ESG strategy and monitoring progress against ESG goals and targets. To fortify ESG governance and accountability, Cargill also has an executive-level ESG Committee, chaired by the CSO, that monitors progress and assists in strategic planning and alignment across the company. The Environmental, Social, Governance ("ESG") Committee seeks to assist the Cargill Executive Team in fulfilling its leadership and oversight of responsibilities related to, but not limited to, social and environmental sustainability, corporate responsibility, ESG governance, community relations and review of implications of public policy matters related to ESG topics (collectively "ESG matters"). The ESG Committee is a cross-functional management committee of the Company. It assists the Company's executive leadership team in: 1. Ongoing oversight of corporate and enterprise-level ESG strategies to ensure a One Cargill approach, as well as protect the company's brand, reputation and license to operate. 2. Assess and approve or reject proposed ESG hurdle criteria embedded in the approval processes for organic and inorganic investments over certain thresholds (CapEx, MADJV, etc.). 3. Evaluate progress against the company's ESG goals and strategic priorities and identify opportunities to address performance gaps and barriers. 4. Monitor current or emerging regulatory, customer and science-based ESG matters or trends that may affect the business, operations, reputation or performance of the Company, and advise on how to adapt policies, practices and communications in response to those trends. 5. Ensure appropriate systems are in place to monitor and address ESG

risks and impacts across the Company's operations and supply chains. 6. Consider and recommend new policies, programs, practices and/or external disclosures that align with and help advance the Company's ESG strategy.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Overall responsibility for sustainability and ESG rests with the CEO, who also serves as Board Chair on Cargill's Board of Directors (BOD). The CEO collaborates closely with the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to evaluate and address ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts, guiding the company's overarching business strategy and reporting practices. Reporting to the CEO, our CSO is entrusted with leading Cargill's comprehensive ESG strategy and monitoring progress against ESG goals and targets. To fortify ESG governance and accountability, Cargill also has an executive-level ESG Committee, chaired by the CSO, that monitors progress and assists in strategic planning and alignment across the company. The Environmental, Social, Governance ("ESG") Committee seeks to assist the Cargill Executive Team in fulfilling its leadership and oversight of responsibilities related to, but not limited to, social and environmental sustainability, corporate responsibility, ESG governance, community relations and review of implications of public policy matters related to ESG topics (collectively "ESG matters"). The ESG Committee is a cross-functional management committee of the Company. It assists the Company's executive leadership team in: 1. Ongoing oversight of corporate and enterprise-level ESG strategies to ensure a One Cargill approach, as well as protect the company's brand, reputation and license to operate. 2. Assess and approve or reject proposed ESG hurdle criteria embedded in the approval processes for organic and inorganic investments over certain thresholds (CapEx, MADJV, etc.). 3. Evaluate progress against the company's ESG goals and strategic priorities and identify opportunities to address performance gaps and barriers. 4. Monitor current or emerging regulatory, customer and science-based ESG matters or trends that may affect the business, operations, reputation or performance of the Company, and advise on how to adapt policies, practices and communications in response to those trends. 5. Ensure appropriate systems are in place to monitor and address ESG risks and impacts across the Company's operations and supply chains. 6. Consider and recommend new policies, programs, practices and/or external disclosures that align with and help advance the Company's ESG strategy.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board chair

Director on board

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Overall responsibility for sustainability and ESG rests with the CEO, who also serves as Board Chair on Cargill's Board of Directors (BOD). The CEO collaborates closely with the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to evaluate and address ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts, guiding the company's overarching business strategy and reporting practices. Reporting to the CEO, our CSO is entrusted with leading Cargill's comprehensive ESG strategy and monitoring progress against ESG goals and targets. To fortify ESG governance and accountability, Cargill also has an executive-level ESG Committee, chaired by the CSO, that monitors progress and assists in strategic planning and alignment across the company. The Environmental, Social, Governance ("ESG") Committee seeks to assist the Cargill Executive Team in fulfilling its leadership and oversight of responsibilities related to, but not limited to, social and environmental sustainability, corporate responsibility, ESG governance, community relations and review of implications of public policy matters related to ESG topics (collectively "ESG matters"). The ESG Committee is a cross-functional management committee of the Company. It assists the Company's executive leadership team in: 1. Ongoing oversight of corporate and enterprise-level ESG strategies to ensure a One Cargill approach, as well as protect the company's brand, reputation and license to operate. 2. Assess and approve or reject proposed ESG hurdle criteria embedded in the approval processes for organic and inorganic investments over certain thresholds (CapEx, MADJV, etc.). 3. Evaluate progress against the company's ESG goals and strategic priorities and identify opportunities to address performance gaps and barriers. 4. Monitor current or emerging regulatory, customer and science-based ESG matters or trends that may affect the business, operations, reputation or performance of the Company, and advise on how to adapt policies, practices and communications in response to those trends. 5. Ensure appropriate systems are in place to monitor and address ESG risks and impacts across the Company's operations and supply chains. 6. Consider and recommend new policies, programs, practices and/or external disclosures that align with and help advance the Company's ESG strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Overall responsibility for sustainability and ESG rests with the CEO, who also serves as Board Chair on Cargill's Board of Directors (BOD). The CEO collaborates closely with the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to evaluate and address ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts, guiding the company's overarching business strategy and reporting practices. Reporting to the CEO, our CSO is entrusted with leading Cargill's comprehensive ESG strategy and monitoring progress against ESG goals and targets. To fortify ESG governance and accountability, Cargill also has an executive-level ESG Committee, chaired by the CSO, that monitors progress and assists in strategic planning and alignment across the company. The Environmental, Social, Governance ("ESG") Committee seeks to assist the Cargill Executive Team in fulfilling its leadership and oversight of responsibilities related to, but not limited to, social and environmental sustainability, corporate responsibility, ESG governance, community relations and review of implications of public policy matters related to ESG topics (collectively "ESG matters"). The ESG Committee is a cross-functional management committee of the Company. It assists the Company's executive leadership team in: 1. Ongoing oversight of corporate and enterprise-level ESG strategies to ensure a One Cargill approach, as well as protect the company's brand, reputation and license to operate. 2. Assess and approve or reject proposed ESG hurdle criteria embedded in the approval processes for organic and inorganic investments over certain thresholds (CapEx, MADJV, etc.). 3. Evaluate progress against the company's ESG goals and strategic priorities and identify opportunities to address performance gaps and barriers. 4. Monitor current or emerging regulatory, customer and science-based ESG matters or trends that may affect the business, operations, reputation or performance of the Company, and advise on how to adapt policies, practices and communications in response to those trends. 5. Ensure appropriate systems are in place to monitor and address ESG risks and impacts across the Company's operations and supply chains. 6. Consider and recommend new policies, programs, practices and/or external disclosures that align with and help advance the Company's ESG strategy.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Refer to 4.1.2 "please explain section" due to character count limitations for 4.3

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Refer to 4.1.2 "please explain section" due to character count limitations for 4.3

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Refer to 4.1.2 "please explain section" due to character count limitations for 4.3

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Refer to 4.1.2 "please explain section" due to character count limitations for 4.3

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

The % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives is confidential.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Progress on select ESG targets is used to determine executive compensation, however these are not specific to Forests. 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.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Progress on select ESG targets is used to determine executive compensation, however these are not specific to Water. 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.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Executive Team's short-term incentives are based on a set of financial and performance metrics that may then be adjusted based on progress against select ESG targets, including progress against annual scope 1 and 2, and scope 3 GHG goals. Progress is measured and evaluated at a corporate level.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Annual ESG targets support a multi-year plan to achieve Cargill's long-term climate goals.

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

TCFD

Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water accounting figures
- Content of environmental policies
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy, Climate, Land and Water, Sustainable Supply Chains, Appendix

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Cargill+2024+Impact+Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our 2024 Impact Report highlights how we're working with purpose and in partnership to address some of the food system's most pressing challenges. In it, you'll see how Cargill is:

- Collaborating with customers to develop practical solutions that support progress across shared sustainability priorities*
- Supporting farmers around the world to strengthen agricultural supply chains and improve outcomes on the ground*
- Partnering with local organizations to help communities thrive where we operate*

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Deforestation and conversion free commitments are not dependent on scenario analysis.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In our scenario analysis we review aqueduct water stress projections. The description of the stress projections as provided by the World Resources Institute states that the Aqueduct Water Stress Projections include indicators of change in water supply, water demand, water stress, and seasonal variability, projected for the coming decades under scenarios of climate and economic growth. The projections for water demand, supply and water stress are calculated for two climate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) and two shared socioeconomic pathways, SSP2 and SSP3.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our water strategy focuses on addressing shared local water challenges. As climate change intensifies, shifting weather patterns are increasing water stress - putting pressure on freshwater availability in key agricultural regions. Because Cargill depends on water to grow the crops and raise the animals that underpin our business, managing water risk is critical to long-term supply chain resilience. That is why we assess both current and future water stress to prioritize where we take action - empowering local teams to develop programs that strengthen water resilience. This approach supports our ambition to enable a water-positive impact across operations, supply chains, and communities by 2030.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We are currently using a combination of low-warming and high-warming scenarios through 2050 to better understand both transition and physical risk globally across Cargill's operations. Under both scenarios, water availability is a potentially significant risk for both our operations and our supply chains. Results under a high-warming scenario: extreme weather events and rising sea levels pose a potential risk to our ability to operate our global agricultural logistics network. Through World Resources Institute (WRI) mapping, we saw that water risk in numerous geographies, including Thailand and Poland, is potentially significant under the high warming scenario. Thailand and Poland are strategic geographies for our protein business in Asia and Europe respectively. Results under a low-warming scenario: transition risks play a bigger role in our risk profile. In particular, a price on carbon in the United States and changing customer/consumer demands asking for more sustainable ingredient solutions, particularly observed in the US, Canada and Europe markets, will create both risk and opportunities for Cargill. Conducting the climate-related scenario analysis has enabled Cargill to better understand the forces and developments that have the greatest ability to shape future performance.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our strategy has been influenced by scenario analysis and the future projections of water stress in that we updated the analysis for identifying priority regions. For example, in Europe we see an increase in water stress projected for origination regions like France and Poland. As a result, we expanded the original list of priority watersheds to include broader priority regions to better adapt to climate change and empower teams to build strategies focused on building water resiliency and climate adaptation. This has materialized into increased focus on regenerative agriculture programs that build water resilience through improved soil health and increased water-holding capacity. We currently focus on these priority regions as we work to deliver a water positive impact by 2030.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

- 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Cargill supports the low carbon transition through actions such as investments in renewable fuel production as well as pursuing low carbon technologies within our own operations in support of our Scope 1 & 2 target.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The transition plan assumes available technologies in geographies globally that will enable Cargill to align with the plan. This includes operational technologies (renewable energy) as well as on-farm interventions (N2O abatement, enteric fermentation, etc).

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

Forests

Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Within food and agriculture, climate is intricately linked with forests and water. Cargill maintains commitment to progressing on our goals to reduce deforestation and conversion by applying a risk-based approach to identifying where deforestation and ecosystem conversion are most likely to occur, so we can take action across key commodities and regions. Agriculture is highly dependent on water resources. We engage in climate projects with water co-benefits whenever possible such as our regenerative agriculture programs.

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Targets preceded IPCC 1.5C report

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Cargill's targets were established and approved by SBTi prior to IPCC's 1.5-degree report and thus were in line with the sector at the time of setting. As our targets expire we will continue to evaluate our ambition over time.

[Fixed row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

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

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

*This is not seen as a strategic priority for Cargill, however, it is something we will consider in the future if it becomes mandatory.
[Fixed row]*

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

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

(5.9.5) Please explain

Cargill has a consistent investment in water-related capital and operating expenditures each year. Most of Cargill's CAPEX & OPEX is driven by wastewater treatment and incoming water treatment. This tends to be a consistent year on year spend and what influences this is not the total volume of water treated each year, but the maximum volume that can be treated each year, and any changes in regulatory requirements for water discharge. Through the implementation of the Water Stewardship Program we continue to implement best practices. For example, in one of our wheat processing facilities in Manchester, U.K., we have applied predictive modeling to the daily control of our operations and have used historic performance data to reduce freshwater use and optimize the reuse of process condensate at the facility. This program resulted in approximately 100 million liters of reduced water use per year.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Other, please specify :Change internal behavior

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Cargill took three areas into consideration when setting the internal carbon price. (1) Market information - Cargill reviewed market data from existing carbon markets and analyzed market information weighted by geography comparing to Cargill's GHG footprint. (2) Corporate comparison - Cargill compared other industrial companies who have instituted an internal carbon price. (3) Effect on internal project - Cargill tested prices on internal projects to determine sensitivity and ensure the carbon price did not overwhelm project financials. Cargill's internal carbon price is reviewed and updated annually.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

40

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

40

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

Capital expenditure

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

There are a number of ways in which Cargill's shadow price has contributed to the implementation of climate goals. As an example, it has enabled Cargill to prioritize GHG Scope 1 and 2 reduction activities that are going to have the most significant impact on reaching our reduction targets, in addition to providing guidance on what constitutes a "good" GHG reduction target and enabling the origination of renewable energy source when requiring a premium.
 [Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Smallholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Cargill has a diverse set of suppliers. We use commodity risk indicators and country risk layers to identify a priority areas instead of applying supplier related thresholds for dependencies and/or impacts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Unknown

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Basin/landscape condition
- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Varies depending on commodity, geography and goal

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Unknown

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Dependence on water
- Impact on water availability
- Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Our supply chain consists of thousands of individual farmers and many different cooperatives, as well as 3rd party suppliers of commodities. We use commodity risk indicators, footprint data and country and basin risk layers including baseline water stress to identify priority areas instead of applying supplier related thresholds for dependencies and/or impacts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Cargill prioritizes engagement on climate-related issues with suppliers based on their alignment with regulatory and product safety compliance, as well as their strategic connection to Cargill's operations.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests
- Business risk mitigation
- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Cargill has prioritized suppliers in the highest risk commodities and regions for deforestation and/or conversion, which each have impacts on climate change over the longer term

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Cargill has identified priority regions for our agricultural supply chain. In these regions we engage directly with growers for the development of programs and solutions that enable a water positive impact. These priority regions are aligned with the criteria used to classify suppliers. We additionally calibrate our data based on impact and dependency and incorporate watershed data into our prioritization.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Geospatial monitoring tool
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Ground-based monitoring system

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We engage with certain tier 1 suppliers (farmers) to advance regenerative agriculture practices. They monitor the changes in practices and the associated changes in soil characteristics as part of the engagement. We require suppliers enrolled in the program to share information about the farm management system that supports the quantification of the water positive impact.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

- Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Cargill partners with suppliers around the globe on climate-related initiatives. Cargill is ideally positioned to leverage its connectivity and partnerships to help producers implement regenerative agriculture practices that improve soil health—boosting farm productivity and the overall economic resiliency of the farm. Cargill is supporting farmer-led efforts to adopt practices and systems foundational to regenerative agriculture practices. Cargill will work with partners and other stakeholders across the supply chain to provide farmers access to technical and agronomic resources that support yield and profit objectives, training opportunities, support with data collection for benchmarking and visibility to the needs of downstream consumer facing companies. Understanding the financial pressures farmers are facing, Cargill will help connect farmers to cost-sharing options and support the development of solutions to incentivize outcomes that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve and protect water quality, like Cargill SustainConnect. This initiative compensates Australian canola farmers for adopting sustainable practices that improve soil health and decarbonize the agricultural supply chain

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

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 'No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation' (NDPE) Implementation Reporting Framework (IRF) together with stakeholders, a standard approach for monitoring and 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. For example, 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 Programme. To address environmental and social risks associated with districts' mills, SPLP has consolidated an aggregated IRF profile for over 50 mills engaged in palm oil production. This profile is instrumental in guiding these mills towards NDPE production standards.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :NDPE Policy

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage farmers to improve soil health as part of the Cargill RegenConnect program. The impact of the engagement is measured, in part, through the reduction in run-off in accordance with Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting, curve number method. A measure of success is to increase the resiliency and reduce run-off thus preventing pollution and erosion and increase the amount of water available in the field. We also expanded Cargill RegenConnect in Europe in FY24 for eligible farmers in Germany, Poland, Romania, and France.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

No, because our tier 1 suppliers are producers, and have no suppliers of commodities

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

	Commodity	Type and details of smallholder engagement approach	Effect of engagement and measures of success
Row 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Palm oil	Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organize capacity building events <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity	
Row 2	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cocoa	Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organize capacity building events <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

	Commodity	Type and details of smallholder engagement approach	Effect of engagement and measures of success
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain	

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of Engagement and Measures of Success: The measure of successes for specific projects varies depending on the project goal and design and may include numbers# of acres enrolled in regenerative agriculture programs or metric tonnes of CO2e sequestered and/or avoided. Our overall measure of success for customer engagement is to continually increase and innovate with farmers on advancing regenerative agriculture to promote positive environmental impacts and conservation. Impact of engagement according to measures of success: Cargill seeks to provide customers with more sustainable solutions that reduce carbon emissions or sequester carbon in the soil.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The measure of successes for specific projects varies depending on the project goal and design and may include number of acres enrolled or water benefits achieved. The projects help Cargill enable restoration of water and reduction of pollutants to water. Our overall measure of success for customer engagement is to

continually promote ongoing environmental impact mitigation and conservation. Impact of engagement according to measures of success: Cargill seeks to provide customers with more sustainable solutions that help improve watershed health and enable water positive impact.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Company has selected the operational control approach to account for and report consolidated GHG emissions within our operations. These emissions are on an absolute basis and does not include any removals or offsets. Cargill defines operational control as having the ability to directly control operations of facilities or assets, control how the facility or asset is run, and make decisions for how capital is allocated in the facility, regardless of ownership share. This designation includes Joint ventures, leased facilities or assets. For Climate: Reporting Boundary Note: Cargill has set the following reporting threshold for determining if a facility is considered material for reporting: locations that emits less than 600 MT of CO₂e/year or a facility (warehouse or office) with less than 200 Full time equivalent employees.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Company has selected the operational control approach to account for and report consolidated forest related performance data within our operations. Cargill defines operational control as having the ability to directly control operations of facilities or assets, control how the facility or asset is run, and make decisions for how capital is allocated in the facility, regardless of ownership share. This designation includes Joint ventures, leased facilities or assets. Soy responses are limited to Cargill's Ag & Trading South America business.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Company has selected the operational control approach to account for, and report water related metrics within our operations. Cargill defines operational control as having the ability to directly control operations of facilities or assets, control how the facility or asset is run, and make decisions for how capital is allocated in the facility, regardless of ownership share. This designation includes Joint ventures, leased facilities or assets. For Water: Reporting Boundary Note: Cargill has set the following reporting threshold for determining if a facility is considered material for reporting: an immaterial facility uses less than 1000 cubic meters of water a month or a non-industrial facility (e.g. warehouse or office) with less than 200 full time equivalent employees. These facilities account for less than 1% of our total water intake.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Company is not disclosing. Operations control approach would be chosen if disclosure was made.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Company has selected the operational control approach to account for and report consolidated Biodiversity metrics and KPIs. Cargill defines operational control as having the ability to directly control operations of facilities or assets, control how the facility or asset is run, and make decisions for how capital is allocated in the

facility. This designation includes leased facilities or assets. Cargill evaluates new and existing joint ventures (JVs) for operational control. Any JVs meeting Cargill's operational control standard will be included in the organizational boundary. Joint ventures are assessed for operational control quarterly and assessed semi-annually to determine that the operation is still in service (open/closed).

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

Yes, a divestment

Yes, a merger

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

In FY24, Cargill completed acquisitions, divestitures, and mergers due to the nature of our portfolio of businesses.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In line with Cargill's long-term strategy, the portfolio of Cargill's business is constantly changing. Due to the nature of these activities this level of detail is considered confidential.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

- Yes, a change in boundary
- Yes, a change in reporting year definition

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

The base year emissions are recalculated annually due to the Merger, Acquisition, and Divestiture activity that happens each year. Many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year and with a mix of acquisitions and divestitures it is not easy to determine if there has been a change to the boundary, as a result we recalculate the base year emissions annually. We also have changed our definition of reporting year for CDP from calendar year to fiscal year beginning June 2023-May 2024.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

- Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2, location-based
- Scope 2, market-based

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

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

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	Cargill reports both a Scope 2 location-based and a Scope 2 market-based figure.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7772579

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation process for all emissions is based on multiplying activity data by a designated emissions factor sourced from various external organizations (governmental, non-governmental). Emissions from constituent GHGs (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, etc.) are combined into the aggregate unit of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Activity data is sourced directly from internal primary data collected within our operations.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4517386

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation process for all emissions is based on multiplying activity data by a designated emissions factor sourced from various external organizations (governmental, non-governmental). Emissions from constituent GHGs (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, etc.) are combined into the aggregate unit of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Activity data is sourced directly from internal primary data collected within our operations.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4702241

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation process for all emissions is based on multiplying activity data by a designated emissions factor sourced from various external organizations (governmental, non-governmental). Emissions from constituent GHGs (CO2, CH4, N2O, etc.) are combined into the aggregate unit of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). Activity data is sourced directly from internal primary data collected within our operations

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

126292327

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56101

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1525696

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10149177

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2499870

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20193

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years. Emissions refer to air travel only.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimated our 2017 baseline based on best available data using improved methods and data sources from more recent years. Emissions data is a calculated estimation.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**(7.5.1) Base year end**

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable. Any significant leased facilities are included in Scope 1 and 2. Smaller leased assets (e.g., warehouses and offices) are immaterial to our overall footprint and are therefore this category is deemed not relevant due being considered de minimis.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**(7.5.1) Base year end**

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2175839

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11701987

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7108439

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**(7.5.1) Base year end**

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**(7.5.1) Base year end**

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1291076

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

05/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*This is not relevant
[Fixed row]*

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6661028

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The calculation process for all emissions is based on multiplying activity data by a designated emissions factor sourced from various external organizations (governmental, non-governmental). Emissions from constituent GHGs (CO2, CH4, N2O, etc.) are combined into the aggregate unit of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). Activity data is sourced directly from internal primary data collected within our operations. Scope 1 emissions sources are multiple and varied, ranging from natural gas and methane to coal, LPG and biomass.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6394038

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The calculation process for all emissions is based on multiplying activity data by a designated emissions factor sourced from various external organizations (governmental, non-governmental). Emissions from constituent GHGs (CO2, CH4, N2O, etc.) are combined into the aggregate unit of carbon dioxide equivalent

(CO2e). Activity data is sourced directly from internal primary data collected within our operations. Scope 1 emissions sources are multiple and varied, ranging from natural gas and methane to coal, LPG and biomass
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3981829

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3802974

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The calculation process for all emissions is based on multiplying activity data by a designated emissions factor sourced from various external organizations (governmental, non-governmental). Emissions from constituent GHGs (CO2, CH4, N2O, etc.) are combined into the aggregate unit of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). Activity data is sourced directly from internal primary data collected within our operations. For our operations, Scope 2 is defined as the emissions resulting from the use of purchased electricity and steam. The same activity data informs both calculation of location- and market-based quantification.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3920307

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3751339

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The calculation process for all emissions is based on multiplying activity data by a designated emissions factor sourced from various external organizations (governmental, non-governmental). Emissions from constituent GHGs (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, etc.) are combined into the aggregate unit of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Activity data is sourced directly from internal primary data collected within our operations. For our operations, Scope 2 is defined as the emissions resulting from the use of purchased electricity and steam. The same activity data informs both calculation of location- and market-based quantification.
 [Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

175235464

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use average emissions factors multiplied by the volume of product procured. This estimate does not include emissions from land-use change, which we know to be material. We leverage various sources of emission factors including Geofootprint, Agri-footprint, Ecoinvent, and others. We intend to incorporate these emissions when the GHG protocol publishes accounting methodologies. This number was calculated using 12 months of sourcing data and aligns to a fiscal year reporting boundary.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

93558

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1910130

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 3 includes emissions related to fuel production and energy purchased and consumed by Cargill in the reporting year not included in scope 1 or Scope 2. We used UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2023) and International Energy Agency (IEA, 2023) emission factors for these two emission types (CO2e/kWh). We quantify well-to-tank emission for all fuel use as reported in Scope 1. We use DEFRA's annual reported fuel-specific emissions factors for each type of fuel use (CO2e/kWh).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15479298

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Fuel-based method
- Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 4 emissions are quantified for contracted bulk ocean transport, ocean container, barge, road, rail, and air transport. For bulk ocean transport, emissions are calculated in accordance with the Global Maritime Forum Sea Cargo Charter which provides a standardized guidance on calculation of GHG emissions from ocean transport. For all modes outside of ocean bulk transport, emissions are calculated using the fuel-based method and distance-based method depending on data availability. Both fuel-based and distance-based emission factors are collected from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework 2023. The GLEC Framework is a global recognized methodology to calculate logistics GHG emissions and formed the basis for ISO 14083. It remains the primary industry guideline to support implementation of ISO 14083, and is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The fuel-based method is only applied to road transportation modes using fuel efficiency data collected directly from third-party carriers via annual questionnaires. Fuel efficiency data allows us to determine the amount of fuel consumed and then the appropriate emission factor for that fuel is applied. The diesel fuel type is assumed for all road lanes using the fuel-based method unless a carrier specifies an alternative fuel type used by their fleet. For all other modes (rail, air, barge, ocean container), where fuel efficiency data is not collected, the distance-based method is used. For the distance-based method, the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment are collected then the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle type is applied. Transportation mode, distance, and weight data are collected internally through Cargill's enterprise resource systems.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3697302

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

27034

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

199263

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This figure is based on Cargill's total global workforce as of fiscal year 2024. We use the following calculation to quantify employee commuting emissions, considering regional transport mode distributions and average commuting distances: (number of employees) x (average commuting distance, distributed by mode) x (emissions factor per transport mode (e.g. bike, car etc)). We source emissions factors from WRI's compilation of regionally specific transport emissions factors.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Any significant leased facilities are included in Scope 1 and 2. Smaller leased assets (e.g., warehouses and offices) emissions are considered de minimis within the context of Scope 3 reporting

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5269967

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11052231

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

7689135

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

897819

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We included emissions from equity investments and business loans and unlisted equity following the GHG protocol and Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) guidance. We estimated the emissions using emission factors from the environmentally extended input-output database derived sector-specific value of kg CO2e/USD. The source data for the emission factors is World Input Output Database (WIOD) 2016 Release.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

172832979

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

93779

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1955909

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

15634200

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3641064

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

31908

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

199263

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

5652898

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

15440790

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11674100

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

8886865

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1122506

(7.8.1.19) Comment

2023 Scope 3 emissions. Cells not completed are not relevant to Cargill's operations. Data based on Calendar Year 2023 reporting period.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Cargill GHG ReportCY2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

60

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

60

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

60

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

60

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

60

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

60

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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

Select from:

Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in renewable energy consumed is driven from increase used of renewable electricity sources. In Cargill this includes renewable energy consumption coming from virtual Power Purchase Agreements, physical Power Purchase Agreements, local green tariffs, and on-site solar panels.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

483000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in Other emission reduction is driven by Cargill's decarbonization strategy to substitute the use of higher-emissions fuel types such as coal and lignite within our facilities with sustainable biomass such as wood chips, rice husk, pecan shells, and others.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63999

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Decrease driven by divestiture that occurred during the period leading up to Cargill's Fiscal Year 2024. Per GHG protocol, divestitures would trigger recalculation of our Greenhouse Gas Accounting.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Merger, Acquisition and Divesture activity happens each year, many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year. Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Merger, Acquisition and Divesture activity happens each year, many of these are minor changes compared to the total emissions and reporting boundary from the previous year. Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Cargill has a diverse mix of businesses across multiple geographies, as a result it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions as a result of change in output. Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable. No changes in methodology made in current year.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

513999

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In Cargill's continuous effort to improve our accounting, within the fiscal year, we've identified several new sources of emissions that are now accounted for in Fiscal Year 2024. This includes enteric emissions driven by livestock ownership, emissions driven by refrigerant leakage, emissions driven by the used of purchased CO2, and others.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Cargill has a diverse mix of businesses across multiple geographies, as a result it is difficult to determine the cause of change in gross emissions as a result of change in output. Cargill leverages a robust third-party SAAS solution to collect, monitor and report GHG emissions at multiple levels of the organization. Results are shared on a regular basis throughout the year, allowing our leaders to understand trends over time and make investments needed to drive increased reduction across our many sites.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

462625

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The remaining differences are driven by a combination of factors including production (volume and product mix), improved accuracy of data sources, weather, etc.
[Fixed row]*

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not relevant.

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Cargill has not incorporated CO2 emissions from land management into our inventory as of Fiscal Year 2024 reporting. This is relevant to Cargill as it relates to our global origination and sourcing of agricultural commodities We plan to do so in the future in conjunction with our reporting on land use change.

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not relevant.

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Cargill has not identified any CO2 removals from land use management at this time. This is relevant to Cargill as it relates to our global origination and sourcing of agricultural commodities We plan to do so in the future in conjunction with our reporting on land use change. We plan to do so in the future in conjunction with reporting on land use change.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not relevant.

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Cargill has not identified any CO2 sequestration during land use at this time.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not relevant.

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

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

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

4425270

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Cargill utilizes low-carbon biofuels at many locations around the world. Default emission factors are used where reliable factors exist from a recognized source (e.g. US EPA and others). Cargill often relies on location-specific biomass sources (e.g. coconut shells). Due to the specificity of many of these feedstocks, standard emissions factors for some biomass types are not readily available in public literature. Thus, to quantify the CO2e emitted per unit of fuel, Cargill commissioned a study to combust such feedstocks in laboratory conditions to create bespoke emissions factors. Biogenic emissions in Cargill result from our Scope 1 process-based emissions, such as combustion or fermentation of organic matter, occurring in our operations that would have naturally occurred as part of the natural carbon cycle. These emissions coincide with our use of sustainable biomass as an energy source such as corn husk, rice husk, wood, etc. These emissions are not reported as part of the gross global emissions, following GHG protocol guidance.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not relevant.

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Not relevant.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

582593

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6078577

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

31552

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

284515.681

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25115.423

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25115.423

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20044.791

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20610.322

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20610.322

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131719.686

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7611.327

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7574.65

Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

711.966

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

660.359

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

660.359

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57793.164

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29752.052

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29752.052

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1679.218

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1679.218

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228722.818

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

125884.208

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

125884.208

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15753.296

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

479122.359

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

860017.391

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

860017.391

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35051.063

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11389.446

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11389.446

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15752.095

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.838

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.838

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9790.884

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12764.228

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12764.228

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21255.319

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6215.646

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6215.646

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1326.303

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1326.303

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116636.189

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11250.027

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24578.057

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

317706.216

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

68970.594

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

126028.238

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2886.046

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7815.986

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7815.986

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5109.796

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1382.924

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1382.924

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29430.999

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21362.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21362.6

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1350.018

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1770.048

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2914.022

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173203.597

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44139.986

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44139.986

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

446005.439

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36523.013

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36523.013

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127.032

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

478.719

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

736.056

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63822.673

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

69190.671

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

77009.602

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37351.634

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31914.047

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31914.047

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71762.149

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23287.983

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23287.983

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

274075.137

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

111232.428

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

150986.19

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14601.47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13200.636

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13200.636

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11282.756

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1053.33

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50874.839

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15912.336

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5192.059

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36086.364

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36086.364

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82151.839

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

113233.723

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

156974.315

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9999.449

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36495.263

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36495.263

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552.386

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

848.691

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

859.738

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101368.169

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

121523.282

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

121523.282

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

873.642

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4852.948

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4852.948

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188.559

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

603.231

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

603.231

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73294.896

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5370.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10107.519

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1129.602

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3585.211

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3585.211

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

181766.946

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

118903.485

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

118903.485

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94764.667

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14065.193

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14065.193

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192.026

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

402.541

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

402.541

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

278462.097

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7080.84

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12393.966

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2948178.931

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1946381.889

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1544580.858

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

642.272

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.448

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Viet Nam**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

773.815

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25688.293

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25688.293

*[Fixed row]***(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.***Select all that apply* By business division**(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Cargill Agricultural Supply Chain</i>	<i>1703377</i>
Row 2	<i>Cargill Protein and Salt</i>	<i>1059746</i>
Row 3	<i>Cargill Food Ingredients & Bioindustrial</i>	<i>3598198</i>

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 4	<i>Cargill Animal Nutrition & Health</i>	218649
Row 5	<i>Administrative</i>	81057

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Select from:

Emissions disaggregated by category (advised by the GHG Protocol)

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Distribution

(7.18.2.2) Emissions category

Select from:

Mechanical

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143722

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

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

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.2) Emissions category

Select from:

Mechanical

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5557432

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

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

Row 3

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Agriculture/Forestry

(7.18.2.2) Emissions category

Select from:

Mechanical

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

959874

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Direct emissions associated with fertilizer use on Cargill owned land.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Cargill Agricultural Supply Chain</i>	1216577	1192012
Row 2	<i>Cargill Food Ingredients & Bioindustrial</i>	1808324	1638733
Row 3	<i>Cargill Animal Nutrition & Health</i>	274085	333812
Row 4	<i>Cargill Protein & Salt</i>	659934	616757
Row 5	<i>Administration</i>	22909	21659

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6661028

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3981829

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our operational boundaries that determines our Scope 1 and 2 emissions today is in alignment with the boundaries determined by our consolidated accounting groups.

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*Not relevant.
[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

No

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Cargill completes a Life Cycle Assessment or Product Carbon Footprint for specific products on a prioritized basis. Due to the diversity of our product lines, accounting for every product in a consistent and credible way would require an exponential increase in cost and engineering resources.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are developing our capabilities in Life Cycle Assessment and product footprinting in alignment with internationally recognized standards (ISO 14040/44, ISO 14067, PEF where relevant). To address the large number of product types sold to our many customers, we are approaching this work in a systematic way starting with high volume and high priority products. In specific cases, Cargill is able to provide product footprint information upon request based on commercial agreement. Cargill is evaluating potential options to scale this work in a consistent and credible way.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6397833

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

29089337

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

35487170.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1135001

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7072010

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8207011.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

155923

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2772944

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2928867.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

20178

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

20178.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7708935

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

38934291

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

46643226.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6009788

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

405881

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

5603907

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Cargill leverages biomass fuels as a lever to decarbonize our operations. To do this, biomass fuels such as wood chips, pecan shells, rice husks, etc. are used as a substitute for other higher carbon emitting fuels types to generate steam.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

388046

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

117804

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

270242

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In addition to sustainable biomass, Cargill also uses biogas and landfill gas in boilers to generate steam and electricity. Cargill uses solar PV to generate electricity, and in some cases, biobased fuels such as biodiesel and ethanol are utilized for facility transportation.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2268676

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2268676

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal Bituminous, Coal Sub-Bituminous, Lignite.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

787118

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

787118

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In the context of Cargill, we define oil as distillate oil, residual oil, and gasoline. We leverage these fuel primarily to self-generate electricity in parts of our business such as our palm business in Indonesia. Other use cases of oil for Cargill comes in form of powering facility vehicles in which for purposes of reporting CDP, we have considered that as self-generated steam.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

26033543

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2918578

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

23114964

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Usage of natural gas in Cargill is by far the most prevalent source of energy for our operations. We leverage natural gas to power our combustion turbines and boilers to generate both electricity and steam within our facilities.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

35487170

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

3442262

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

32044907

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2317026

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1946256

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

341843

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

341038

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

32984794

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

31105021

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5874149

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5874149

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

16703

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Argentina

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

15760

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Argentina

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

216

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Belgium

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

On site solar.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

37931

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Belgium

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onshore wind.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Brazilian Incentivized Renewable Power

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

180893

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Brazil

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Brazilian Incentivized Renewable Power.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

84238

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Brazil

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Wind Power PPA.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Other, please specify :steam generator using biomass generated steam

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Sustainable biomass

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

1549

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Canada

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Steam generator using biomass generated steam.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

30080

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Chile

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Wind Power PPA.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :hybrid (solar+wind)

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

57937

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

China

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Direct renewable power purchases.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Other, please specify :onsite solar

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Solar

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

6763

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- No instrument used

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

Select from:

- China

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

13212

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

Colombia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Guatemala

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4670

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

Guatemala

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Run of the river hydro.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Honduras

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

2276

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Honduras

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :offsite solar and wind

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

India

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Offsite solar and wind (hybrid project) equity joint venture.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

5621

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

India

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

291

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

India

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Technologies are geothermal, solar, wind and biomass sources.

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

132327

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

TIGR

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

Select from:

Indonesia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Technologies are geothermal, solar, wind and biomass sources.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Other, please specify :onsite solar owned by Cargill

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

107

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Italy

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The systems are owned by Cargill.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Jordan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Other, please specify :on site solar with panels owned by Cargill

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

546

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Jordan

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

On site solar with panels owned by Cargill.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

1685

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Malaysia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

9818

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Netherlands

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This purchase is reflected in this report for completeness, but is not included in our emissions calculations because internal guidelines do not allow the inclusion of unbundled RECs in our inventory.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

24552

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Netherlands

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Nicaragua

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Other, please specify :onsite solar

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

466

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Nicaragua

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

23638

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Norway

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Paraguay

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :100% regulated market whose total energy comes from renewable sources (mainly hydro)

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

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

Select from:

- Paraguay

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

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Onsite solar

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

220

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Philippines

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

1049

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Poland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Other, please specify :Onsite solar panels that are property of Cargill.

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

638

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Spain

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar panels that are property of Cargill.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

134

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Taiwan, China

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

18984

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Thailand

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

On site solar at multiple sites.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Other, please specify :onsite solar, Solar panels are Cargill asset/owned by Cargill

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

301

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Turkey

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Solar panels are Cargill asset/owned by Cargill.

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Sustainable biomass

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

5510

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

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

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

56

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ukraine

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

46

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

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

Select from:

Ukraine

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onsite solar.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Solar

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

374617

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- US-REC

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

Select from:

- United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Virtual Power Purchase Agreement where Cargill is 100% offtaker.

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

190207

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Virtual Power Purchase Agreement where Cargill is 25% offtaker.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

297156

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Several wind farms added between 2017 - 2020. RECs are retired by Utility on behalf of Customers in MidAmerican Green Advantage program; Cargill has selected Electing Customer status under this tariff.

Row 38

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

47564

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

82221

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

9459

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This purchase is reflected in this report for completeness, but is not included in our emissions calculations because internal guidelines do not allow the inclusion of unbundled RECs in our inventory.

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :primarily sourced from solar power plants under the Large-Scale Solar (LSS) Program and TNB's and/or its subsidiary's hydropower stations, along with any other approved renewable energy plants

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

 Other, please specify**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Select from:

 Malaysia**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

 No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

Malaysia Renewable Energy Certificate (mREC). primarily sourced from solar power plants under the Large-Scale Solar (LSS) Programme and TNB's and/or its subsidiary's hydropower stations, along with any other approved renewable energy plants.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.**Argentina****(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

113260.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

145737.58

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

0

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

1437764.63

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1696763.03

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24061.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

110523.53

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

134585.14

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46427.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

114207.23

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

0

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

593568.35

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

754203.55

Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1049.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

2811.97

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3861.50

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

372412.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

242917.61

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

0

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

3341490.76

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3956820.45

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

308438.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

38381.8

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

0

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

1156218.87

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1503038.90

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30080.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

84692.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114772.94

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

493484.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

209562.81

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

1477967.3

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

1490541.22

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3671555.82

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86631.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

137187.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

223819.27

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32095.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

61653.46

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

93748.87

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37800

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

86012

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

123812.00

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36933.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

71969.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

108903.32

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3296.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3296.07

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

196687.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

645367.16

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

842054.55

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

162618.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

281829.62

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

117271.79

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

1452431.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2014150.79

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23372.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

52688.23

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76060.73

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9174.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

20092.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29266.23

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78830.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1717.9

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

2834.4

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

133876.72

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

217260.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9107.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

448.62

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

0

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

6992.79

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16548.87

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

110219.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11127.66

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

0

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

619514.51

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

740861.49

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

178963.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

48162.15

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

0

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

1838737.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2065862.39

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1550.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

700.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2251.04

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106157.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

35171.9

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

235804.04

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

280104.87

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

657238.06

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53585.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

206076.02

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

259661.43

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54028.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

40305.65

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

0

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

345774.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

440108.21

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312791

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

141119.81

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

130852.99

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

1376613.78

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1961377.58

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56607.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

491.43

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

0

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

56760.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

113859.78

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124919.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

58529.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

183449.34

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31779.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

313291.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

345071.87

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50784.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

220.44

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

0

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

78390.18

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

129395.61

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

182928.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1075.58

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

0

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

456981.88

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

640985.62

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58471.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

24255.83

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

55093.11

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

137820.02

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3117.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

3047.91

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6165.73

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63028.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

204695.07

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

453434.58

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

691786.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1412944.27

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8512.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

4820.52

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13333.45

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

670.29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

744.73

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1415.02

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36739.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

55072.94

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

0

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

344285

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

436097.86

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6413.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

134.12

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

0

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

6069.43

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12617.30

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

253290.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9948.82

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

0

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

194906.66

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

458145.59

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33349.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

69622.07

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

0

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

453263.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

556234.88

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1389.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

138.68

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

0

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

918.29

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2446.13

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53724.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

189173.98

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

49864.4

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

1120430.44

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1413192.91

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4312278.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

104991.43

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

386546.47

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

14389556.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19193373.56

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1050.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

3038.29

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4088.82

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44897.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1.08

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

50035.38

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

4564.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99498.35
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000654

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

10464002

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

160000000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our revenue decreased from \$177 billion USD to \$160 billion USD in 2024 while our Scope 1 & 2 emissions increased from 10.1 MT CO2e to 10.4 Million MT CO2e in 2024 resulting in a 14% increase per intensity. While Cargill implemented various energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects, we had a change in boundary in 2024 in our efforts to continue improving data completeness and accuracy of our emissions. We've identified new sources of emissions that drove the year over year increase including emissions driven by refrigerant leakage assumptions, livestock enteric emissions, and usage of purchased CO2. The increase in emissions combined with an decrease in revenue results in a increased year over year intensity metric.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

05/31/2017

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

7772579

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

4702241

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

0.000

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

12474820.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

05/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11227338.000

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

6661028

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

3802974

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

10464002.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

161.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For fiscal year 2024, and building on nearly 20 years of climate action, Cargill has an ongoing goal to reduce absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our operations by a minimum of 10% by 2025, against a 2017 baseline. That means that even as our business grows, our emissions will shrink. Cargill's goal encompasses emissions in our operations, covering 100% of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The target has been approved by the Science Based Target Initiative. In regard to land-related emissions, Cargill has advised on the development of both SBTi's FLAG protocol and the GHG Protocol Land Sector & Removals Guidance. For the latter, Cargill participated as an Advisory Committee Member for 2 years, including as a pilot test company to provide feedback on the draft protocol. Once the final guidance is published, we will work to incorporate land-related emissions in our footprint.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are taking action across our operations and supply chains to reduce our Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions against the measurable and time-bound, science-based targets detailed in this report. This includes steps to expand regenerative agriculture in our supply chains, implement process efficiency and technologies in our facilities, expand the use of renewable energy projects at our plants, and decarbonize our ocean transportation business.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

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

Cargill implemented a number of emissions reduction initiatives to achieve its Scope 1 and 2 target to reduce emissions by 10% by 2025 from a 2017 base year. During the reporting period, initiatives included Cargill increasing its low carbon energy consumption through the procurement of energy from solar, wind and geothermal generating assets, therefore reducing Cargill's Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. In addition, Cargill reduced its operational emissions through improving energy efficiency in its production processes by replacing inefficient equipment and improving maintenance reliability processes.

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 15: Investments
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 10: Processing of sold products
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

05/31/2017

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0

(7.53.2.24) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products

0

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0000000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

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

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

05/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0

(7.53.2.71) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products

0

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

- Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cargill has adopted a company-wide Scope 3 target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in its global supply chains by 30% per ton of product by 2030. The goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from its global supply chain by 30% per ton of product by 2030, in combination with the previously announced operational goal to reduce absolute emissions by 10%, was approved by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), a collaboration between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). In regard to land-related emissions, Cargill has advised on the development of both SBTi's FLAG protocol and the GHG Protocol Land Sector & Removals Guidance. For the latter, Cargill participated as an Advisory Committee Member for 2 years, including as a pilot test company to provide feedback on the draft protocol. After the final guidance is published, we will work to incorporate land-related emissions in our footprint.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Our Scope 3 emissions include the footprint of all agriculture commodities we source from farmers, emissions related to the transportation of commodities and products, and emissions related to the use of the products we sell. With an SBTi-approved goal of reducing our global supply chain emissions 30% by 2030, measured per ton of product, we are investing in products, services, and programs that are scalable and measurable. As a partner to farmers and customers, we collaborate to find workable solutions that meet our respective business objectives, such as increased productivity and meeting emissions reductions targets. We prioritize our efforts in supply chains that have the greatest impact and opportunity for change, including animal protein, row crop farming, aquaculture feed, and ocean transportation.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

- No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

No other climate-related targets

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

Select from:

Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	100	<i>`Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	50	277000
Implementation commenced	51	608300
Implemented	17	203675
Not to be implemented	6	<i>`Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3800

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

675000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

89000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Deodorizer optimization

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7500

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1800000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Smart Energy Dashboards

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1800

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

378000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1239000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Methanol flash recovery

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Combined heat and power (cogeneration)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

477000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CHP micro turbine

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

900

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

115000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Heat pump dryer

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

700

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

180000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

185000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Bulk flow upgrade

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

600

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

120000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

137000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Miscella cooler

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Dryer fuel switch to biomass

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1600

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

500000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2900000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

On site solar

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Combined heat and power (cogeneration)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

31000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Stop export of electricity

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Combined heat and power (cogeneration)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimizing export of electricity

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

New deodorizer

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Wastewater methane capture

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

105000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

617000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

71000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Biogas project

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2400

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2303000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3018000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Chilled water vacuum system upgrade

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2600

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar panel installation

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5200

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

83056

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Wind generation

Row 17

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

131000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hydropower

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In order to facilitate GHG reduction projects, a dedicated capital pool is established for sustainability projects including both energy efficiency and GHG reduction initiatives specifically.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Pursuant to Cargill's capital allocation process, projects are evaluated based on energy and carbon market conditions. As a result, emission reduction activities frequently take the form of energy reduction initiatives, which translate into reduced GHG emissions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

A portion of senior executive incentive compensation is tied to the company's GHG performance targets.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

[Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:

- Yes

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

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Agroforestry

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Cargill engages with multiple sustainable best practices on Cargill-owned palm plantations in Indonesia. This includes pest management, waste management and equipment management.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

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

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

n/a

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Financial

Knowledge sharing

Operational

Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Suppliers may receive compensation for participating in and reporting through various conservation programs. For example, Cargill is working to drive adoption of cover crops and no-till in animal feed production in Nebraska through financial incentives to farmers to support practice adoption.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Emissions reductions (mitigation)
- Other, please specify :Water Stewardship

(7.68.1.7) Comment

No further comment.

[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Labour and Human Rights

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

In 2021, Cargill's palm oil business unit successfully launched the first RP3 (Women Workers' Safe House) in Indonesia's plantation sector. This initiative aims to protect, support, and prioritize the well-being of all employees, with a special focus on women workers. It works to ensure a safe and respectful workplace, free from harassment, discrimination, and violence, in alignment with Cargill's Guiding Principles and our unwavering commitment to treating all individuals with dignity and respect. The RP3 in our business unit in South Sumatra, PT Hindoli, is managed by the DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) Committee. The committee is committed to building an inclusive working environment through three focus areas: conducting DEI events across locations, overseeing DEI facilities, and running RP3 services. Last year, we expanded the RP3 scope to Kalimantan and began building this organization under the DEI Committee as well. The establishment of the DEI Committee has reinforced and synergized the protocols for workers' rights protection within Cargill's palm oil business through collaboration with various stakeholders. We conduct regular training and awareness programs to improve DEI understanding. Across our palm oil operations in West Kalimantan and South Sumatra, DEI is more than a program—it is embedded in every aspect of our operations: from the plantations to the office, the plant, our homes, and beyond. 100% of Cargill-owned palm plantations in South Sumatra and West Kalimantan have implemented Human Right Due Diligence (HRDD) processes, Palm suppliers in Indonesia are monitored and trained to meet NDPE standards, strengthening our commitment to identifying and addressing human rights risks across our operations, supply chains, and downstream value chains. Under collaboration with CARE Indonesia, Cargill's program on Resilience Building for Women in Palm Oil Communities in South Sumatra, helps women by strengthening their institutional leadership and capacity, economic development, improving health and nutritional status, and mitigating risks to livelihoods. It has supported the formation of women's farmer groups, community gardens, and Village Savings and Loan Associations.

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

Select from:

No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

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

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Soil

Water

Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Cargill has a goal to advance regenerative agriculture practices across 10 million acres of North American farmland by 2030. We set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our global supply chains (Scope 3) by 30% by 2030, measured per ton of product, as well as context-based water goals for priority regions in our agricultural supply chain. To help row crop farmers implement practices with positive environmental benefits, Cargill supported the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). The carbon insets generated through SWOF in the state of Iowa are purchased by Cargill. Farmers received financial incentives adopting practices like planting cover crops, reducing tillage and optimizing nutrient management. These techniques have been shown to improve the quality of water, soil and air.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

As one example, Cargill supports the Iowa Soybean Association and Quantified Ventures to establish/develop the Soil & Water Outcomes Fund (SWOF). SWOF provides financial incentives directly to farmers who transition to on-farm conservation practices that yield positive environmental outcomes like carbon sequestration and water quality improvement. Farmers are adopting practices like planting cover crops, reducing tillage and optimizing nutrient management
[Add row]

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

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Palm oil	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Soy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cocoa	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Soy

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Geographical area

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Our report covers the soy sourced in the South American region under the agricultural supply chain business. Soy sourced outside this region or business is not included.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Other, please specify :We are reporting information from the prioritized region and business.

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Cargill has only included data from the South American region as it is the most material Soy sourcing region for Cargill as well as being the key deforestation-risk region in Cargill's Soy supply chain. Therefore, the volumes included in this disclosure recognise where Cargill can have the greatest impact.

Soy

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

This disclosure does not include embedded soy (i.e., where we source products that do not directly contain soy, but have soy-intensive supply chains).

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Embedded soy [soy row only]

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

We are excluding embedded soy from our disclosure since the majority of embedded soy occurs outside of the South America supply chain. Any embedded soy in the South America supply chain is immaterial to the total disclosure volume.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Volume type
Palm oil	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Produced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced
Soy	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced

	Volume type
Cocoa	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced

[Fixed row]

(8.2.1) Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

	Disclosure of embedded soy	Description of embedded soy use and soy tiers
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All of our embedded soy volume is excluded from our disclosure as reported in 8.1.1	Cargill's embedded soy arises from feed used in meat products we source as well as feed used for dairy products that we source.

[Fixed row]

(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

Own land

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Sumatera, West Kalimantan

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

83114

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

1507318

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

84

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

RSPO producer/grower certification

Palm oil

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Sumatera, West Kalimantan

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

31544

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

597702

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

76

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

RSPO producer/grower certification

[Add row]

(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Select from:

Some of the land we own, manage and/or control is not used for production

(8.4.1) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

Own land

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Set-aside land for conservation

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

20

(8.4.1.6) 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-HCSA 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.

[Add row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.**Palm oil****(8.5.1) Country/area of origin**

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aceh; Bangka; Bangka Belitung; Banten; Banyu Asin; Bengkulu; Gorontalo; Jambi; Kalimantan Selatan; Kalimantan Barat; Kalimantan Selatan; Kalimantan Tengah; Kalimantan Timur; Kalimantan Utara; Kepulauan Riau; Lampung; Nunukan; Papua; Papua Barat; Riau; Sulawesi Barat; Sulawesi Selatan; Sulawesi Tengah; Sulawesi Tenggara; Sumatera Barat; Sumatera Selatan; Sumatera Utara

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buenos Aires, Capital Federal, Catamarca, Chaco, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, La Pampa, Mendoza, Misiones, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago Del Estero, Tucuman

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Independent smallholders

Single contracted producer

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Para; Bahia

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Centre; Est; Sud; Sud-Ouest; West

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Dominican Republic

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guayas

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

El Salvador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ashanti; Central; Eastern; Western

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Haiti

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra; Comoe; Goh-Djiboua; Gôh-Djiboua; Lacs; Lagunes; Montagnes; Sassandra-Marahoue; Woroba; Yamoussoukro

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Liberia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Madagascar

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sao Tome and Principe

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sierra Leone

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Solomon Islands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United Republic of Tanzania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Togo

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Uganda

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Vanuatu

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor; Kedah; Kelantan; Melaka; Negeri Sembilan; Pahang; Perak; Pulau Pinang; Sabah; Sarawak; Selangor; Trengganu

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Antioquia; Bolívar; Casanare; Cesar; Cundinamarca; Magdalena; Meta; Norte de Santander; Santander

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiapas; Tabasco

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlántida; Colón; Yoro

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alta Verapaz; Escuintla; Izabal; Petén; Quezaltenango; San Marcos

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pará

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiriquí

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Milne Bay; Morobe; New Ireland; Oro; West New Britain

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chumphon; Krabi; Nakhon Si Thammarat; Phangnga; Phatthalung; Surat Thani; Trang

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Puntarenas

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Gabon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ngounié

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Nicaragua

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlántico Sur

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Loreto

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Solomon Islands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guadalcanal

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Santa Cruz de la Sierra

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Independent smallholders

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Single contracted producer

Multiple contracted producers

Trader/broker/commodity market

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Distrito Federal, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Independent smallholders

Single contracted producer

Multiple contracted producers

Trader/broker/commodity market

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Paraguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alto Paraná, Amambay, Caaguazú, Caazapá, Canindeyú, Central, Concepción, Guairá, Itapúa, Misiones, Paraguari, San Pedro

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Flores, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Paysandú, Río Negro, Rivera, Rocha, San José, Soriano, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

Palm oil

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Mill

(8.5.7) Please explain

Consumption volume data is considered confidential, but Cargill releases their full Palm Oil Mill list to be publicly available each year. Please see our website for palm mill locations

Cocoa

(8.5.7) Please explain

Cargill considers this proprietary.

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

Yes

(8.6.1) Provide details of how your organization produces or sources palm oil derived biofuel.

	Volume type	First-level administrative division	Comment (optional)
Row 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not disclosing	All raw material and derivatives sourced for FAME production is ISCC certified. Volumes are considered confidential.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cocoa

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Cargill's no-conversion definition aligns with the Tropical Rainforest Alliance's Agriculture Sector Roadmap, where no-conversion refers to produced or sourced commodity volumes which do not cause conversion, which for palm, is interpreted as "no new development on peatlands regardless of depth".

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2019

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2025

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Definition is aligned with the Agricultural Roadmap: No-deforestation: volumes not causing conversion of forest according to FAO's definition; No-conversion: volumes not causing anthropic change of a non-forest primary native vegetation to another land use or profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure or function. Our cut-off date of the DCF commitment is Jan 1st of 2025. This definition solely refers to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

No cutoff date

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2025

Cocoa

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Cargill's no-deforestation definition aligns to the OECD-FAO Business Handbook on Deforestation Due diligence: Commodity production, sourcing, or financial investments that do not cause or contribute to deforestation. This definition refers to gross deforestation, i.e. any conversion of forests to other land use without regard to compensatory gains in forest cover.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

No cutoff date

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2026-2030

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Commitment refers to the Soy Moratorium(), which uses the deforestation classification according to PRODES. (*) Reference to SM on this answer take into account the date of May 31st, 2024 and should not be construed as any commitment after such date, given the actual scenario under the Brazilians authorities.*

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2008

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Biome, please specify :Amazon biome

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

<2017

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

% of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2014

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2014

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cargill is progressing toward having all palm oil volumes we produce, trade and process traceable to plantations. Our own plantations and mills in Indonesia are fully traceable, but most of the palm oil we trade and process comes from third-party refiners, aggregators or mills. We continue making progress in traceability to the plantation level.

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

Cargill is progressing towards increasing the traceability of palm volumes we produce, trade, and process in higher-risk supply chains

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Traceability is a key tool for increasing transparency in supply chains. We view traceability as a foundational capability. We map our supply chain in order to better understand our sourcing areas and where suppliers operate; assess the risk of unsustainable practices associated with palm oil production – such as deforestation, peatland clearance and fires – enabling us to prioritize engagement; and monitor deforestation, fires and land development to mitigate risk, demonstrate compliance with NDPE requirements and inform our interventions related to noncompliance. Our own plantations and mills in Indonesia are fully traceable, but most of the palm oil we trade and process comes from third-party refiners, aggregators or mills. We continue making progress in traceability to the plantation level.

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

- % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

- Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

83

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

82.35

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

South America is home to a number of globally important natural landscapes. Many of these landscapes intersect with areas that are favorable for agricultural development. Meanwhile, consumer demand for global grain and oilseeds continues to grow. In order to meet this demand, choices will be made on which crops to grow and where, with South American agricultural regions playing a vital role in fulfilling this growing demand. Because of this, South America was the focus of the Sustainable Soy Policy, where we committed to building a deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) supply chain for South American soy by 2030. Polygon mapping of our direct soy enables us to monitor land use changes connected to the soy we buy. We will be able to respond to such land use changes on an ongoing basis through direct engagement with the farmers involved. Robust mapping will give us a clearer picture of our direct supply chain, enabling us to better monitor for potential land conversion violations and take action.

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

To support our progress towards our traceability target, which we review on an annual basis, includes investments in our mapping tools and capabilities. In addition to appointing a dedicated team focused on traceability, we will also regularly conduct training of our team to increase capabilities to track our soy supply chain traceability.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

We have mapped the farms of our direct suppliers in all five countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay) with polygon boundaries and use this information to calculate our deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) figures. Going forward, we will update our database of polygon maps because our supplier base shifts each crop season and we improve the accuracy of our mapping capabilities. Building this database has been a significant milestone in our journey to be able to monitor, report, and take action within our supply chain.

Cocoa

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Other volume, please specify :Sustainable volume in direct supply chain.

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

% of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

Production unit

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% mapped: 100% direct sustainable supply chain mapped at farm level by 2025. This target covers our certified volumes that are sourced from our direct supply chain. Certified volumes from our indirect supply chain are also excluded for now and conventional volumes from our direct and indirect supply chain.

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

Traceability is a key enabler to understand the links between supply chains and deforestation. Cargill is increasing mapping efforts in our supply chain to increase transparency. In crop/year 2022/2023, many farmers in our Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire direct supply chains were polygon mapped (97% in Côte d'Ivoire and 93% in Ghana). As of crop year 2023/2024, farmers will be required to have all their cocoa plots mapped and pass our deforestation risk area assessment to enter our Cocoa Promise supply chain. To monitor accurate and high-quality data with the polygon mapping, we implemented an internal verification process. Each time a polygon map is uploaded in our digital system, our geospatial team checks size, shape, and overlaps with urban areas and with other cocoa plots. We have setup digital tracing systems allowing us to trace the cocoa that enters our supply chain back to its origination point. This allows us to confirm that the cocoa we sourced comes from the farms we are monitoring. Through our Cargill Cocoa Promise program, we are supporting farmer organizations to deploy a digital management system that creates a digital link between unique farmer IDs, farm locations, and cocoa bag purchases.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Value chain mapping

Supplier engagement/communication

- Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Cargill's trading and oil refining businesses internally 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 can 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).

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

- Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Value chain mapping
- Supplier engagement/communication
- Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We have mapped the farms of our direct suppliers in all five countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay) with polygon boundaries and use this information to calculate our deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) figures. We also engage with indirect suppliers to drive change toward more sustainable practices and end deforestation. Going forward, we will update our database of polygon maps, because our supplier base shifts each crop season and we improve the accuracy of our mapping capabilities. Building this database has been a significant milestone in our journey to be able to monitor, report, and take action within our supply chain.

Cocoa

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Value chain mapping

Supplier engagement/communication

Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Our direct and indirect supply chain is 100% traceable up to country level. Certified farmers who enter our Cargill Promise Program, our signature sustainability program, are required to meet certain traceability requirements. One of them is having all their production plots mapped. We equip farmer organizations and field agents with digital software and with GPS devices to allow them to collect information about farm boundaries and create polygon maps of the farms from which cocoa is sourced. These maps help us understand each farm's precise perimeter and size. Polygon maps and farm data is stored in our FarmForce system, which allows us to better connect farms maps to active farmers administered. We use geospatial analysis to identify common data quality issues and ensure continuous improvement of our GPS Polygon Mapping data quality. This can include identifying overlapping farms, farms in urban areas, or geometry errors such as polygon self-intersections or spikes. We expanded CocoaWise, our digital customer facing tool, to provide a more accurate reflection of the active farms in our sourcing network to show transparency with our customers.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

23.5

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

54.5

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

21.6

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0.4

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

58

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

3

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

39

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cocoa

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

36

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

29

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

35

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

41

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

41

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

99

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

7

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

51

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

41

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

Cocoa

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

49

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

12

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

33

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

10

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Cargill has been advancing sustainable practices in our palm plantations in Indonesia since joining the RSPO in 2004, including working directly with smallholders in the surrounding communities. In 2023, we maintained the RSPO certification for every mill and palm kernel crush plant in our operations. Our Sustainable Palm Oil 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. Beyond supplying RSPO certified material, our global presence also gives us a unique understanding and insights on how we can work together with supply chain actors and industry experts in designing due diligence approaches that transform the supply chain and enable real transparency and accountability. Cargill's RSPO certification documents are available publicly online

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Cargill_Incorporated_ACOP2024.pdf

Soy

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :3S, EPA, RTRS, 2BSvs

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

7

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Cocoa

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RA Sustainable Agriculture standard: Supply chain certificate – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

12

(8.9.1.3) Comment

The Cargill Cocoa Promise is our signature sustainability program, i.e. our framework for all sustainability projects, our engine to implement a more sustainable cocoa supply chain. From our Cargill Promise network we purchase Certified cocoa, referring to cocoa and chocolate products produced and sourced sustainably according to a set of specifications that are defined and verified by a third-party organization. Rainforest Alliance certification program (2020 Certification Program) prohibits deforestation but also the destruction of all natural ecosystems, including wetlands and peatlands, in line with the approach advocated by the Accountability Framework Initiative—and other leading environmental NGOs.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

RSPO producer/grower certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

31

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Cargill has been advancing sustainable practices in our palm plantations in Indonesia since joining the RSPO in 2004, including working directly with smallholders in the surrounding communities. In 2023, we maintained the RSPO certification for every mill and palm kernel crush plant in our operations. Our Sustainable Palm Oil 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. Beyond supplying RSPO certified material, our global presence also gives us a unique understanding and insights on how we can work together with supply chain actors and industry experts in designing due diligence approaches that transform the supply chain and enable real transparency and accountability.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Cargill_Incorporated_ACOP2024.pdf

[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

5

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

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 working towards a transparent, traceable and sustainable palm supply chain by 2025. Our Sustainable Palm Oil 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 whom are either sourcing conventional materials to move to RSPO certified products in order to meet our Shared Responsibility target. 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 customer. We participate in NASPON and are members of the Holistic Program along with RSPO, which is an initiative to promote RSPO certification among smallholders and mills in México. Also, in an effort to address growing consumer demand for sustainably sourced goods and our customers own sustainability goals, Cargill's U.S. refineries were 100% RSPO certified as either mass balance or segregated from origin. As of October 2023, Cargill no longer offers conventional palm oils in its U.S. portfolio. However, Cargill has been offering RSPO Segregated palm, palm stearin, palm olein and RSPO Mass Balance palm kernel at its Charlotte, NC facility since 2020. Likewise, we hope to continue sponsoring RSPO events in North America, such as the LATAM conference held in Miami. In North America, Cargill has offered our customers RSPO-certified palm oil at the mass balanced level for more than a decade. Cargill's RSPO certification documents are available publicly online

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Cargill_Incorporated_ACOP2024.pdf

Cocoa

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RA Sustainable Agriculture standard: Supply chain certificate – Mass balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

38

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The Cargill Cocoa Promise is our signature sustainability program, the framework for all sustainability projects, our engine to implement a more sustainable cocoa supply chain. From our Cargill Promise network we purchase certified cocoa which refers to cocoa and chocolate products produced and sourced sustainably according to a set of specifications that are defined and verified by a third-party organization. Rainforest Alliance certification program (2020 Certification Program) prohibits deforestation but also the destruction of all natural ecosystems, including wetlands and peatlands, in line with the approach advocated by the Accountability Framework Initiative—and other leading environmental NGOs.

Cocoa

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :Promise Verified

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

6

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The Cargill Cocoa Promise is our signature sustainability program, the framework for all sustainability projects, our engine to implement a more sustainable cocoa supply chain. From our Cargill Promise network we purchase certified cocoa which refers to cocoa and chocolate products produced and sourced sustainably according to a set of specifications that are defined and verified by a third-party organization. Rainforest Alliance certification program (2020 Certification Program) prohibits deforestation but also the destruction of all natural ecosystems, including wetlands and peatlands, in line with the approach advocated by the Accountability Framework Initiative—and other leading environmental NGOs.

Cocoa

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :Fairtrade

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

5

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The Cargill Cocoa Promise is our signature sustainability program, the framework for all sustainability projects, our engine to implement a more sustainable cocoa supply chain. From our Cargill Promise network we purchase certified cocoa which refers to cocoa and chocolate products produced and sourced sustainably according to a set of specifications that are defined and verified by a third-party organization. Rainforest Alliance certification program (2020 Certification Program) prohibits deforestation but also the destruction of all natural ecosystems, including wetlands and peatlands, in line with the approach advocated by the Accountability Framework Initiative—and other leading environmental NGOs.

[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Soy

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

51.00

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

- Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

Direct supply: For our directly sourced supplies in all five South American countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay), we used polygon farm boundaries to calculate our DCF percentage. For direct suppliers our commercial and administrative teams identified them and collected data. Once these farm boundaries were identified, we analyzed historical satellite images from the U.S. Geological Survey and different deforestation layer datasets depending on the country. In Brazil, we used the deforestation layer from PRODES, a satellite-based system operated by the country's national space institute. For the other four countries, we continued to consult deforestation layer data from the University of Maryland as in previous years. These deforestation layers allowed us to determine the percentage of soy volumes that came from farms where land had not been converted from native vegetation.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

- Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- First party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

100

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Verification: KPIs reported externally are validated by an internal audit conducted by an independent assurance team to monitor whether data reported is and fairly represented based on the underlying source data. Corporate Audit assess the to determine which KPIs should be tested for accuracy. For KPIs selected for testing, Corporate Audit perform sample testing to validate data and calculations. The audit was conducted in May of 2024.

Cocoa

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

33.00

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

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. We continue to expand our digital first mile traceability system in our direct supply chain giving us traceability from farm to factory, with the help of barcoded cocoa bags and digital Cooperative Management Systems. In FY2024, 36% of farmers in our supply chain are GPS polygon mapped and monitored on deforestation risk. 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 sustainable sourcing network in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon, with the other countries to follow. Monitoring occurs annually as new land use change data becomes available.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

Third party

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

We are using digital GPS devices to collect information about farm boundaries and create polygon maps of the farms from which we source cocoa. These maps help us understand each farm's precise perimeter and size. We use geospatial analysis to identify common data quality issues and monitor continuous improvement of our GPS Polygon Mapping data quality. This can include identifying overlapping farms, farms in urban areas, or geometry errors such as polygon self-intersections or spikes. To assess deforestation, we use geospatial data based on satellite imagery to determine where forests remain and where forest loss has taken place. Our approach is built on geographic information systems (GIS) software tools, as well as geospatial data and the analytical methods made available by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its Global Forest Watch platform. By overlaying farm polygon maps with geospatial satellite data, our teams can detect forest cover

changes on our cocoa suppliers' farms, as well as in nearby forests and protected areas. The data also tells us which farms are closest to remaining forests and protected areas boundaries, and thus present higher future deforestation risks.

[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Soy

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

41.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

- Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes
- Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Indirect supply: For our indirectly sourced soy volumes in all five countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay), we used the historical data above to calculate the DCF percentage for the full soy sector in every municipality or region. If less than 1% of the total soy for 2024 in a municipality or region was grown on land that was deforested or converted in the last five years, that municipality or region was classified as negligible risk. Indirect suppliers with an aggregation point inside these municipalities and regions were considered DCF for our calculations. If 1% or more of the total soy for 2024 in a municipality or region was grown on land that was deforested or converted in the last five years, that municipality or region was classified as being at risk. For indirect suppliers with an aggregation point inside these at-risk municipalities and regions, if the indirect supplier could provide traceability information for those volumes, we used that data to calculate the DCF rate for those volumes. If the indirect supplier could not supply traceability information, we conducted our own analysis using a 50 km radius and calculated the DCF rate within that radius using the same methodology as for direct suppliers. That rate was then used for the indirect supplier's volumes in our weighted average for the municipality or region where they are located.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- Argentina
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Indirect suppliers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

- Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- First party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

100

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

KPIs reported externally are validated by an internal audit conducted by an independent assurance team to monitor whether data reported is fairly represented based on the underlying source data. Corporate Audit assess the to determine which KPIs should be tested for accuracy. For KPIs selected for testing, Corporate Audit perform sample testing to validate data and calculations. The audit was conducted in May of 2024.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

Yes, to define risk of deforestation in municipalities.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cocoa	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

- Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2019

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

To monitor whether suppliers are adhering to our no deforestation and peat targets, we use satellite technology to remotely monitor and detect changes to forested areas. We verify compliance with our Policy on Sustainable Palm Oil using our own guidelines and industry frameworks. Cargill works with Earthqualizer and Satelligence to enhance our monitoring capabilities. 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 HCV/HCS areas in our own plantations. We partner with the Natural Resources Conservation Center to monitor the Cagar Alam wildlife reserve boundaries near our Poliplant plantation to protect biodiversity.

Soy

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

- Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

For our directly sourced supplies in all five South American countries, (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay) we used polygon farm boundaries to calculate our DCF percentage. Once these farm boundaries were identified, we analyzed historical satellite images from the U.S. Geological Survey and PRODES. For our indirectly sourced soy volumes in all five countries, we used the historical data above to calculate the DCF percentage for the full soy sector in every municipality or region or in a 50-km radius from the suppliers aggregation point. If less than 1% of the total soy for 2024 was grown on land that was deforested or converted in the last five years, that municipality or region or supplier was classified as negligible risk and volume DCF. If not, the rate was then used for the indirect supplier's volumes in our weighted average for the municipality or region where they are located.

Cocoa

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

33

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2014

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

On a global average, 33% of the cocoa farms in our direct and indirect supply chain are polygon mapped. Cargill uses geospatial data based on satellite imagery to determine where forests remain and where forest loss has taken place. Our approach is built on geographic information systems (GIS) software tools, as well as geospatial data and the analytical methods made available by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its Global Forest Watch platform. By overlaying farm GPS polygon maps with geospatial satellite data, our teams can detect forest cover changes on our cocoa suppliers' farms, as well as in nearby forests and protected areas. An in-depth deforestation risk assessment using all collected data is done annually as global forest change is updated annually and mapping is done throughout the whole year, and bi-monthly GLAD alerts are also reviewed.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

During the last 5 years

(8.10.1.7) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint during the last five years (hectares)

644.32

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Cargill validates that land clearing is in accordance with RSPO's New Planting Procedure (NPP) and has been approved by RSPO. The NPP process validates sustainable land clearing and new planting per HCV/HCSA requirements. This includes requiring 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.

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Palm oil	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Soy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cocoa	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Working collaboratively in sector initiatives

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In 2023, we continued our active role as co-conveners of the Palm Oil Collaboration Group and we advocate for adoption of the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework (IRF) across the palm industry. Cargill continues our active role in multistakeholder platforms, organizations and working groups, such as representing traders and processors on the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Board of Governors, participating in the RSPO North America Sustainable Palm Oil Network, and sponsoring the first RSPO Interamerican Conference in May 2023. In Colombia, Cargill has been elected to the steering committee of the Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil of Colombia (APSCO), the main initiative to produce sustainable palm oil in the region. As a founding member of the Decent Rural Living Initiative, we authentically promote sustainable agricultural and labor practices. This initiative strives to improve the social well-being within supply chain communities through the creation of fair wages, transparency, and worker-centric long-term collaborations. By providing smallholders access to competitive market prices for their produce, we increase profitability and contribute to local economic growth and stability, reducing their dependency on single income sources and mitigating the impact of market fluctuations.

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Other, please specify :Engagement with our stakeholders including WRI, and support for farmers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Price premium for certified materials
- Improvement in data collection and quality
- Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives
- Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives
- Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture
- Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continue to improve our traceability, monitoring and reporting systems, and continue to engage with suppliers, sectorial and individually, to support them on this journey with us. Some examples: We have partnered with World Resources Institute (WRI), whose geospatial expertise and other monitoring, reporting and verification capabilities will enable progress toward our DCF 2025 target. We've been supporting farmers to implement regenerative agriculture practices that have the power to sequester greenhouse gasses, improve water quality and use, and build up healthy soil for the next generation. We funded projects through the Land Innovation Fund for Sustainable Livelihoods, a fund created by Cargill and managed by Chemonics to foster innovative, farm-focused solutions for a sustainable, climate-smart, DCF soy supply chain in South America's Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco biomes. We increased the 3S certified volume, a program that connects farmers to downstream clients that value sustainability and farmers receive a premium for their differentiated product.

Cocoa

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

9

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We increased our certified volumes from our direct sourcing network, allowing us to do more in-depth deforestation analyses as we require farmers to be polygon mapped if they are part of our direct Promise network. Our Go-to-market team supported customers in the transition from conventional to sustainable volumes, allowing Cargill to answer this demand.

[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but plan to do so in the next two years
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but plan to do so in the next two years
Cocoa	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but plan to do so in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from both suppliers and owned/managed/controlled land

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Labor rights
- Land use rights
- Third parties' rights
- Environmental protection
- Human rights protected under international law
- Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First party audits
- Third party audits
- Third party databases
- Ground-based monitoring
- Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

- Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

Palm Oil: 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 policy compliance and we conduct internal audits on NDPE practices/RSPO audits. Our mills/estates also comply with ISPO requirements as per the legal requirements for Indonesian palm companies. For our third-party supply chain, we monitor progress of suppliers with self-assessment questionnaires and field verifications. For new suppliers, Cargill implements a new supplier due diligence process where potential suppliers declare that they have legal permits to operate. Based on the risk-calibrated approach to traceability, we prioritize engagement and data collection from suppliers in high-priority landscapes with greater risk of noncompliance with NDPE commitments. The company will carry out on-the-ground field assessments with third parties. As we progress from traceability to supply

chain transformation, we will work with mills and third-party suppliers to deepen our smallholder engagement to uphold our policy and implement best practices. Finally, when deforestation grievances are identified and validated, we immediately suspend suppliers (outlined in Palm Grievance Procedure) and work with them to define an action plan with clear timelines/milestones. Cargill takes a multi-layered approach to review compliance, 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. Soy: Cargill is a signatory to the Amazon Soy Moratorium(*), 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. Through robust procedures, we verify that we do not market or finance soy produced in areas deforested in the Biome after July 22, 2008, (Forest Code reference date). Furthermore, Cargill does not buy soy from suppliers listed as engaging in illegal deforestation (federal and state lists) 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. 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. We also block other farms registered to the same person or entity in the state, as well as those owned by family members and those with whom they have a commercial relationship. These affiliated farms cannot be unblocked until we conduct a thorough analysis to check that soy from the violating farm is not being rerouted and sold to us through the 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. (*) Reference to SM on this answer take into account the date of May 31st, 2024 and should not be construed as any commitment after such date, given the actual scenario under the Brazilians authorities. Cocoa: 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 fulfill 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. Cargill has been taking a risk-based approach to scale up traceability in its indirect supply chain as part of its due diligence system. Based on country and supplier risks, Cargill works with selected countries and suppliers to receive traceability data from suppliers: we currently have more visibility into the regions that our indirect suppliers source from, as well as insight into the processes and procedures that they have in place to evaluate social and environmental risks. This is used to prioritize areas where there is a high-risk of deforestation to get more granular data from suppliers, and we have risk mapping in place for other chocolate ingredients, on which we base additional actions.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from:

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

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

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Risk of fires
- Access to new markets
- Response to regulation
- Risk of biodiversity loss
- Commodity sourcing footprint
- Organization has operational presence in area
- Supply of commodities strategically important
- Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
- Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
- Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms
- Opportunity to participate in new markets or financing mechanisms for the agricultural sector
- Current and future sourcing risk
- Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
- Opportunity to build resilience at scale
- Response to voluntary sectoral agreement
- Risk of issues related to land tenure rights

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

The Farmers First Cluster is an example of a landscape initiative implemented in Brazil within the soy supply chain that places producers at the heart of decision making about how they manage, farm and conserve their land. The implementation strategy consisted of: 1. Mapping the target landscape and engaging local stakeholders to identify a smart mix of solutions to be leveraged for shifts to more sustainable land use. 2. Identifying best fit strategic solutions for transitions to sustainable land use and apply the finance model in priority municipalities in the Cerrado. 3. Mobilizing resources to support and scale the interventions with support from soy value chain partners, financial institutions and investors. 4. Scaling investment measuring progress against metrics that are designed to demonstrate impact and offer a pathway to other organizations wishing to leverage investment to transform land use in commodity production countries. This was in a priority area for us due to the risk of conversion.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Siak and Pelalawan

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

700000

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2018

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

150000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Biodiversity protected and/or restored

Forest fires monitored and prevented

Increased and/or maintained protected areas

Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Governance

- ✓ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
- ✓ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- ✓ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights
- ✓ Income diversification amongst producers in area
- ✓ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
- ✓ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- ✓ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- ✓ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

Production

- ✓ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- ✓ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system
- ✓ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ✓ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- ✓ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- ✓ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being
- ✓ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ✓ Identify and map stakeholders (including vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) and encourage their engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- ✓ Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction
- ✓ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation
- ✓ Support communities and smallholders in gaining access to incentives (e.g. support achieving certification, group formation, getting land title, packaging access to loans, preferential sourcing etc.)

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

Sub-national government

Local communities

NGO and/or civil society

Producers

Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

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, Nestle and L'Oréal) and supporter companies (Danone and Sinar Mas). The programme supports and builds on existing government led initiatives including the Green Siak Green Growth District plan and the Pelalawan District Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil, and 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 4) Pursue sustainable palm oil production.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Landscape Reporting Framework developed by ISEAL & Proforest and adopted by the Forest Positive Coalition

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

In 2023, through its participation to the Siak Pelalawan landscape program, Cargill has contributed to reach the following progresses concerning natural ecosystems and biodiversity, and also farmers and communities: The Siak Pelalawan Landcsape Programme (SPLP) has trained close to 3,100 oil palm farmers in good agricultural practices (GAP), these practices increase knowledge of plantation registry letters (STD-B) and land titles, crucial for meeting ISPO standards required by 2025. As a result, nearly 200 additional smallholders received STD-B in 2023, bringing the total to close to 600 smallholders in the region since 2020. Understanding the districts' stakeholders and intricate landscape is vital for steering land use toward responsible production and conservation. SPLP has created detailed profiles for 11 villages, laying the groundwork for effective land-use management. Our participatory mapping efforts have covered almost 300,000 hectares, including nearly 10,000 hectares under sustainable management and protection through village land-use plans. Furthermore, SPLP has strengthened the sustainable management of close to 3,500 hectares of village peat forest through paludiculture, which is wet agriculture and forestry on peatlands and supported the forest recovery of nearly 110 hectares within the village forest. To address environmental and social risks associated with districts' mills, SPLP has consolidated an aggregated IRF profile for over 50 mills engaged in palm oil production. This profile is instrumental in guiding these mills towards NDPE production standards. Both Siak and Pelalawan district governments have shown a strong commitment to ecosystem management and no-deforestation plans. They are now establishing conservation regulations in 12 villages, three more than in 2022, and developing district action plans for sustainable palm oil. While 2023 marks the fourth and preparation SPLP's closing of 1st phase by 2024, the program is set to extend into a second phase from 2025 to 2029. Project activities and objectives are being discussed within members, responding to the change of challenges compared to when the initial program was designed in 2018. SPLP will continue to focus on implementing village land-use plans, advancing social forestry, and rewarding efforts to protect forests.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Metrics included in this disclosure are reported to Cargill by the implementing partner and represent collective achievements by all participants in this landscape program.

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Farmer First Clusters

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Cerrado biome

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

144365

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative
- Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.
- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2018

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

1350000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Governance

- Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Income diversification amongst producers in area

Production

- Improved and/or maintained soil health
- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

Other

- Other, please specify :Increased commodity traceability in landscape/jurisdiction

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making
- Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector
- Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction
- Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation
- Share information on supplier non-compliance, value chain mapping and traceability with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- NGO and/or civil society
- Private sector
- Other, please specify :International civil society organisation(s) / International company(ies)

(8.15.2.15) 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. The Farmer First Clusters initiative is based on creating a smart-mix of solutions aiming accelerate investments that benefit climate, nature and livelihoods. The implementing

partners have begun engaging producers in key Farmer First Clusters landscapes, yielding initial results that align with our core mission of creating a sustainable financial model through innovative solutions.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :All companies from SCF aligned on the monitoring framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

We have completed polygon mapping for our direct suppliers and we used polygon farm boundaries to calculate a precise deforestation- and conversion-free (CDF) figure for our soy. Cargill has committed more than 1.3 million over three years to the initiative, as part of our far-reaching efforts to provide farmers with viable economic alternatives to land conversion.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

We continue to use the collective action of the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) to drive sector transformation, including putting the farmer at the center of this effort through the SCF's Farmer First Clusters initiative. Cargill has committed more than 1.3 million over three years to the initiative, as part of our far-reaching efforts to provide farmers with viable economic alternatives to land conversion.

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

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 was represented on the alternate Board of Governors in recent years, and 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 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. 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 PPBC Working Group under the POCG.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

The initiatives are implemented in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay. 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 Agro 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 (RTR). 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, Imaflo, 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. Cargill finances and indicates farmers to join the Farmer First clusters, an initiative from the Soft commodities Forum (SCF). We are also working with Solidaridad to increase transparency around compliance with Argentina's forest law. In Bolivia, we are participating of the Sustainable Soy Roundtable, organized by Solidaridad. (*) Reference to SM on this answer take into account the date of May 31st, 2024 and should not be construed as any commitment after such date, given the actual scenario under the Brazilians authorities.*

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Cocoa

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

Engaging with communities

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Natural regeneration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Compliance with regulation
- More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes
- Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

To drive meaningful change, 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 supports and builds on existing government led initiatives including the Green Siak Green Growth District plan and the Pelalawan District Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil, and 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 4) Pursue sustainable palm oil production. Project deliverables are monitored at least annually and publicly reported. Cargill participates in all bi-monthly Coalition meetings to give feedback on the progress and reporting structure, and collaborate with other coalition members, including village support program and T1, T2 and T3 suppliers, among many.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2018

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

554438.35

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

700000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

0.226111

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

102.0925

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Compliance with regulation

More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

In 2022, through its participation to the Siak Pelalawan landscape program, Cargill contributed to reach the following progresses concerning natural ecosystems and biodiversity, farmers and communities: 8 village regulations were issued to regulate conservation activities and/or a natural ecosystem; 23 CSO/NGOs were engaged, continuing engagement since previous years; 1,436 oil palm smallholders were mapped and 53 mills were engaged on the importance of and need for conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation; 77 oil palm smallholders received Plantation Registry Letter by district government ensuring compliance of land with sustainability and business norms in 2022; 153,002 hectares of priority areas for conservation or responsible agriculture in the landscape were mapped through participatory approaches; 149,404 hectares of peatland were mapped; 2 district government committed to a no-deforestation and natural ecosystem management plan; 709 people were trained on good agricultural practices; 3 groups of key stakeholders consisting of 2 plantation agencies of Siak & Pelalawan governments, 2 manpower agencies of Siak & Pelalawan governments, 2 women & children protection agencies of Siak & Pelalawan governments, 2 palm oil associations and 8 trade unions were committed to engaging in social dialogue. Progress of the landscape program is monitored by monthly coordination meeting between Proforest, Daemeter and the field team, including all village facilitators, to be shared with all members of the coalition following the landscape activity reporting framework. The Landscape Activity Reporting Framework has been developed to capture progress made in landscape initiatives. The framework is designed to be applied across landscapes and initially captures 3 thematic areas: 1) Natural ecosystems and biodiversity, 2) Farmers and communities and 3) Partnerships. To provide more insights into the progress being made over time, the framework is structured around 4 phases. These phases are based on the general stages that on-the-ground programs follow to deliver on agreed goals and outcomes. For each phase as well as thematic area activity metrics are defined, which can be adjusted based on the needs of the landscape initiative.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt
- Improvement to environmental regulation
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Cargill is supporting multiple restoration projects in Brazil through technical and financial support. This initiative incentivizes the environmental regularization according to the Brazilian Forest Code, restoration as a business model (agroforestry systems), and strengthen local communities from the restoration supply chain while increases the farmers livelihoods.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in sourcing area(s)

Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2028

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

17500

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

17500

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Brazil

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Our process monitors technical, social and ecological indicators defined in a protocol developed by a technical team and recognized by the market. This allows us to monitor the area restored by implementing partners and biodiversity through ecological indicators.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Water aspects

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Cargill is excluding volumes of withdrawal, discharge, and consumption of ocean water for our solar salt facilities. These volumes are ocean water which is used in our plants which evaporate using natural solar power. Other salt water water withdrawals or discharges are included.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :Ocean water is not a scarce resource, solar evaporation of salt water is not energy intensive, and Cargill is focused disclosure on metrics which are relevant and impactful.

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

21-30%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

~25% of Cargill's total water withdrawals is represented by ocean water.

[Add row]

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are reported in a water tracking system at the site-level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water intake volumes. All priority water facilities are required to have continuous inline monitoring as part of the implementation of the water stewardship program. They together account for more than 70% of the total volumes of withdrawal. Hence, the majority of water withdrawal data is sourced from continuous water metering. For the remaining facilities, water withdrawal data is mainly sourced from monthly water bills.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals by source are reported in a water tracking system at the site-level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations derived from other available water data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water intake volumes by source. All priority water facilities are required to have continuous inline monitoring as part of the implementation of the water stewardship program. They together account for more than 70% of the total volumes of withdrawal. Hence, the majority of water withdrawal by source data is sourced from continuous water metering. For the remaining facilities, data is mainly sourced from monthly water bills. For small sites that are immaterial water users, this responsibility is limited to monitoring total water use.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The quality of water withdrawals is measured and monitored at site level ranging from inline continuous monitoring to daily sampling, depending on water use and legal requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring coverage applies (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) where water withdrawal quality is relevant (76-99% of facilities with direct water withdrawals) because of water use and legal requirements and not guaranteed by third party suppliers e.g., in case of direct intake by Cargill operations or due to food safety standards. The water quality of withdrawals is also monitored based on FSQR standards and drinking water standards as needed based upon the location. Cargill has additional requirements in its Global EHS requirements that go beyond legal obligations to measure and monitor access to safe drinking water at the sites.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water discharge volumes for direct and indirect discharges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites are required to report the water discharge by treatment method in the water tracking system on a monthly basis. For very small sites that are immaterial water users, this responsibility is limited to monitoring total water discharge volume. All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water discharge volumes. All priority water facilities (accounting for approximately 70% of the overall volume) are required to have continuous inline monitoring as part of the implementation of the water stewardship program. Hence, the majority of water discharge data is sourced from continuous water metering. For the remaining facilities, data is mainly sourced from monthly water bills. All sites excluding recent acquisitions with water usages above 100 m³ per day report total discharge volumes.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water discharge volumes for direct and indirect discharges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites are required to report the water discharge in the water tracking system on a monthly basis. For very small sites that are immaterial water users, this responsibility is limited to monitoring total water discharge volume. All sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to have a water inventory that includes water discharge volumes for direct and indirect discharges. Cargill's Global Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) requirements for water ensure that Cargill facilities that discharge process wastewater adhere to applicable permit and regulatory requirements under Federal, State/Provincial, and/or Local wastewater discharge regulations. Cargill's EHS audits review compliance programs at a minimum every three years and more often if water risk exposure has been identified. The audit includes an assessment of performance against internal requirements and certain applicable laws.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Material impacts are tied to final load in water bodies, not treatment levels, which vary due to complex site contexts. Legal compliance and final load are tracked and aggregated at the corporate level. Cargill's Global Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) requirements for water ensure that Cargill facilities that discharge process wastewater adhere to applicable permit and regulatory requirements under Federal, State/Provincial, and/or Local wastewater discharge regulations. Cargill's EHS audits review compliance programs at a minimum every three years and more often if water risk exposure has been identified. The audit includes an assessment of performance against internal requirements and certain applicable laws.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Frequency and method of measurement: Water discharge quality is monitored at the site level in accordance with legal requirements. Water discharge quality is reported in a water tracking system monthly at the corporate level for priority sites operating in areas that face water quality challenges. Data may be sourced from onsite monitoring, test, permits or other sources.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unless otherwise required by regulation, detailed water discharge tracking is required at sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) based on water withdrawal volume and water stress criteria. We permit additional opt-in voluntary reporting by sites based upon local knowledge. Sites are required to report the water discharge quality by standard effluents in the water tracking system on a monthly basis.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Onsite inline monitoring as well as sampling is used and may be integrated in operating systems or, if not integrated, detailed in Standard Operating Procedures for monitoring on site. Water discharged is monitored for all facilities (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) as per legal requirements. Priority facilities that are identified to have water quality as shared water challenge are required to report the discharges to water for relevant pollutants

in our water tracking system on a monthly basis. This metric is only relevant for direct discharge to the environment and Cargill has a relatively minimal number of sites with direct discharge.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality – temperature is monitored at the site level in accordance with legal requirements. Temperature of water discharged is monitored for all facilities where temperature is relevant, in case of direct discharges. This applies to facilities relying on large volumes of water for cooling purposes, like zero-contact cooling and facilities that might discharge process water at elevated temperatures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Onsite inline monitoring is used and may be integrated in operating systems or, if not integrated, detailed in Standard Operating Procedures for monitoring on site and documenting in daily report. Water discharge quality - temperature is reported in a water tracking system at the site-level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data. For small sites that are immaterial water users, the water consumption is estimated based on reported intake and discharge volumes.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is reported in a water tracking system at the site-level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data. For small sites that are immaterial water users, the water consumption is estimated based on reported intake and discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is reported in a water tracking system at the site-level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data. For small sites that are immaterial water users, the water consumption is estimated based on reported intake and discharge volumes.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water recycled/reused is reported in a water tracking system at the site-level and aggregated at the corporate level. Data is sourced from water meters, water bills, and in some cases, calculations are derived from other available water data. Additionally, site level monitoring exists as part of water management practices, benchmarking, KPI's and regulatory requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Coverage applies to sites (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) where water recycle/reuse is relevant, namely as part of water management practices, benchmarking, KPI's and regulatory requirements (51-75% of total facilities). Small sites that are immaterial water users are exempt from this requirement.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :At a minimum of every three years

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At a site level, control measures are to be identified and effectiveness monitored to ensure access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at an appropriate level of standard. This can include controls for prevention of cross-contamination between drinking water and other water supplies, as well as periodic testing of drinking water supply aligned with governmental or WHO guidelines at point of use. Also, access to soap, wash basins, method for hand drying & appropriate number of toilets/urinals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

*Per Cargill Global EHS Requirement, all facilities (i.e. our different geographic operated manufacturing and processing facilities) are required to monitor access to WASH services, the frequency of monitoring depends on the type of water supply. Small sites that are immaterial water users are exempt from this requirement.
[Fixed row]*

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

260590

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For FY24, the facilities with the largest water use are solar salt production facilities that rely on ocean water as input material and solar energy to evaporate ocean water. Because the raw input is freshwater and unprocessed solar energy, Cargill is now excluding these solar evaporated ocean water volumes from reporting as non-material from an impact and dependency perspective. Excluding solar evaporated ocean water volumes provides a more relevant and material representation of Cargill's water use. The reduction in water withdrawal from CDP 2024 reporting compared to this year's disclosure is equal to the amount of ocean water now excluded, with a less than 1% variance in non-ocean water withdrawals. In other words, Cargill's non-ocean water (freshwater) withdrawals between last year and this year have remained the same. Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in more than 70 countries. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption from year to year.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

201399

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The facilities with the largest water use are solar salt production facilities that rely on ocean water as input material and solar energy to evaporate ocean water. Because the raw input is ocean water and unprocessed solar energy, Cargill is now excluding these solar evaporated ocean water volumes from reporting as non-material from an impact and dependency perspective. Excluding solar evaporated ocean water volumes provides a more relevant and material representation of Cargill's water use. The reduction in water discharge from CDP 2024 reporting compared to this year's disclosure is equal to the amount of ocean water now excluded, with a less than 5% variance in non-ocean water withdrawals. In other words, Cargill's non-ocean water discharge between last year and this year have remained the same. Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in more than 70 countries. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption from year to year.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

59191

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total consumption is based on the aggregation of local measurements and calculations of consumption at individual sites. The method varies per business, based on the specific characteristics of the consumptive use. With the exclusion of solar evaporated salt water volumes, this volume now represents freshwater and/or non-ocean salt water consumption. The small drop in consumption volumes against last year is driven by the elimination of ocean-salt water consumption volumes. However overall Cargill water consumption volumes is roughly the same and within 10% of last year.

[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

31637

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Facility closure

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

12.14

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Aqueduct Global Maps 3.0 Data was downloaded from WRI website. The shape file which includes baseline water stress by basin was spatially joined to a file containing the geolocations of all Cargill sites (full coverage). The results include a baseline water stress percent for all sites. A 40% threshold, meaning watersheds in which total annual withdrawals represent 40% or more of renewable supply, are deemed a priority due to severity of the water challenge. We are implementing our water stewardship program at priority facilities, including all material water users in water stressed regions. The increased focus on water monitoring has led to a reduction in withdrawal. These facilities are located next to a large river or rely on saltwater, and have little consumptive use; therefore, the future amount of water withdrawn in water stressed areas is expected to be primarily influenced by acquisitions and divestitures. We have closed or are closing multiple sites in water stressed regions, which will result in lower water withdrawals in water stressed regions in the future. The volume of water withdrawn in water stressed regions has also decreased due to facility closures in water stressed regions. However, the numerator (total water intake) has also decreased due to the now exclusion of solar evaporated ocean water. This leaves the % of withdrawals in water stressed regions slightly lower than prior years, and on a downward trend.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

110838

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The availability of water is critical for operations. Most of the facilities that rely on direct fresh surface water are located in regions with abundant water resources. In some cases, alternative sources might not be available, or only available at higher cost. The volumes are reported as part of our water inventory requirements and to help each location understand its impact in the local context. Due to the diversity of operations and locations we expect generally stable water withdraws, discharges, and consumption from year to year. This year has a 1% variance against last year's surface water withdrawals. Most of the withdrawal of surface water volume is discharged in the watershed after treatment and is withdrawn in areas that are not facing water stress. These volumes fluctuate but on average stay about the same, the most influential factors are mergers, acquisitions, and closures.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5989

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Cargill's water strategy focuses on driving change based on where it is needed most and where we can drive positive change. After excluding ocean water which is evaporated by natural solar energy, the remaining salt water being accounted for includes: brackish, saline, or salt bodies. This volume is once-through-cooling being withdrawn from salt water, and has remained steady between last reporting period and now. As of 2025 the facility is closed, however it was open during the reporting period, therefore this number is expected to go down.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

49574

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Cargill facilities rely on renewable groundwater as they use shallow wells. Only a few sites rely solely on direct withdrawal from ground water. The availability of water is critical for operations and in some cases alternative sources might not be available, or only available at higher cost. Monitoring of groundwater availability is integrated into our water risk assessment. Our use of groundwater has remained the same. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdraws, discharges, and consumption from year to year. Most of the withdrawal volume from renewable groundwater consist of zero-contact water. These volumes fluctuate but on average stay about the same, with a 2% variation from last year.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater - non-renewable is not a relevant water source for Cargill.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2508

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We track produced/entrained water to facilitate sites tracking these volumes to close their water balance in their reporting, for example our corn processing facilities track water entering the process through raw material. At a Cargill-level, this volume is not material for our overall water usage and impact on water resources. Future produced/entrained water is expected to be about the same, due to the size of our company and the diversity of operations. These volumes fluctuate but on average stay about the same, with this year remaining the same and within <3% of last year's volume.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

91682

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Cargill facilities require a secure and reliable water source with consistent good quality to assure food safety standards. Municipal water supply is often used for food processing steps. Due to the diversity of operations and locations we see some changes in water sources that are used and some sites use different sources depending on the quality standard required for the specific process step, thus combining city water with e.g., fresh surface water. We have advanced the implementation of our water stewardship program. As a result, all priority facilities are required to have a closed water balance, resulting in more accurate monitoring of water volumes as part of shared facilities that are reported under third party sources intake. These flows include steam provided, or condensate returned. As a result, the water withdrawn from third parties is reported more consistently. Overall, we see about the same levels of water supply from third party sources and expect little variance.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

131466

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Direct discharge is relevant due to the regulatory requirements that are associated with discharge to surface water. Also, it is important to understand the discharge volumes by destination to understand the environmental impact. Most of the volume is associated with zero contact water, which has the same composition as the withdrawal and only a change in temperature. This number is expected to be relatively stable unless there is influence by acquisitions, divestments, or reporting changes. Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in 70 countries. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption from year to year. The number has remained the same since last year, with a 5% decrease in discharge, which is within average fluctuations.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6196

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Cargill has excluded all volumes associated with solar evaporation of ocean water, resulting in a lower volume reported. The remaining volumes which are being reported are discharge to saltwater bodies or directly to the ocean (but excluding our solar salt facilities). After adjusting for solar salt exclusions, this discharge to saltwater volumes have remained roughly the same as last year. Specifically, this volume is a once-through-cooling volume discharge to salt water at a facility which is closed as of 2025 but was open during this reporting period.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9771

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This volume is tracked to ensure that we understand the impact of the facility on groundwater and can calculate the consumptive use of the facility. For example, our Tropical Palm facilities in Indonesia discharge to land to keep the water available in the local watershed. This number is expected to be relatively stable unless there is influence by acquisitions, divestments, or reporting changes. Cargill operates a diverse portfolio of facilities in 70 countries. Due to the diversity of operations and locations, we expect generally stable water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption from year to year, with a 1% change in groundwater discharge against last year's reporting.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

61081

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This volume is tracked and reported by facilities to ensure that we understand the impact of the facility on municipal, water, and wastewater utilities, and so we can calculate the consumptive use of the facility. The size of a facility, nature of the operations, regulatory requirements, and available receiving bodies will determine

whether Cargill discharges directly to a body or discharges to a third party. Due to the diversity of Cargill's operations and our portfolio, we expect this number to remain the same between years. The primary expected cause of changes would be mergers and acquisitions. This year's discharge volume to third-party treatment is about the same as last year.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Cargill's risk rating framework is aligned to our overall risk assessment criteria. The framework defines substantive dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities based on potential financial impact. The framework is underscored by a definition of substantive financial or strategic impact based on our values and obligations to deliver to our customers. None of our facilities have a substantive water-related dependency, impact, risk or opportunity, based on the threshold.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Cargill's risk rating framework is aligned to our overall risk assessment criteria. The framework defines substantive dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities based on potential financial impact. The framework is underscored by a definition of substantive financial or strategic impact based on our values and obligations to deliver to our customers. 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. scale, scope, irremediability, time horizon). Assessments of likelihood are aligned with the time horizons which business leaders use to make investment decisions.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	160000000000	613991.33	Expected to stay the same as our revenue and our operational water use are not explicitly coupled.

[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.9.6) Please explain

We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain at a watershed level (HYDROBASIN6). This is done based by using gridded data and aggregating these data at watershed level based on the weighted distribution of our origination footprint. This is described in detail in the practice note published by WRI. (Developing Enterprise Water Targets Informed by Local Contexts: Cargill's Approach | World Resources Institute (wri.org)): WRI converted each crop's blue water footprint by catchment into Cargill's blue water footprint. We multiplied the amount sourced by Cargill for each crop by the crop blue water footprint. Then, the crop blue water footprints for each watershed were summed to estimate Cargill's total blue water footprint per watershed. The result is a Cargill specific water intensity based on the best available data for water consumption from irrigation, also known as the blue water footprint. Cargill has assessed anticipated future trends for maize sourcing locations, for example in the United States, all watersheds are expected to maintain current status. This data is based on WRI's Aqueduct 2015 future projections dataset. Water is a complex global issue that requires a local approach. Water challenges and issues vary across the regions where we operate and source raw materials. We regularly review our sourcing regions to understand water challenges and issues. We have calculated the water intensity for all key commodities in our supply chain. We have used the Water Footprint Network dataset and applied the footprints at watershed level to calculate the water intensity. The number is lower than previous year because we have found anomalies in the calculation because some transboundary watersheds can cause small volumes in countries to have large footprints. This has been corrected in the updated calculation. Water intensity is monitored through aggregated data across our supply chain. Our strategy to reduce water intensity is focused on changes in origination regions to avoid high water footprints as well as projects to improve irrigation efficiency in water stressed regions.

[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Fewer than 20 Cargill products contain substances that are classified as a Cat 1B carcinogen or reproductive toxin. Cargill considers product-level revenue data to be confidential.

[Add row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Services that are classified as low water impact are part of our sustainable solutions portfolio. These solutions help restore and replenish water resources and address water challenges in the local context. For example Cargill offers solutions that enable scaling the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices that increase water holding capacity and reduce run-off. This leads to improved water quality and increased water resiliency. Positive water impact associated with these solutions is calculated in accordance with the Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting guidance.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We mapped our agricultural supply chain data and calculated the impact of these agricultural commodities. The effect of a crop depends on the local context; a crop with a similar footprint grown in a water-stressed region has a different environmental impact. This is why we prioritize action where it's needed most across our supply chain, operations, and the communities we operate and source from, based on the local water challenges. Cargill is implementing sustainable solutions to reduce the water impact and intensity of our products. Cargill is actively contributing to aligning terminology and methods to quantify the supply chain impact on water. We will continue to investigate how terminology and methodologies apply to agricultural supply chains and will align and classify accordingly.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

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

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Target set in this category
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

Other, please specify :Reduction in pollutant load

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

05/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

05/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

297

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

6

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is to reduce 5000 MT of water pollutants in priority regions in our supply chain. We express our target in Metric Tons of Nitrogen or Nitrogen Equivalents. The target is set based on the mapping of our supply chain against the key shared water challenges of water availability, water quality and access to WASH. More specifically, for water quality we assessed our footprint against the shared water challenge of excess nutrients from agriculture. In areas where our footprint overlaps with a shared water challenge for water quality, we have assessed the desired change in the basin context. We determined the target based on our footprint multiplied by the desired change in the basin context for those watersheds that face shared water challenges related to water quality. The target applies to water stressed regions where we originate that face shared water challenges related to water quality.

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

We aim to meet this target guided by the AR3T Framework, prioritizing actions to avoid, reduce, restore and regenerate on agricultural lands inside the value chain. Additionally, we will enact action following this hierarchy: Avoidance & reduction of pollutants in our value chain through changes to agricultural practices (e.g., nutrient management), changes to footprint outside the value chain to avoid pollutants, or reduced nutrient load to water; and restore & regenerate agricultural land in our value chain and watersheds around our value chain to address water quality pressures. Progress made by the end of the reporting year is 297 MT of Nitrogen or Nitrogen equivalent reduced. As of end of fiscal 2024, we have 12 active projects with qualifying contributions, and 1 completed project for water quality.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our target is to reduce 5000 MT of water pollutants in priority regions in our supply chain. We determined the target based on our footprint multiplied by the desired change in the basin context for those watersheds that face shared water challenges related to water quality. Our targets for water pollution sum of all these watershed targets, based on our 2020 supply chain and best available datasets at that time. The target applies to water stressed regions where we originate that face shared water challenges related to water quality. The approach has been published by the World Resources Institute in a practice note and a map of identified priority regions is available at cargill.com. The target is set because water is of critical importance to secure our supply chain. Aligned with SDG 6, we recognize that water challenges have multiple aspects including water quality. We focus where we have the most impact.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Other water withdrawals, please specify :Volume of water restored

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

05/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

05/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

600000000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

380000000000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

6

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is to enable the restoration of 600 billion liters of water in priority regions in our supply chain. We express our target liter of water restored, aligned with Volumetric Water Benefit accounting. The target is set based on the mapping of our supply chain against the key shared water challenges of water availability, water quality and access to WASH. More specifically, for water availability we assessed our footprint against the shared water challenge of water depletion. In areas where our footprint overlaps with a shared water challenge for water availability, we have assessed the desired change in the basin context. Our targets for water restoration are the sum of all these watershed targets, based on our 2020 supply chain and best available datasets at that time. The target applies to water stressed regions where we originate that face shared water challenges related to water availability.

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

We will meet this target guided by the AR3T Framework, prioritizing actions to avoid, reduce, restore and regenerate on agricultural lands inside the value chain. Additionally, we will enact action following this hierarchy: Reduction of water consumption and withdrawal in regions facing challenges related to water availability and resiliency through optimization of irrigation practices and increased irrigation efficiency and changes to our origination footprint to avoid water intense raw materials and/or water stressed regions, secondly we restore & regenerate agricultural land in our value chain and watersheds around our value chain to address water availability pressures. For example, through our BeefUp program we work NGO partners and ranchers to implement sustainable grazing practices that help restore grassland and we work with growers to implement regenerative agriculture practices through our RegenConnect program.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

As of end of Fiscal Year 2024, we had 16 active projects and 2 completed projects with qualifying contributions. A project qualifies as contributing to our targets to restore water in water stressed regions and enable water positive impact depends if a shared water challenges related to water availability has been identified and documented. We rely on global datasets as well as local documentation of shared water challenges for this assessment. The largest contributions in water volumes come from our projects on regenerative agriculture in the US. For impact quantification we work closely with expert consultants and trusted NGO partners to quantify and review the methodologies applied for quantification. A project counts as a qualifying project if the project has a quantifiable volumetric water benefit in a water priority region, or in a region that is facing local shared water challenges. We follow the widely accepted volumetric water benefit accounting (VWBA) as well as

impact calculation models like SWAT and NTT-APEX if data are available and in scope of the project. We apply appropriate VWBA methods to quantify volumetric water benefits, for example the Curve Number and Volume captured method using appropriate metrics for the types of practice changes in our supply chain, for example reduced runoff, reduced withdrawal or increased water holding capacity. Our target uses Volumetric water benefit Accounting 2.0 interim guidance until the final version is published.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Basin level

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Priority regions with improved access to water and sanitation

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

05/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

01/01/2031

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

500000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

160000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

32

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is to enable improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation, reaching 500,000 people in priority communities. We express our target in number of people reached. The target is set based on the mapping of our supply chain against the key shared water challenges of water availability, water quality and access to WASH. More specifically, for WASH we assessed our footprint against the shared water challenge of unimproved drinking water and unimproved sanitation per the risk indicators in the WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas. Our targets for improved WASH are informed by the percentage of the population without access to drinking water or sanitation and our footprint in the regions, based on our 2020 supply chain and best available datasets at that time.

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

Cargill is working to drive positive change, tailoring the specific needs of target communities in priority regions around the world. In partnership with global NGOs like CARE and Global Water Challenge, we're working to enable improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation for 500,000 people. We have continued the

collaborations for access to safe drinking water in the priority water regions of Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia and reached new communities to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene and build community resilience.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

These targets were developed following a data-driven, risk-based approach, in close partnership with the World Resources Institute (WRI). They prioritize action where it is needed most, based on the specific challenges faced by our local businesses, communities, and the surrounding region. Our approach also considers our ability to drive change, connecting Cargill's footprint and those of relevant stakeholders in the value chain.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Education & awareness
- Law & policy
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators 	<p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (partial assessment)	Currently undergoing full assessment.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Currently undergoing full assessment.
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Currently undergoing full assessment.
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (partial assessment)	Currently undergoing full assessment.
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Currently undergoing full assessment.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Currently undergoing full assessment.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cargill has salt production rights within the refuge boundaries.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cargill Salt Ponds Bonaire.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cargill has salt production ponds within the site.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Cargill currently go through full Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG verification by a third-party and will continue to increase the data and information verified by a third party in future years.

[Fixed row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information
	n/a.

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer.

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

No

