Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Target Corporation (Target, the Corporation, or the Company) was incorporated in Minnesota in 1902. Our corporate purpose is to help all families discover the joy of everyday life. We offer to our customers, referred to as "guests," everyday essentials and fashionable, differentiated merchandise at discounted prices. We operate as a single segment designed to enable guests to purchase products seamlessly in stores or through our digital channels. Since 1946, Target has given 5% of its profit in cash, products, and through the Target Foundation to communities, which today equals millions of dollars a week.

Our team, technology, and operations enable us to meet our corporate purpose and offer a preferred shopping experience to our guests through a durable, growth-driving enterprise strategy that differentiates Target in the marketplace.

Our strategy is made up of six pillars that define what we aim to deliver in the coming years – each focused on a specific initiative
• Delivering affordability to our guests.
• Differentiating from our competition with our owned brands and a curated assortment of leading national brands.
• Investing to create an engaging and differentiated shopping experience.
• Leveraging our stores-as-hubs to efficiently provide a convenient and safe experience for our guests whether they purchase online or physically in-store; • Maintaining and enhancing our relevancy to deepen engagement with guests.

• Leveraging our size and scale to benefit people, the planet, and our business, primarily through Target Forward, the sustainability-focused component of our overall business strategy, announced in 2021.

Target's definition for net zero emissions is: Achieved when a company's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are reduced to a level that is consistent with a 1.5˚C pathway and any residual emissions are removed from the atmosphere through either nature-based or technological carbon removal solutions (e.g., forestry, regenerative agriculture, carbon capture technology), by no later than 2050. Target has committed to being a Net Zero enterprise by 2040 – zero waste to landfill in US operations and net zero emissions across both our operations and supply chain, inclusive of Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Target's responses in this report on matters that relate to the degree of risk or impact should not be viewed as an indication that such risks or impacts could be "material" as such term is used for SEC reporting purposes. Target's responses to this questionnaire contain forward-looking statements, which are based on our current assumptions and expectations. These statements are typically accompanied by the words "commit," "expect," "may," "could," "believe," "would," "might," "anticipates" or similar words. The principal forward-looking statements in this report include our sustainability goals, commitments and programs; our business plans, initiatives and objectives; our assumptions and expectations; the scope and impact of corporate responsibility risks and opportunities; and standards and expectations of third parties. All such forward-looking statements are intended to enjoy the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Although we believe there is a reasonable basis for the forward looking statements, our actual results could be materially different. The most important factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our forward-looking statements are set forth in our description of risk factors included in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors of our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2022, which should be read in conjunction with the forward looking statements in this report. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	January 31, 2021	January 30, 2022	No

C0.3

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

United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	TGT

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Board has an important role in overseeing the development, periodic review and, and ongoing monitoring of our strategy, which includes Target Forward, the sustainability-focused component of our overall business strategy that leverages our size and scale to benefit people, the planet, and our business. As part of Target Forward, we have specific, time-bound goals that support our sustainability ambitions, which includes climate related issues. An example of a climate related decision reviewed by the board was our 2021 commitment to being a net zero enterprise by 2040. By 2040, Target commits to being a net zero enterprise – zero waste to landfill in its U.S. operations, net zero emissions across both its operations, and supply chain, inclusive of scopes 1, 2 and 3.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives	Given the breadth of ESG matters for our company, oversight of ESG issues is allocated throughout the Board and its Committees, with the Governance and Sustainability Committee of our Board having oversight of our environmental stewardship practices (including climate and energy, among others) and climate-related goals. Our Executive Vice President & Chief Communications Officer and Senior Vice President of Corporate Responsibility reports quarterly to the Governance and Sustainability Committee of the Board on ESG-related topics, which includes our implementation and execution plans and activities related to Target Forward, the sustainability component of our overall business strategy, and our

	Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	Target Forward goals and commitments. One of those goals includes a commitment to being a net zero enterprise by 2040. By 2040, Target commits to being a net zero enterprise – zero waste to landfill in its U.S. operations, net zero emissions across both its operations, and supply chain, inclusive of scopes 1, 2 and 3.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	As part of our Board and Committee evaluation process, individual director performance and subject matter competence is regularly reviewed.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Executive Vice President & Chief Communications Officer	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify Senior Vice President of Corporate Responsibility	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify Vice President of Responsible Sourcing & Sustainability	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly

C1.2a

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

1. The Executive Vice President and Chief Communications Officer for Target Corporation leads the company's internal and external communications, overseeing employee engagement, executive positioning, and corporate, financial and brand communications. In addition, the Chief Communications Officer leads Target's corporate social responsibility and sustainability initiatives, as well as the company's philanthropic efforts, including the Target Foundation.
2. The Senior Vice President of Corporate Responsibility oversees Corporate Responsibility initiatives across the enterprise. The Senior Vice President of Corporate Responsibility amplifies the goals and key milestones of Corporate Responsibility and Target's climate strategies. The SVP of Corporate Responsibility has been assigned the full responsibility of Target's Climate-related issues and takes on the leadership role with optimal support from the Sustainability team within Corporate Responsibility.
3. The Vice President of Responsible Sourcing & Sustainability oversees Target's global commitment to manufacture our goods and services in a responsible and sustainable manner. The Vice President of Responsible Sourcing & Sustainability reports to the Senior Vice President & President of Owned Brand Sourcing.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment

Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement	We have a long-standing belief that our executive compensation should directly reflect our organization's performance with substantial emphasis on the creation of long-term value for our shareholders. A guiding principle of our executive compensation framework is delivering on our pay for performance philosophy in support of our strategy which has six key pillars, including leveraging our size and scale to benefit people, the planet, and our business, primarily through Target Forward, the sustainability-focused component of our overall business strategy. However, Target does not have specific bonus or compensation related solely to achieving emission or other climate-related targets. Target's ESG initiatives, covered in our 2022 ESG Report (https://corporate.target.com/sustainability-ESG/governance-and-reporting/reporting-progress), include a commitment to being a net zero enterprise by 2040. Progress against these initiatives is reported to the leadership team regularly. Individuals across the corporation are held accountable for supporting progress on climate-related initiatives within their areas as part of their annual review. Target's leadership team includes our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Target's highest-level leaders responsible for these areas most critical to Target's business that includes climate related initiatives.
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency target	Progress toward Target's absolute carbon reduction and 100% renewable electricity procurement goals are included in applicable individuals' Goals and Objectives. Performance against these Goals and Objectives is a key factor in annual performance reviews and compensation adjustments.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Enterprise planning for risks and opportunities is managed by a cross functional group that includes Strategy, Finance, HR, and Enterprise Risk Management. Risks and opportunities are managed over two-time horizons (0-3 years, and 3+ years) and are prioritized based on impact and probability. Target manages risks within the 0- 3-year time horizon via our Top Risk Portfolio.
Medium-term	3	10	Target assesses risks within this time horizon using our enterprise risk framework, provides ongoing monitoring and measurement, and ensures the appropriate level of awareness, preparedness, and responsiveness needed is in place. (See short-term for more detail)
Long-term	10	20	(See short- and medium- term for more detail)

C2.1b

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

We consider multiple factors in evaluating risk. For the purposes of evaluating our mitigation plans associated with climate risk for the CDP survey, Target considers risks substantive when they are assessed using proprietary criteria. Importantly, something that has a "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" is not necessarily "material" to investors as defined by the SEC. For purposes of our ESG Report and those website disclosures, we use the Global Reporting Initiative's definition of materiality, which is different than the definition used for filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In the context of climate-related issues and this response, Target leverages both the TCFD framework and our internal Enterprise Risk Management Framework. We considered level of financial impact, likelihood of potential events occurrence over time and our ability to mitigate potential risks. In our Corporate Responsibility Report (ESG Report) and the corporate responsibility disclosures on our website, we report against topics that are important to our business and our stakeholders.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

At an enterprise level, Target's Enterprise planning for risks and opportunities, inclusive of those that may be related to climate, is managed by a cross functional group that includes Strategy, Finance, HR, and Enterprise Risk Management. Risks and opportunities are managed over multiple time horizons (0-3 years, and 3+ years) and are prioritized based on impact and probability.

ERM provides active and ongoing visibility to the organization’s top risks, how risks are managed, and corresponding gaps. ERM is also responsible for providing regular updates to Management, the Board, and/or the Audit & Risk Committee of the Board. ERM regularly identifies and evaluates the top risks to Target across risk categories (strategic, operational, financial, regulatory, and reputational), factoring in the evolving external environment, and ensuring Management is aware of the greatest threats to its strategic objectives and operations, inclusive of

those that may be related to climate.

Risks determined not to be top enterprise risks may also be managed at the level of individual business functions and across multiple functions. Individual business functions may assess, monitor, and manage risks on an ongoing or frequent cadence more than once a year.

In addition to enterprise-level assessments, our Sustainability team conducts a periodic climate-related risk and opportunity assessment. This includes engaging independent third-party consultants to conduct risk and opportunities assessments that align with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)'s risks and opportunities taxonomy. To understand each risk and opportunity type as it may manifest for Target, for each value chain stage selected above, we engage with a multi-disciplinary set of upstream, downstream, and supply chain business functions across the organization (e.g., Corporate Compliance, Legal, Supply Chain, Responsible Sourcing, Consumer Behavior, Store Segmentation, Enterprise Risk Transfer and Claims, Real Estate/Property, Construction, Corporate Strategy, Sustainability, Treasury, and Corporate Security).

This process will help us prioritize and mitigate risks, take advantage of opportunities, connect findings to integrated company-wide risk management and enterprise planning processes, where appropriate, and determine what risk or opportunity areas we need to learn more about in order to further prioritize.

What climate-related risks and opportunities do we face and how can we align these risks with our strategy, specifically for resilience planning?

We selected two climate scenarios to demonstrate the range of potential physical risks that Target faces - a low emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) and a high emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5). Using these climate scenarios, we assess a reasonable spectrum of physical risks we face at each Target location and can use this to inform our risk mitigation approach and make targeted enhancements to our resilience strategy at the individual store/facility level. As we operate across different geographies, it is important that we understand and plan for perils relevant at each facility which allows us to continue to dynamically focus our greatest efforts on the highest risk locations. For example, our analysis shows that our locations in the eastern portion of North Carolina and Virginia are at a high risk of tropical cyclones (i.e., hurricanes) and wind gusts, which tropical cyclones are expected to continue to worsen across both climate scenarios. Identifying the risks across our operations as well as an understanding of how this exposure may evolve across multiple climate scenarios provides the perspective and information needed to align our strategy and resilience planning.

For all physical risks, we have robust response plans that will help keep our stores and supply chain facilities open and operational. In addition,

we are utilizing the results of this analysis to understand the strategies needed to limit the disruption of our supply chain both internationally and domestically.

We use the results of climate-related scenario analysis in conjunction with results from other assessments, such as our risk and opportunity assessment, to understand where we can leverage opportunities to mitigate or control the likely risks, we face with respect to a changing climate. We aim to well position our company to adapt to a changing world by acting currently on opportunities that directly relate to our climate-related risks. These include renewable energy technologies at our properties, offering sustainable brands and energy efficient products to meet the growing needs of environmentally conscious product customers. We use the results of climate-related scenario analysis to prioritize opportunity areas that will allow Target to control our biggest risks and proactively adapt to changes in our external environment. For example, climate-related scenario analysis has provided us insight on where costs may impact our operations (e.g., energy costs), how populations may change across the geographies in which we operate, and what technologies may be useful for us to explore through the likely pathway of the energy transition. With these results, we are better equipped to make changes to our operations and act to better prepare for the likely future we face and, as a result, better serve the changing needs and demands of our customers into the future.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	This type of risk is relevant to include in our assessment because current regulation at the state and federal levels imposes mandates on existing products we sell, which requires continuous monitoring and, in some cases, action for compliance with regulations, and impacts to our facilities. For example, some jurisdictions in which we operate have enacted policies that require on-site renewable energy systems. For example, California's Energy Commission has mandated regulations for on-site solar systems on new commercial buildings starting in 2023, which affects any new facilities we intend to open in the state.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	This type of risk is relevant to include in our assessment because emerging regulation at the state and federal levels may impose mandates on existing products we sell and increase our reporting obligations on climate-related information.

		For example, some states in which we operate have drafted bills that place responsibility for post-consumer product recycling/disposal on the producer (i.e., extended producer responsibility). We continue to monitor regulation put forth at the state and local level for markets we operate in to ensure we are aware of any legislative changes that may impact Target and either start to take steps now ahead of regulation that is likely to come or prepare for necessary operational changes to comply when new regulations are enacted.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology risks are relevant to us as we see increased demand for more sustainable products and our ability to substitute existing products with lower emission options along our value chain. For example, Target invests in research and development related to product packaging to identify strategies to reduce packaging waste associated with products we sell. This requires us to identify substitutes for current packaging we use that are environmentally conscious alternatives and to sometimes consider investments in packaging technologies that are in early stages of development.
Legal	Relevant, always included	This type of risk is relevant to include in our assessment because several risks around climate-related litigation exist for products that Target sells, such as claims publicly made by our company on products, and climate-related reporting. For example, Target could be subject to climate-related litigation from claims made regarding packaging. With the rise in demand for sustainable products, we are working to provide a larger assortment of products to meet consumer demand, such as with our Target Zero collection. As such, we are conscious of and monitor product marketing or advertising claims around sustainable products that could be incorrect and result in climate-related litigation.
Market	Relevant, always included	This type of risk is relevant to include in our assessment due to changing consumer preferences, particularly around sustainable products and changing costs for raw materials and to operate our facilities. For example, market research indicates a trend that some retail customers prefer sustainable products to standard products and may be willing to pay more for sustainable products. A large part of our success is dependent on our ability to make trend-right decisions that resonate with our guests. As customers' prioritization of sustainability in product selection strengthens, Target is at risk of losing customers to competitors if we do not evolve our product mix to respond to changing guest preferences.

Reputation	Relevant, always included	This type of risk is relevant to Target as greenwashing is one of a growing number of concerns among consumers and investor attitudes are changing negatively towards companies with lower perceived responses to the risks of climate change For example, investors could reduce or sell their Target position if we do not keep pace with expectations around climate-related issues. We are receiving more climate-related inquiries each year, and we understand the bar is continually being raised and more stakeholders are questioning companies on scope 3 emissions and public climate targets.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	This type of risk is relevant as disruption to operations of our over 1,900 stores and almost 50 supply chain facilities from severe weather events can create hazards for customer and employee safety within those facilities and can lead to revenue shortfalls and/or property losses for Target. For example, in 2021 when an uncharacteristic cold wave hit Texas and caused widespread outages in the power grid, our team had to engage in crisis management to bring power back to our supply chain facilities to keep perishable goods refrigerated and minimize product loss. We are monitoring changes in severe weather across the markets in which we operate, and these are occurring at greater frequencies.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	This type of risk is relevant to include in our assessment changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns will need to be considered as we assess measures that are necessary to harden our existing facilities and in assessing sites for additional facilities and in new markets. This is also relevant to costs we face as there are more facility hardening activities required and if energy costs rise in the future. For example, water use at Target's stores could be impacted by water scarcity and supply chains could be disrupted by water scarcity as well. Changes in precipitation resulting in water scarcity in geographies that produce Target goods (e.g., textiles) or supply Target's grocery products (e.g., agricultural) could restrict operating activities that would increase costs and/or limit output.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology

Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

We aim to build and remodel spaces that are intentionally designed with our long-term impact on the environment in mind. As a retailer, Target has built an energy efficient portfolio of stores across the United States by continuously adopting new, lower emissions technologies and operating procedures that include installation of LED bulbs, rooftop solar, electrified HVAC, and natural refrigerants. In 2021, Target remodeled around 145 stores (full store remodels) across the United States. Target continues to open new stores in the United States, many of which will be part of existing building stock and in urban locations. We anticipate that building and equipment codes will continue to evolve toward higher efficiency and more sustainable operational models, which may lead to increased capital costs for new and existing stores.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

3,800,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

4,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Target remodeled 145 stores in 2021 (full store remodels) across the United States. Target continues to open new stores in the United States, many of which will be part of existing building stock and in urban locations. Both projects require investments to comply with current and evolving energy efficiency codes. Code compliance is a requirement and Target's investments in energy efficiency projects produce financial value to the company. Target also partners with utility energy efficiency programs, where available, to maximize the impact and value of the company's energy efficiency projects. Our investments in both energy efficiency and renewable energy have positive paybacks and are a direct financial benefit. As a result of Target’s investment in LED energy efficiency and conservation projects, we were able save 154,007 GJ of energy in 2021.

The potential financial impact figure was calculated by taking the average cost of our utility bills in 2021 across all energy markets for the 154,007 GJ of energy saved in 2021.

Cost of response to risk

47,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation

A way to address energy price risk is by making investments that will reduce our demand for high-carbon energy sources over time. We are working to reduce the carbon footprint of our organization through two primary means, increase in energy efficiency and renewable energy, to manage these risks.

Task

As part of our commitment to supporting our communities and committing to achieve net zero GHG across our enterprise, Target has a long-term interest in designing and operating energy-efficient and sustainable buildings. We exceeded our initial goal to support renewable energy by increasing the number of our buildings with rooftop solar panels to 500 by the end of 2020 and are now working toward a goal to be 100% renewable overall by 2030. At the end of 2021, we increased the number of our buildings with rooftop solar panels to 560.

Action

Target's Property Management team partners on remodel and store design projects to meet energy codes and make smart efficiency investment decisions that go beyond code where feasible, while Target's Energy team works with our electric utilities to maximize utility energy efficiency rebates where available. In the spring of 2021 Target launched our first Net Zero Store, certified by the International Living Future Institute. The final design included a switch from natural gas powered to electric powered HVAC, installation of CO2 refrigeration, and installation of 1,300 LED lightbulbs, which together cut 10% off its total energy bill. We expect the store to produce up to 10% more renewable energy annually due to a combination of energy efficiency, coupled with installation of rooftop solar, and carport solar.

Result

We are increasingly meeting a portion of our energy needs with solar and wind power. In 2021, our stores that use solar power generate between 15% and 30% of their electricity from solar, easing the burden on local power grids; the total percentage of global electricity consumption that is renewable increased from 38% in 2020 to 52% in 2021. In 2021, the US EPA recognized Target as number 3 on the top 30 onsite generator list, and number 16 of the top 100 green power users, in addition to ranking eighth by Bloomberg and the Clean Energy Buyers Association for global renewable energy procurement. In the last 8 years, we have invested over $375 million in Target's Energy Efficiency Projects across more than 1,000 US stores, averaging $47 million per year.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

As a retailer with over 1,900+ stores across the United States, Target has built a highly energy efficient portfolio of stores by continuously adopting new technologies and operating procedures. We've installed 1 million+ low-wattage LED light fixtures in nearly all Target stores across the United States. In addition, we have team members dedicated to identifying incentive and rebate opportunities for energy efficiency projects.

This has allowed for increased investment in energy efficiency projects. We anticipate continued opportunities to leverage various incentive sources and rebate opportunities for implementing energy efficiency projects in the coming years.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

4,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Target receives multiple benefits from the installation of energy efficiency projects, including approximately $4 million in direct energy efficiency incentives from utilities in 2021.

By continually updating our energy-consuming assets, we have been able to take advantage of continually improving energy efficiency standards and regulations and reduced maintenance and repairs. This has led to energy- related savings and we have team members dedicated to identifying incentive and rebate opportunities for energy efficiency projects. This has allowed for increased investment in energy efficiency projects.

The potential financial impact figure is calculated from the direct energy efficiency incentives from utilities for Target's installation of energy efficiency projects.

Cost to realize opportunity

38,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

[Situation]
To reduce the footprint of our direct operations, Target focuses on improving our overall energy efficiency in our stores.

[Task]
Target has an Energy & Sustainability Team in Property Management dedicated to identifying incentive and rebate opportunities for energy efficiency projects. The team works closely with internal partners as well as utilities to ensure we are taking advantage of as many opportunities as possible.

[Action]
Target currently partners with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy to meet their efficiency standards. 1000 of our stores have already earned ENERGY STAR certifications, and feature low-wattage light fixtures, LED lights and motions sensors in the refrigerators, and other energy-saving initiatives. Three years early, in 2017, we reached our goal of earning ENERGY STAR status in at least 80% of our U.S. buildings by the end of 2020. In the spring of 2021 Target launched our first Net Zero Store in Vista, California, certified by the International Living Future Institute. 100% of the building's energy needs on a net annual basis are supplied by on-site renewable energy. No combustion is used to meet on-site energy demands. The final design of the Target Net Zero store greatly improved our overall energy efficiency. There are 1,620 rooftop panels and 1,800 carport solar panels, and more than 1,300 LED lightbulbs in the store. The team expects the store to produce up to 10% more renewable energy annually than needed to support its operations.

[Result]
As a result of Target's investment in LED energy efficiency and conservation projects, we were able save 154,007 GJ of energy in 2021. The 38 million cost calculation figure is equal to the total cost of LED bulb installation in 2021.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

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

We are working towards the development of a formal Transition Plan and have many aspects of one already in place with our goal of being Net Zero GHG by 2040 announced in 2021. Additionally, in 2022, we are finalizing our roadmap of initiatives to help us achieve our Net Zero ambition and updating our TCFD assessments. These critical components will help us deliver a formal transition plan in the coming years.

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		Parameters: Our assets and tier 1 factories were analyzed using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 5-8.5 forced CMIP6 climate models, originally created to support the IPCC's recent Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). SSP 5-8.5 is the scenario most aligned with RCP 8.5 in the new CMIP6 models. Utilizing the SSP 5-8.5 scenario, a proprietary modeling tool was used to conduct the analysis. The proprietary modeling tool identified the impact from six (6) perils: Drought, Flood, Hail, Tropical Cyclone, Wildfire, and Wind Gust. All assets and factories contained a single risk score (the combination value of the likelihood and impact of the peril) for each of the perils. The numerical value for the risk score represents the likelihood and impact of the natural disaster at the location in relation to the global likelihood and impact range of the peril. Assumptions: SSP 5-8.5 generally assumes fossil fuel exploitation and energy intensive lifestyles, leading to a global temperature increase of 4°C relative to pre-industrial periods. We assumed that the impact of this results in an increase or decrease in the frequency and severity of the six (6) perils examined by our model, based on a global temperature rise of 4°C over our observed time horizon. Analytical Choices: To assess our chosen physical scenario, we engaged with an independent third-party consultant to conduct physical climate scenario modeling using a proprietary physical risk model, which was created and developed based on scientifically supported research and frameworks containing publicly available data taken from various domestic and international agencies. We examined physical risk impacts on a short-time, medium-time and long-time horizon, starting with 2025 and ending at 2040 (2025, 2030, 2035, 2040). To understand future projections under a high emissions scenario, we select the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway RCP 8.5. This provided us the ability to observe what a potential risk impact would look like based on a drastic surface temperature rise over the 2°C threshold.

Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide		Parameters: The SDS is a “well below 2 °C” pathway that represents a pathway to the outcomes targeted by the Paris Agreement. In this scenario, all current net zero pledges are achieved in full and there are extensive efforts to realize near-term emissions reductions, with the US reaching net zero emissions by 2050, China around 2060, and all other countries by 2070. This scenario is consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.65 °C. With some level of net negative emissions after 2070, the temperature rise could be reduced to 1.5 °C in 2100. Assumptions: The SDS includes a variety of cross-cutting, power sector, buildings sector, transport sector, and industry sector policy assumptions. For example, these policies include: Increased deployment of renewables, Staggered introduction of CO2 prices, Phase out least efficient appliances, light bulbs and heating/cooling equipment by 2030 at the latest, Fossil fuel subsidies phased out by 2025 in net-importing countries and by 2035 in net-exporting countries, Enhanced minimum energy performance standards by 2025, and, On-road vehicle stock emissions intensity limited to 50 g CO2/km in countries with net zero pledges and around 130 g CO2/km elsewhere by 2040. In the SDS, universal access to modern energy is achieved by 2030, requiring strong policy support and international cooperation as key components of national and international recovery plans. The scenario assumes that achieving universal access by 2030 requires a $43 billion global annual investment to make full use of decentralized solutions. Analytical choices: For external data, we reviewed the U.S. Government’s Fourth National Climate Assessment to incorporate relevant U.S. region-specific findings. Socioeconomic assumptions are sourced from the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways. For internal data sources, we analyzed historical financial results, such as sales, Target Scope 1 & 2 emissions, and energy use across our physical locations (e.g., stores, supply chain facilities, headquarters), and relevant supply chain information (e.g., raw ingredients in products). The time horizons included scenarios for 2025 and in 2030, both in line with our current GHG emission targets, and 2040. In terms of coverage, the scenario analysis covered Target’s owned buildings,

			logistics, and three product lines: apparel & accessories, beauty & household essentials, and food & beverage. For these lines, we considered supply chain, operations, and sales.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		Parameters: Our assets and tier 1 factories were analyzed using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 1-2.6 forced CMIP6 climate models, originally created to support the IPCC's recent Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). SSP 1-2.6 is the scenario most aligned with RCP 2.6 in the new CMIP6 models. Utilizing the SSP 1-2.6 scenario, a proprietary modeling tool was used to conduct the analysis, we identified the impact from six (6) perils: Drought, Flood, Hail, Tropical Cyclone, Wildfire, and Wind Gust. All assets and factories contained a single risk score (the combination value of the likelihood and impact of the peril) for each of the perils. The numerical value for the risk score represents the likelihood and impact of the natural disaster at the location in relation to the global likelihood and impact range of the peril. Assumptions: SSP 1-2.6 generally assumes the world shifts towards a more sustainable trajectory and global greenhouse gas emissions are reduced leading to global temperature rise of 1.7°C relative to pre-industrial periods. We assumed that the impact of this results in either an increase or decrease in the frequency and severity of the six (6) perils examined by our model, based on a global temperature rise of 1.7°C over our observed time horizon. Analytical Choices: To assess our chosen physical scenario, we engaged with an independent third-party consultant to conduct physical climate scenario modeling using a proprietary physical risk model, which was created and developed based on scientifically supported research and frameworks containing publicly available data taken from various domestic and international agencies. We examined physical risk impacts on a short-time, medium-time and long-time horizon, starting with 2025 and ending at 2040 (2025, 2030, 2035, 2040). To understand future projections under a low emissions scenario, we used the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 1-2.6. This provided us the ability to observe what a potential risk impact would look like based on a surface temperature rise under the 2°C threshold

Transition scenarios IEA CPS	Company-wide		For external data, we reviewed the U.S. Government's Fourth National Climate Assessment to incorporate relevant U.S. region-specific findings. Socioeconomic assumptions are sourced from the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (e.g., SSP2 and SSP3). For internal data sources, we analyzed historical financial results, such as sales, Target Scope 1 & 2 emissions, and energy use across our physical locations (e.g., stores, supply chain facilities, headquarters), and relevant supply chain information (e.g., raw ingredients in products). The time horizons included scenarios for 2025 and in 2030, both in line with our current GHG emission targets, and 2040. In terms of coverage, the scenario analysis covered Target's owned buildings, logistics, and three product lines: apparel & accessories, beauty & household essentials, and food & beverage. For these lines, we considered supply chain, operations, and sales.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

What climate-related risks and opportunities do we face and how can we align these risks with our strategy, specifically for resilience planning?

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

We selected two climate scenarios to demonstrate the range of potential physical risks that Target faces - a low emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) and a high emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5). Using these climate scenarios, we assess a reasonable spectrum of physical risks we face at each Target location and can use this to inform our risk mitigation approach and make targeted enhancements to our resilience strategy at the individual store/facility level. As we operate across different geographies, it is important that we understand and plan for perils relevant at each facility which allows us to continue to dynamically focus our greatest efforts on the highest risk locations. For example, our analysis shows that

our locations in the eastern portion of North Carolina and Virginia are at a high risk of tropical cyclones (i.e., hurricanes) and wind gusts, which tropical cyclones are expected to continue to worsen across both climate scenarios. Identifying the risks across our operations as well as an understanding of how this exposure may evolve across multiple climate scenarios provides the perspective and information needed to align our strategy and resilience planning.

For all physical risks, we have robust response plans that will help keep our stores and supply chain facilities open and operational. In addition, we are utilizing the results of this analysis to understand the strategies needed to limit the disruption of our supply chain both internationally and domestically.

We use the results of climate-related scenario analysis in conjunction with results from other assessments, such as our risk and opportunity assessment, to understand where we can leverage opportunities to mitigate or control the likely risks, we face with respect to a changing climate. We aim to well position our company to adapt to a changing world by acting currently on opportunities that directly relate to our climate-related risks. These include renewable energy technologies at our properties, offering sustainable brands and energy efficient products to meet the growing needs of environmentally conscious product customers. We use the results of climate-related scenario analysis to prioritize opportunity areas that will allow Target to control our biggest risks and proactively adapt to changes in our external environment. For example, climate-related scenario analysis has provided us insight on where costs may impact our operations (e.g., energy costs), how populations may change across the geographies in which we operate, and what technologies may be useful for us to explore through the likely pathway of the energy transition. With these results, we are better equipped to make changes to our operations and act to better prepare for the likely future we face and, as a result, better serve the changing needs and demands of our customers into the future.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Target tracks weather-related events and natural disasters that trigger an emergency response. These events represent a potential risk to Target's products and services through damage to our stores and products. Target's corporate command center identifies man-made or natural disaster risks annually,

		enabling the identification and development of responses to material threats. The number of climate or weather disaster events has steadily risen over recent years from 2 in 2007 (including 20 in 2021). Natural disasters, such as hurricanes and tornadoes, not only threaten the physical well-being of stores, employees and products, but can damage infrastructure leading to power outages that spoil food and render Target stores inoperable. These disasters are core motivators for the development (initial and ongoing) of Target's Risk Monitoring aspect of the business. When climate-related events occur, like the Public Safety Power Shutoffs in California in 2019 in response to wildfires, Target's risk systems enable quick response by accounting for team members, using mass communications to all staff in the affected area, ceasing operations where necessary, and funneling resources and aid to the affected area. Specifically in 2019, Target was able to strategically install generators to adapt to the climate risks and mitigate the disruption from the event, and ensure our products and services were protected for the local populations who may have needed them. Target's learnings in the risk space have led us to expand our installation of generators (mobile and permanent) to pre-empt future need caused by climate-related weather risks.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Target is currently engaging its strategic Tier 1 and 2 suppliers to increase the uptake of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency. This is done in conjunction with programs like The Apparel Impact Institute's Clean by Design program and the International Finance Corporation's Vietnam and Cambodia Improvement Programs which Target's suppliers use to improve positive sustainability impacts in their facilities. To do business with us, Tier 1 and Tier 2 factories must complete an annual Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) self-assessment. Environmental standards outlined in our Standard of Vendor Engagement (SOVE) hold these factories accountable to environmental compliance and promote continuous improvement. By requiring more of our supply chain to source renewable energy and reduce energy consumption through engagement (webinars, educational resources), we are mitigating future risk against price and grid volatility in our suppliers' countries and adapting to the risks posed by climate change.

Investment in R&D	Yes	Target has piloted a CO2 trans-critical refrigerant system in one location in 2021, as these systems have much lower CO2e emissions than traditional refrigeration systems. Target will roll out refurbishments to additional stores over the next few years under our Remodel Program, starting with up to 50 stores in 2022 and more in subsequent years. This refurbishment will also be paired with innovative and proprietary leak detection technologies to identify and address leaks in refrigeration systems quickly to mitigate potential emissions. Target's strategy for rolling out lower Global Warming Potential (GWP) gas systems and enhanced leak detection will reduce Target's emissions from refrigerants in line with our corporate strategy, mitigating climate impacts and risks to the business.
Operations	Yes	Refrigerants are a potent form of GHG emissions and comprise a significant portion of Target's overall operational emissions footprint through the company's expanding refrigerated and frozen food offerings. Phasing out high GWP gases for low GWP refrigerants is a substantial way Target can mitigate its contributions to climate change and address the overall risks of changing climate and emissions regulations. In order to reduce our impact in this area, Target has piloted a CO2 trans-critical refrigerant system in one location in 2021, as these systems have much lower CO2e emissions than traditional refrigeration systems. Target will roll out refurbishments to additional stores over the next few years under the Remodel Program, starting with up to 50 stores in 2022 and more in subsequent years. This refurbishment will also be paired with innovative and proprietary leak detection technologies to identify and address leaks in refrigeration systems quickly to mitigate potential emissions. Target's strategy for rolling our lower GWP gas systems and enhanced leak detection will reduce Target's emissions from refrigerants in line with our corporate strategy, mitigating climate impacts and risks to the business.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence

Row 1	Indirect costs Capital expenditures Assets	Indirect cost: Warmer climate zones may require longer HVAC run times, increasing Target's energy costs. Target's energy team works with internal asset teams to evaluate equipment run strategies and their associated costs. These costs are reflected in Target's long-range planning process for operating cost forecasts. Target's solar, offsite renewable energy, and energy efficiency programs produce energy cost savings that reduce overall operating costs. Capital Expenditures: Increased capital costs from extreme weather event-impacted stores are included in corporate financial planning. Target is evaluating improving the energy resiliency at stores and distribution centers in areas of the country that are likely to experience more extreme weather events. Resiliency measures are likely to require additional capital expenditures, and these costs are evaluated by Target's Property Management team in store planning and long-range financial planning. Assets: Chronic changes to temperature, humidity, and dew points may reduce the expected lifespan of store equipment that was installed under different condition expectations, requiring more frequent replacement. Asset aging and turnover is monitored and included in financial planning. Target's Property Management team is also evaluating how to use Target's existing store and distribution center footprint to create additional opportunities in onsite solar, energy efficiency, and electric vehicle charging stations for guests. The financial value of these programs is evaluated in long term planning and capital request processes.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2017

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

706,176

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

1,861,703

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

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

2,567,879

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

100

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

100

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

1,797,515.3

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

734,799

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

1,011,943

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

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

1,746,742

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

106.5908219715

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2030, Target will reduce its absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 30% percent below 2017 levels.

In 2017, Target's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 2,567,880 mt CO2e (market-based). Target restated the 2017 baseline Scope 1 and 2 inventory in 2020 due to a corrected chilled water and steam billing error.

Target received approval of our Scope 1, 2, and 3 Climate goals by SBTi in January of 2019.

In July 2021, Target updated its goal: By 2030, Target commits to achieve 50% absolute reduction in operations emissions (scopes 1 & 2) from a 2017 base year.

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

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

Renewable energy sourcing, energy efficiency initiatives and updated emission factors.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year

2017

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

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

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

23,528,000

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

23,528,000

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

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

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

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

16,469,600

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

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

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

29,701,000

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

29,701,000

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

-87.4560806982

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Changes in sales from 2017 to 2021 drove a 26.2% increase in Retail Purchased goods & services (PGS) emissions. Supplier-reported emission reductions, which are part of our net emissions calculations, were not yet reported for 2021 at the time of publication and are not reflected in this figure.

By 2030, Target will reduce its absolute Scope 3 retail PGS greenhouse gas emissions by 30% percent below 2017 levels.

Target also commits that 80% of its suppliers by spend covering all purchased goods and services will set science-based scope 1 and scope 2 targets by 2023.

Target received approval of our Scope 1, 2, and 3 Climate goals by SBTi in January of 2019.

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

Our emissions commitments are ambitious, and we recognize the challenge ahead in reducing our impact while still growing our business. But this does not deter us from our work to avoid, reduce and remove emissions from our value chain. Through Target Forward, we are adopting sustainable practices such as increasing our use of renewable energy and driving energy efficiency.

We have been working for many years with various third-party partners on initiatives to reduce scope 3 emissions and track progress against

our goals. The production, distribution, and use and disposal of products are responsible for most of our GHG emissions. Through our climate supplier engagement program, we continue to support suppliers as they calculate their carbon footprint, set science-based emission reduction targets, track progress and drive collaborative action. To date, our suppliers have reported net reductions in their scope 1 and 2 emissions equivalent to 5.2% of the baseline established in 2017. 32% of suppliers by spend have set Science-Based Targets for Scope 1 and,2 emissions. This is measured against our goal to have 80% of its suppliers by spend covering all purchased goods and services will set science-based scope 1 and scope 2 targets by 2023.

We participate in several industry programs that focus on energy efficiency to reduce emissions from our suppliers' factories. In 2021, 32 apparel and home facilities completed the International Finance Corporation (IFC) programs across Cambodia, China, India and Pakistan. Collectively, these facilities achieved an average annual energy reduction of 14% and average water savings of 17%. We will continue to engage with current factories participating in programming. In addition, we completed the first cohort of the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) Carbon Leadership Program in Pakistan, aiming to partner with facilities in the long-term journey of decarbonization. In 2021, seven facilities performed carbon tech assessments, established long-term carbon targets and have begun implementing their action plans.

The use of sold products accounts for approximately 35% of our scope 3 carbon emissions, we have an opportunity to educate our guests on reducing emissions, such as through the purchase of ENERGY STAR certified products

We are cofounding a five-year, $8.5 million project with Cargill, McDonald's and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to help Nebraska farmers advance soil health.

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

C4.2

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2018

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
4,052,001

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
22

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

52

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

38.4615384615

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

The renewable electricity goal contributes to the Scope 2 emissions goal

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have committed to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030. The goal, applies to all of Target's operations. We'll track our progress closely, and we're already working toward an initial checkpoint of sourcing 60% of our electricity through renewable sources by 2025. We set our 100% renewable electricity goal at the same time we joined the RE100 initiative.

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

We have committed to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030. Progress at the end of 2021 was 38% relative to our base year.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Other, please specify

80% by spend suppliers

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

80% by spend suppliers

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

9

Target year

2023

Figure or percentage in target year

80

Figure or percentage in reporting year

32

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

32.3943661972

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

To cover two-thirds of our Scope 3 emissions within our scope 3 science-based target, we have set both an absolute reduction goal and a supplier engagement goal.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Denominator is the 80% supplier spend and the numerator is the spend equating to the number of suppliers with set SBTs that have been reported. To cover two-thirds of our Scope 3 emissions within our scope 3 science-based target, we have set both an absolute reduction goal and a supplier engagement goal. Scope 3 Absolute Reduction goal of 30% absolute emissions reductions from a 2017 baseline and a supplier engagement goal for 80% by spend suppliers to set Scope 1 &2 science-based targets.

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

Through our climate supplier engagement program, we continue to support suppliers as they calculate their carbon footprint, set science-based emission reduction targets, track progress and drive collaborative active. Progress that has been made to this goal at the end of 2021 is 32%.

We continue to prioritize supply chain climate capability building (e.g., webinars, resources, and one on one support technical sessions) on science-based target setting, climate reporting, and emission reduction action. In 2021, we also prioritized capability building for our internal business teams to amplify the climate dialogue they have with suppliers and developed resources to catalyze this work. Setting supplier science-based targets is also integrated into the supplier scorecard as a part of overall climate performance. Climate performance was tracked within overall supplier business performance and featured in supplier awards schemes. This action provides suppliers with a clear incentive for climate action and allows business teams to have a dialogue about continuous improvement on supplier climate performance.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2040, Target commits to net zero greenhouse gas emissions across our enterprise (Scopes 1, 2 and 3)

By 2023, 80% of Target's suppliers by spend covering all purchased goods and services will set science-based scope 1 and scope 2 targets

By 2025, Target commits to engage suppliers to prioritize renewable energy and collaborate on solutions that protect, sustain and restore nature

By 2025, Target commits to source 60% of our electricity from renewable sources for our operations

By 2030, Target commits to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources for our operations

By 2030, Target commits to achieve 50% absolute reduction in operations emissions (scopes 1 & 2) from a 2017 base-year

By 2030, Target commits to achieve 30% absolute reduction in supply chain emissions (scope 3) covering retail purchased goods and services from a 2017 base-year

Foundations we've laid:

Set science-based targets for emissions reductions across scopes 1, 2 and 3

Committed to join the "Business Ambition for 1.5°C"

Established projects and partnerships that result in purchasing more than 50% of our electricity from renewable sources, well on our way toward 100% by 2030.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

By 2040, Target commits to net zero greenhouse gas emissions across our enterprise (Scopes 1, 2 and 3)

By 2023, 80% of Target's suppliers by spend covering all purchased goods and services will set science-based scope 1 and scope 2 targets

By 2025, Target commits to engage suppliers to prioritize renewable energy and collaborate on solutions that protect, sustain and restore nature

By 2025, Target commits to source 60% of our electricity from renewable sources for our operations

By 2030, Target commits to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources for our operations

By 2030, Target commits to achieve 50% absolute reduction in operations emissions (scopes 1 & 2) from a 2017 base-year

By 2030, Target commits to achieve 30% absolute reduction in supply chain emissions (scope 3) covering retail purchased goods and services from a 2017 base-year

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Foundations we've laid:

Set science-based targets for emissions reductions across scopes 1, 2 and 3

Committed to join the "Business Ambition for 1.5°C"

Established projects and partnerships that result in purchasing more than 50% of our electricity from renewable sources, well on our way toward 100% by 2030.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	4	30,321
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	4	508,707
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16,356

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

4,000,000

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

38,000,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Annual energy savings from Target's 2021 investments in LED lighting in backrooms, parking lots, and building downlights (42,780 MWh) was multiplied by the effective CO2e/MWh emission factor (0.3823) from Target's Market-based Scope 2 inventory in order to calculate the CO2e value of this initiative. 42,780 MWh x 0.38230 = 16356 MTCO2e.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

55,164

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

The 2021 REC total from Target's active onsite solar projects (187,992 MWh) was multiplied by the effective CO2e/MWh emission factor (0.3823) from Target's Market-based Scope 2 inventory in order to calculate the CO2e value of this initiative. 187,992 MWh X 0.3823 = 55164 MTCO2e

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Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify

Offsite renewable energy (wind/solar)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

437,187

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

The 2021 REC total from Target's offsite renewable projects and green tariffs (1,143,473 MWh) was multiplied by the effective CO2e/MWh emission factor (0.3823) from Target's Market-based Scope 2 inventory in order to calculate the CO2e value of this initiative. 1,143,473 MWh x 0.3823 = 437,187 MTCO2e

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Target allocates capital for energy efficiency projects.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Target allocates capital for our onsite solar program for feasible sites where third party power purchase agreements (PPAs) are not available or financially viable.
Financial optimization calculations	Targets evaluates non-capital low-carbon projects using internal NPV standards. These types of projects include onsite solar power purchase agreements (PPAs) and virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) for large scale renewable energy projects.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

U.S. Department of Energy Life-Cycle Assessment of Energy and Environmental Impacts of LED Lighting Products

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Lighting

Conventional LED

Description of product(s) or service(s)

LED Light Bulbs: Target offers a vast assortment of LED light bulbs. The assortment includes a variety of price points including options for less than $10. Our Up & Up owned brand lightbulbs typically have a 10-year lifespan and utilize on average 80% less energy than incandescent light bulbs.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

Using an LED versus a conventional lightbulb for 3 hours per day over 365 days

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Conventional lightbulb (incandescent or halogen) with similar light output compared to LED bulb alternative

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

Use stage

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

76.82

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Using Energy Star's lightbulb savings calculator (https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/asset/document/FINAL%20DRAFT%20light_bulb_calculator_11112019.xlsx)

Target calculated average annual emission savings across 5 different LED lightbulbs replacing equivalent conventional incandescent or halogen bulbs. The calculator assumes lightbulb usage of 3 hours/day for 365 days/year and estimates the annual kWh savings per LED bulb over the equivalent conventional bulb based on bulb wattage. Wattage savings data is converted into emissions savings using an emission factor of 1.56 lbs CO2/kWh.

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

0.29

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	The following methodology improvements were made in the reporting year: PG&S: For non-retail PG&S, emission factors were updated to EPA SEF v1.1.1. For retail PG&S, item weights were adjusted to optimize representation of products and apply an outlier cap for any item weighting over 500 lbs; and certain product classes were reallocated to better-fit LCAs.

		Capital Goods: Emission factors were updated to EPA SEF v1.1.1, and certain spend categories previously unmapped or excluded were added. Moreover, category mapping was refined for some spend categories. Upstream Transportation and Distribution: International data collection was expanded to all regions, resulting in significantly more activity data. Emissions from “they-pay” transport moves where Target was not responsible for organizing transportation of goods were extrapolated based on the known sum of missing shipments for both international and domestic upstream transportation Waste Generated in Operations: Emission factors were adjusted to latest EPA WARM factors (version 15 released November 2020), including only transportation emissions for incineration and recycling emissions, in accordance with GHGP guidance. Moreover, estimates were adjusted to use annual landfill cost/ton. Employee Commuting: The definition of seasonal employees was adjusted to more accurately capture seasonal employee commuting data. Downstream Transportation: The share of shipments by air vs. by truck were updated for air from 26% to 5% based on more accurate data collection, this adjustment was applied retroactively to all years including the base year. Use of Sold Products: EPA eGrid factors replaced store-level utility-specific factors to more accurately represent electricity consumption for Target customers. These eGrid factors were applied retroactively to all years including the base year. End of Life: Emission factors were adjusted to latest EPA WARM factors (version 15 released November 2020), including only transportation emissions for incineration and recycling emissions, in accordance with GHGP guidance, Moreover, several materials values were re-mapped to different EPA WARM categories for consistency purposes.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	As part of our annual review of all calculated categories of our Scope 3 footprint, we look at a) improvements to raw datasets available within the business; b) improvements to methodologies given a); and c) updates to 3rd party emissions datasets e.g., EPA WARM factors. We then update our Scope 3 methodologies and re-calculate our baseline accordingly (details on updates by category provided in question C5.1b). This improves the accuracy of the footprint and leads to fluctuations in the overall size of the Scope 3 footprint as well as the individual categories. The recalculation is triggered by the parameters described above, rather than by a significance threshold.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

706,176

Comment

The 2017 baseline values are calculated using the AR4 GWP values.

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,936,817

Comment

The 2017 baseline values are calculated using the AR4 GWP values.

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,861,703

Comment

The 2017 baseline values are calculated using the AR4 GWP values.

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24,385,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

712,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

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

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

541,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

904,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant, Not measured

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,724,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant, Not measured

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18,052,000

Comment

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

Base year start

February 3, 2017

Base year end

February 3, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

773,000

Comment

As is typical among retailers, Target follows a retail calendar to ensure sales comparability between years. This results in a 364-day calendar year, with the extra days being added as a 53rd week every five to six years, most recently in FY17. As Target's inventory year is equivalent to its fiscal year, the 2017 year was slightly longer than indicated here and ran from 1/29/17 to 2/3/18.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant, Not measured

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant, Not measured

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant, Not measured

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not evaluated

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not evaluated

C5.3

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

The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

734,799

Comment

Scope 1 emissions for the period.

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Target continues to collect supplier-specific emission factors compliant with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Emission Factor Hierarchy. We have led efforts with peer companies, CRS and the Edison Electric Institute to increase the reporting of these emission factors within the United States.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

1,424,658

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,011,943

Comment

Scope 2 emissions for the period.

C6.4

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

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Non-US Office Facilities

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Our current GHG disclosure does not include our facilities outside of the United States. This includes three buildings in India and several small offices scattered around the globe. Based on electricity consumption estimates from all of these sources, they are considered de minimis, and likely would contribute significantly less than 1% of our overall Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

1,012 MWh x 0.3823 MTCO2e/MWh = 387MTCO2e; 387 MTCO2e / 1746742 MTCO2e (Scope 1 & 2 Market-Based emissions) = 0.02%
To estimate the percentage of emissions we sourced data for our non-US office facilities, including our corporate offices in India and applied a calculated emission value from facilities we have calculated our scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions. We used the emissions data as a proxy to estimate the emissions of these facilities. Total scope 1 + 2 (market-based) = 1,012 MWh x 0.3823 MTCO2e/MWh = 387MTCO2e; 387 MTCO2e / 1746742 MTCO2e (Scope 1 & 2 Market-Based emissions)*100 = 0.02%.

0.02% when rounded to the nearest whole value = 0; CDP does not allow decimals for this question.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30,756,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from this category are comprised of both purchased goods and services for retail and non-retail. In 2021, our retail PG&S emissions were 29,701,000 metric tonnes CO2e and our non-retail emissions were 1,055,000 metric tonnes CO2e. Total emissions for retail and non-retail products were summed to provide a total set of emissions for Target's purchased goods and services. Our absolute 30% reduction goal, approved by SBTi, is inclusive of only our Retail PG&S.

For the majority of retail products, sales, and weights data split by Target's class level was used. For product classes without weights, estimates were calculated by using Department, Division and Group level data. Product classes were then mapped to a secondary data set of life cycle emission factors. In cases where product classes did not map to the secondary data, an estimated emission factor was generated using the median factor value from each group or were mapped to a Department level. The Target-mapped product class weights (units or kg) were then multiplied by the life cycle emission factors to provide GHG emissions for each class. The total emissions for each class were summed to provide emissions for purchased retail products.

For textile-based retail products, an alternative approach was used where product fiber composition (fiber type and percentage) and weight were mapped and multiplied against a corresponding fiber carbon footprint.

For non-retail products, spend data was evaluated and allocated to appropriate sectors and then multiplied by EPA Supply Chain EE I/O emissions factors to estimate total emissions from non-retail spend.

This figure does not include supplier reported emissions reductions as we use CDP Supply Chain and Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) data that was not available at the time of this reporting.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,015,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Target's capital goods spend was evaluated by department to identify appropriate sector allocations and then multiplied by EPA Supply Chain EE I/O emission factors.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

587,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions were calculated for fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) by totaling activity data for each Scope 1 fuel type and electricity consumption by country. These totals were multiplied by their relevant specific emission factors from UK DEFRA / DECC 2021 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. UK DEFRA factors were used since there are no equivalent factors within the US (e.g. US EPA) which provide life cycle or well-to-tank (WTT) factors for fuels consumed or emissions associated with electricity generation and transmission and distribution. GWPs are from the IPCC (2007) Fourth Assessment Report.

These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,778,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Target's retail products are supplied internationally by ocean, truck, rail, air, and barge freight, and domestically by ocean, air, rail, truck, and barge freight. Target uses the distance-based calculation method, in compliance with Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Guidance. Internationally, Target gathers data on shipment factory of origin, number of containers shipped, port of origin, and port of entry. Target calculates distance traveled from each origin point to each destination point using publicly available tools. These mileages are multiplied by vehicle-mile factors for international truck shipments, ton-mile factors for domestic truck shipments, ton-mile factors for air shipments, container-mile factors for ocean shipments, ton-mile factors for rail shipments (international and domestic), and ton-mile factors for barge shipments. Target recognizes that available data only covers shipments paid for and organized by Target, so Target extrapolates emissions for certain areas where the vendor-pays data is missing. These areas are international land transport, and domestic land transport. Emission factors used for these calculations come from EPA's Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Clean Cargo's Global Container Shipping Trade Lane Emission Factors.

These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

227,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Tonnage of waste generated by treatment type of waste (e.g., recycling, incineration, landfill, etc.) may be used to calculate emissions from waste using methodologies and emission factors from the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM), version 15 released November 2020.

Emissions factors are used directly from WARM with incineration and recycling emission factors covering transportation emissions only. This model bases its emissions calculations on a life-cycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill and upstream sources/sinks. These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data. GWPs are from the IPCC (2007) Fourth Assessment Report.

These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions from this category are comprised of employee air travel on commercial airlines, as well as rail and car travel for business purposes.
Target's passenger miles on commercial airlines were equivalent to 1,687 MT CO2e in 2021. DEFRA GHG conversion factors were used in these calculations. Gases included in the calculation include: CO2, CH4 and N2O. GWPs are from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. Radiative forcing adjustments were not applied to the verified airline travel emissions, in line with GHG Protocol.
Target's emissions from rail travel were equivalent to 1.2 MT CO2e in 2021. DEFRA GHG conversion factors were used in these calculations. Gases included in the calculation include: CO2, CH4 and N2O. GWPs are from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.
Target's emissions from rental car travel were equivalent to 3,599 MT CO2e in 2021. US EPA emission factors were used to calculate emissions, with fuel economy assumed to be the average combined fuel economy for each car class within the fleet of vehicles operated by the rental car provider based on U.S. EPA combined MPG on all makes and models that make up the car classifications as defined by the

Association of Car Rental Industry System Standards (ACRISS). Gases included in the calculation include: CO2, CH4 and N2O. GWPs are from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.
Emissions by mode were combined and rounded to the nearest thousand to get a total of 5,000 MT CO2e.
These data points reflect our 2021 emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

404,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Assume average distance travelled per year per employee. Distribute % of employees to different transport methods (based on Bureau of Transport Statistics figures), and then multiply total distance per year per transport methods by the appropriate emissions factors. Emissions factors from U.S. EPA Climate Leaders Business Travel Module were used in these calculations. Additional consideration in the calculation was full-time, part-time or seasonal working status. GWPs are from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Target's upstream leased assets are accounted for in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,931,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

This calculation includes emissions from guests travelling to Target stores to shop and emissions from online purchases shipped to guests by both air and ground (truck). Emissions from guests travelling to Target stores were calculated by using trip count in FY2021. Trip count was then multiplied by average miles travelled by guests by car, bus and light rail. The product of the weighted transactions, average miles travelled by mode by an appropriate EPA product transport emissions factor. For online purchases, the shipment count was used. An average distance of 7.5 miles (representing average last mile distances of Target's ecommerce fulfilment centers) was estimated. The shipment count was multiplied by the average distance and average weight and then this product was multiplied by an appropriate EPA product transport emissions factor. The resultant emissions for each Target Group were summed to provide the total GHG emissions from shipping products purchased online by truck to the customer. A similar calculation methodology was applied to products purchased online and shipped by air. It was assumed that the products would travel by intermodal truck to airport from supply chain facilities and to customer from destination airport. A similar approach and set of assumptions used for ground shipping was applied to the intermodal portion. Average product weights per Target Group were applied as before, utilizing FY2017 sales data. The average distance by air of 2747.0 miles was multiplied by average product weight and by the weighted transactions and finally by the appropriate EPA product transport emissions factor. The similar methodology was applied for the intermodal

truck. All emissions by air and intermodal truck for each of the Target Groups were summed to provide the total GHG emissions from products purchased online and shipped by air and intermodal truck to the customer.

These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Target does not sell intermediate products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19,553,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

mix of primary data (sample of wattage for energy-using products) alongside sales quantities and weight and secondary data (estimates for average lifetime and annual usage), see below

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

0

Please explain

This calculation utilized a mix of primary data (i.e. sample of wattage for energy using products sold by Target, as well as sales quantities and weight) and secondary data (i.e. various estimates for average lifetime of products groups and estimates for average annual usage for product

groups). Target's sales data by class was summed, and then, classes which contained wattage data were manually identified using a mixture of assumptions and manual searching of the product inventory. When a class had some wattage data an assumption was made to determine percentage of total number of products that should have wattage data that sample represents (e.g., only 3% percent of Electric Shave items had wattage data, so this would be uplifted to account for 100% percent of electric shave items). Estimates of the lifetime energy use using the wattage data provided were multiplied by estimated annual hours, and in some cases a standby Wattage is added. Wattage data by merchandise type was footprinted due to the inability to reasonably generate ‘usage profiles’ by class type. Products with ‘no wattage data’ available, were footprinted by class, and assigned a basic high/medium/low footprint to these products. eGrid factors were layered on top of the wattage information, to arrive at a more accurate total emissions estimation based on where products are being used. The assumption was made that energy consuming products were used in the same eGrid region as the store they were purchased from. For products sold directly from supply chain facilities, sortation centers, or where store data was not available, a U.S. average eGrid factors was applied. GWPs are from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,408,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Each product sold was allocated with a weight and material type. An average for Department/Division/Class was used if this information was not available. The material weight was multiplied by an appropriate US EPA WARM Emission Factor (version 15 released November 2020).

Emissions factors are used directly from WARM with incineration and recycling emission factors covering transportation emissions only and are weighted by waste destination (based on US EPA research into waste destinations) to calculate tonnes of CO2e per tonne of material disposed, by destination and material. GWPs are from the IPCC (2007) Fourth Assessment Report.

These data points reflect our 2021 emissions and do not use supplier primary data.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Target does not lease any significant number of assets to other tenants that are not already included in Target's Scope 1 and 2 inventory under the operational control approach.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Target does not operate franchises

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No investments made in 2020 that are not already captured in Scope 1 or Scope 2

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

No other upstream to be provided.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

No other downstream to be provided.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.000016

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

1,746,742

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

106,005,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

18.14

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

This decrease is consistent with the absolute reduction in scope 1 & 2 emissions. As described in table C7.9a Target saw a reduction in absolute emissions as a result of increased use of renewable electricity and our energy efficiency investments as described in C4.3b (e.g. investments in LED lighting). Total revenue value as reported in Target's 2021 Annual Report (10-K) consists of retail sales and other revenue. http://corporate.target.com/annual-reports/2021

Intensity figure

0.0057

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

1,746,742

Metric denominator

square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total

306,673,599

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

8.13

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

This decrease is consistent with the absolute reduction in scope 1 & 2 emissions. As described in table C7.9a Target saw a reduction in absolute emissions as a result of increased use of renewable electricity and energy efficiency investments.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	307,595	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	159	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

N2O	159	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	426,887	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	734,799

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary Combustion	278,213
Mobile Sources	29,699
Refrigerants	426,887

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	1,424,658	1,011,943

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity	1,420,075	1,007,360
Steam	2,648	2,648
Chilled Water	1,935	1,935

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation

Change in renewable energy consumption	492,350	Decreased	26.14	Due to an increase in renewable energy consumption in 2021 compared to 2020 we reduced our gross scope 1+2 emissions by 429,350 MTCO2e in 2021, and our total Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year was 1,883,429 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at the 26.14% decrease through (-492,350/1,883,429) * 100 = -26.14% (i.e. 26.14% decrease in emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	16,356	Decreased	0.87	Estimate of reduced emissions resulting from energy efficiency investments. We attribute a 0.87% decrease in our 2021 Scope 1 and 2 emissions from energy efficiency projects (such as LED Lighting conversions). These lighting efficiency projects provided a 16,356 MTCO2e reduction in 2021, and our total scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year was 1,883,429, therefore we arrived at 0.87% decrease through (-16,356/1,883,429)*100 = -0.87% (i.e. a 0.87% decrease in emissions).
Divestment	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.
Mergers	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.
Change in output	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.
Unidentified	372,020	Increased	19.75	We saw additional emissions increase outside of energy efficiency and renewable energy efforts. This increase is likely due to a combination of changes in energy consumption due to weather, operating hours, changes in the CO2e intensity of

				electricity supplied by Target's utilities, increased traffic in our stores, and other sources. The 372,020 value in this row is the difference of the absolute change between 2021 and 2020 Scope 1 and 2 emissions (136,687) with the measured energy efficiency value (16,356) and renewable energy project value (492,350) removed. Comparing this value 372,020 to our previous year emissions of 1,883,429 we arrived at the 19.75% increase through (372,020 / 1,883,429) * 100 = 19.75% (i.e. 19.75% increase in emissions).
Other	0	No change	0	There is no change noted at this time.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	1,649,435	1,649,435
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		1,143,473	2,634,778	3,778,251
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	11,687	11,687
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		0	13,358	13,358
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		144,283		144,283
Total energy consumption		1,287,756	4,309,258	5,597,014

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

NA

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

NA

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

NA

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

NA

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

NA

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,525,965

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1,525,965

Comment

Natural Gas and Propane for Heating

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

123,469

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,369

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

118,100

Comment

According to CDP guidance: these figures are based on Stationary Diesel used in generators (MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity) and mobile fuels ([jet fuel, gasoline, and mobile diesel], MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat).

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,649,434

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,369

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1,644,065

Comment

Total of all fuel used in energy activities

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	331,067	144,283	331,067	144,283
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

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

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,922,534

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25,045

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

3,947,579

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

136,263

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

136,263

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Before 2018

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Stephen's Ranch Wind PPA

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

384,259

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

384,259

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2019

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Solomon Forks Wind PPA

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

307,921

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

307,921

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Lone Tree Wind PPA

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4,749

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

4,749

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Haystack Wind PPA

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

132,899

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

132,899

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Anson Solar PPA

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6,472

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

6,472

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Before 2018

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Green Tariff: Xcel Colorado Renewable*Connect Green Tariff

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23,154

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

23,154

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2019

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Green Tariff: Georgia Power C&I REDI

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

131,246

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

131,246

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Green Tariff: FPL SolarTogether

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10,681

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

10,681

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Green Tariff: Puget Sound Energy Green Direct

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

829

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

829

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Direct Energy Virginia 100% RE Supply (wind portion only)

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5,000

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

5,000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Fire Island Wind - Anchorage, AK

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

grid mix of renewable from purchased electricity

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

wind, solar, geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

450,759

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

450,759

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Target uses the CRS Utility Grid Accounting methodology for renewable mix, adopted by CDP, the Climate Registry, and RE100, that is a more granular method, applying a regional and utility-specific method as published in the latest EEI Utility Electricity Mix Database versus the national data used previously from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Annual Energy Outlook report for grid renewables data. Target applied the 18.03% to Target's electricity usage total after subtracting the RECs from Target's onsite solar, VPPA, and green tariffs (aka: market electric value).

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

purchase or production from an on-site installation owned or operated by another company

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27,400

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

27,400

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Before 2018

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

aggregate of PPA and Leased onsite solar projects with RECs for FY2021 with commercial operation dates that range from 2017 to 2021

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Energy carrier

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify

None

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

0

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

289,689,347

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

143,366

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

116,883

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

116,883

Comment

Onsite (owned) solar production and REC data for FY2021

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Target is investing in projects around the country that produce electricity through renewable resources, like sun and wind. Our renewable electricity sourcing program has three prongs; offsite power purchase agreements, onsite rooftop solar, and utility green tariffs. Financial commitments made in our offsite renewable power purchase agreements help enable the construction of utility scale renewable projects, and directly facilitate bringing incremental solar and wind generation resources into the larger United States electricity markets by virtue of Target's participation. Target's participation in offsite renewable electricity sourcing enables these projects to achieve commercial viability and operation for years to come. Our rooftop solar investments directly power our stores when possible but in times of peak solar generation these systems also bolster the local electricity distribution grid with back-fed solar energy, contributing to the renewable penetration on the greater electricity grid. Finally, our partnership with utilities through green tariffs enable further deployment of wind and solar, with Target acting as an indirect offtaker and receiving the renewable energy credits (RECs) associated with designated projects

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	In general, due to massively growing demand for renewable projects and the associated limited supply, sourcing large renewable PPAs has become increasingly difficult and more expensive. There are significant hurdles at the state and federal levels relating to transmission siting, interconnection, permitting, shipping, material and labor sourcing, pandemic

		and weather-related delays, and cost allocation problems which severely hamper the ability for supply to keep pace with or outgrow the current demand for renewable buyers. These hurdles are more prevalent in specific markets such as the Southeast, West, and Coastal regions.

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
United States of America	Other, please specify NA	NA

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

560

Metric numerator

Number of sites with solar

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is an absolute target

% change from previous year

3.32

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Growing our solar program is a strategic priority in support of our scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goal. In 2021, we added more than 12 MW of solar, increasing our total onsite solar capacity to over 289 MW. In some cases, Target may generate the solar energy in support of utility and state clean energy programs and policies. In those instances, we do not retain the renewable energy credits. In 2019, we met our goal to reach 500 facilities with rooftop solar panels by 2020. At end of fiscal year 2021 this count increased to 560.

Description

Other, please specify

Electric Vehicle Charging Locations

Metric value

159

Metric numerator

Number of sites with EV Charging

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is an absolute target

% change from previous year

35.9

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

We are making advances in our electric vehicle infrastructure with the help of industry experts Tesla, ChargePoint EVgo, and Electrify America. As of the end of 2021, our electric vehicle program spanned 159 sites in 23 states.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Target 2021_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Target 2021_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Target 2021_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

GHGVerificationStatement Target 2021_Final.pdf

Page/section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

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

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

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

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

5,000

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

0

Credits cancelled

No

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

8.7

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

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

79

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Through our Science Based Targets (SBT), we are committed to achieving 30% absolute reduction in supply chain emissions (scope 3) covering retail purchased good and services from a 2017 base year, reduce our absolute Scope 1, 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2017 baseline, and lastly, we aim to have 80% of our suppliers by spend set SBTs for their Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2023. These goals ladder up to our aspiration to become a net zero enterprise by 2040. With Target's Supplier engagement program on climate, we continue to partner with these suppliers through the journey of calculating their carbon footprint, setting goals, tracking progress and driving action together. We have taken a phased approach to our supplier engagement based on supplier climate maturity. In 2021, we continued supply chain climate capability building, and developed training (e.g., webinars, requirements, supplier toolkits; in English and Mandarin) on climate reporting, science-based target setting and emission reduction action. In 2021, we also prioritized capability building for our internal business teams to amplify the climate dialogue they have with suppliers and developed resources to catalyze this work. All our 80% by spend suppliers are requested to complete the CDP Climate Questionnaire. Target uses this data to inform Scope 3 targets and gain greater visibility into our supply chain emissions, as we work toward reducing our GHG footprint. To streamline CDP reporting for suppliers, we conducted CDP reporting support sessions and communicated Target's CDP reporting expectations. Climate performance is included in our supplier scorecard at the factory level as well as the vendor level. While completion of the Higg Facilities Environmental Module (Higg FEM) self-assessment, CDP climate reporting and setting an SBT were already integrated into the supplier scorecard, in 2021 we further weighted scores to elevate the importance of climate as a topic. Climate performance was tracked within overall supplier business performance and featured in supplier awards schemes. This action provides suppliers with a clear incentive for climate action and allow business teams to have a dialogue about continuous improvement on supplier climate performance.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Supplier engagement initiatives are important to Target and are key to achieving our own Net Zero by 2040 goal.
At the end of 2021 fiscal year, suppliers equating to 32% of the 80% by spend had set science-based targets. These suppliers, that comprise Target's diverse product categories and countries of production have successfully set SBTs and are working toward achieving their SBTs. As a measures of success, we continue to monitor the overall SBT setting progress for our 80% by spend suppliers, including their progress across diverse product categories, countries of production and emission impact categories. Suppliers in scope for this program, comprise our top 80% of spend, and accounted for 79% of our PG&S footprint and 40% of our total scope 3 footprint. As one of the biggest retailers in the US, Target

has taken a phased approach of engaging with our largest and highest impact suppliers first and continue to partner with our top 80% by spend suppliers to set and work toward achieving their SBTs. In 2021, we had a 60% response rate in our CDP supply chain climate questionnaire, which was a 4 point increase relative to 2020. Each year we refine our CDP data collection and feedback process to better work with our suppliers to increase engagement, and improve data quality. Supplier reported data through CDP climate change questionnaire is measured to track both individual supplier emission reduction performance as well as Target's collective supply chain emission reductions.

Comment

In addition to above metrics, Target monitors and verifies our Standards of Vendor Engagement (SOVE) which outlines expectations for vendors through our Responsible Sourcing and Sustainability Program audit. Target requires annual Higg FEM self-assessment completion, as a part this audit from all our manufacturing locations that produce Target owned brand products (except food & FDA regulated), national brand products where Target is the importer of record, as well as in apparel tier 2 factories. All owned brand and national brand suppliers where Target is the importer of record, are in scope for Target's supplier scorecard. To calculate the percent of suppliers impacted, both direct and indirect spend suppliers were included in the total number of suppliers.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

1.6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0

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

27.4

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Target has developed a food and beverage supplier engagement strategy and activated agricultural initiatives with our food and beverage suppliers. Target's emissions reductions strategy is prioritized to focus on our biggest emission hotspots in the supply chain and create emission reduction opportunities to mitigate impacts, toward a zero-carbon future. Agricultural and natural raw material sources remain to be an opportunity for us given the significant contribution of our agricultural supply chain toward the overall scope 3 emissions footprint. Thus, based on commodity emissions hotspotting evaluations, we have modeled a robust strategy and interventions focused on food and beverage suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We use our estimated GHG footprints for each of our suppliers in the food and beverage business in order to identify priority categories and suppliers to engage with on initiatives that reduces their footprints tied to our upstream agricultural activities. Suppliers in scope for this strategy account for 27.4% of our scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions. As a specific application of this strategy, we have launched new initiatives within our agricultural supply chain. One example is a project that was launched in partnership with our supplier Cargill as well as McDonalds and the Nature Conservancy to support Nebraska farmers to advance proven soil health practices to help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, while helping farmers adapt to climate change implications. Overall, this supplier intervention has the potential to sequester 150,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide over the course of the project to displace emissions in Target's beef product associated GHG footprint.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

Other, please specify

Manufacturing performance improvement programs to implement energy and carbon management within key supplier facilities

% of suppliers by number

3.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0

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

16.1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Target has developed an emission reduction strategy that prioritizes our biggest emission hotspots within the supply chain to create emission reduction opportunities. Given that manufacturing remains one of our biggest emission contributions within apparel and home textiles, we have developed a manufacturing sustainability strategy to partner with our tier 1 and 2 supply chain partners. Two partnerships have been particularly successful in fostering sustainable energy use in our textile and apparel supply chain: Aii's Clean by Design (CbD) program, and the IFC's Vietnam Improvement Program (VIP) and the IFC's Cambodia Improvement Program (CIP). Every year, we work alongside our supply chain partner factories to participate in manufacturing performance improvement programs. Factories are selected based on their manufacturing emission footprint, using an opportunity assessment tool built on Higg FEM data. In 2021, we expanded our programming with Aii with the introduction of the Carbon Leadership Program (CLP) that allows our strategic suppliers to set carbon targets at the factory level.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our manufacturing performance improvement programs continue to grow in scale, both spatially and in maturity. While we already had ongoing programming in China, Vietnam and Cambodia, program expansion in 2020 included Pakistan. In 2021, we completed the first cohort of Aii's CLP program in Pakistan, aiming to partner with facilities in the long-term journey of decarbonization. We had 100% program participation commitment with our nominated supplier factories this year. We continued to activate more advanced program offerings like Clean by Design Plus and CLP, with advanced energy efficiency opportunities and solar energy programs . In 2021, we completed Aii programs that accounted for 14% energy savings relative to baseline. We will continue to engage with current factories participating in programming and awaiting figures on more energy savings when the current round of programs concludes.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

100

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

0

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

In Target's latest ESG Priorities Assessment (materiality assessment), guests identified 'sustainable and inclusive products' as a key priority topic. As a result, we have chosen to focus on setting targets to address this group's priorities. By 2030, Target intends for the leading raw materials (e.g., forest products, cotton and more) that go into our owned brand products to be 100% recycled, regenerative or sustainably sourced. Target attempts to engage 100% of our guests by sharing sustainability information about our products and any relevant certification a product may have. We recently launched Target Zero, an initiative to help our guests find products in more sustainable packaging. The collection features hundreds of products with packaging designed to be refillable, reusable, or compostable, or made from recycled content or materials like aluminum, steel or glass. One of our goals is to source all owned-brand paper-based retail packaging from sustainably managed forests by 2022. In 2021, we sourced 86% of our owned-brand paper-based retail packaging by weight from sustainably managed forests. We've selected this scope of engagement because the "Use of Sold Products" category represents approximately 53% of our total Scope 3 carbon emissions. Target selling and promoting recycled, regenerative or sustainably sourced owned brand products to all our guests is an opportunity for Target to help reduce Scope 3 emissions and help influence our guests to make more sustainability conscious decisions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of our engagement with guests includes increasing the visibility of and access to sustainable products as well as elevating and expanding how we share our work in stores and through our digital channels. Approximately one-third of 2021 sales were related to our owned and exclusive brands.

C12.2

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

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

As a part of our scope 3 SBTs, Target is committed to have 80% of our suppliers by spend set SBTs for their Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2023. These goals ladder up to our aspiration to become a net zero enterprise by 2040. With Target's Supplier engagement program on climate, we continue to partner with 80% of suppliers by spend, throughout their journey of calculating their carbon footprint, setting SBTs, tracking progress and driving action together. We have taken a phased approach to our supplier engagement based on supplier climate maturity. In 2021, we continued supply chain climate capability building, and developed training on climate reporting, science-based target setting and emission reduction action. In 2021, we also prioritized capability building for our internal business teams to amplify the climate dialogue they have with suppliers and developed resources to catalyze this work.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

80

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

32

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Off-site third-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating
Other, please specify
SBTi (Science Based Targets Initiative)

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

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

CDP supply chain climate questionnaire is requested from all Target's 80% by spend suppliers. Target uses this data to inform Scope 3 targets and gain greater visibility into our supply chain emissions, as we work toward reducing our GHG footprint alongside our suppliers. To streamline CDP supply chain reporting for suppliers, we clearly communicate Target's CDP reporting expectations and priorities. In 2021, we continued to offer CDP climate reporting training (e.g., webinars, supplier toolkits; in English and Mandarin) and offered additional one on one support sessions for suppliers. We also provided training for internal business teams to build capabilities in support of this work.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

80

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

59

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Second-party verification
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Target committed and joined to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C. See attached.

publications_Business-Ambition-for-1.5C-Pledge_Target Corporation.pdf

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

By 2040, Target commits to net zero greenhouse gas emissions across our enterprise, and to engaging constructively with industry peers, value chain partners, external stakeholders and policymakers to help accelerate the transition to a zero-carbon economy.

C12.3a

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

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

Other, please specify

Clean energy generation

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

Southeast Energy Exchange Market

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Target signed a business-coalition letter to South Carolina legislature in 2019 supporting the study of expanding energy markets in the Southeast US, joining a stakeholder advisory group in 2020 arising out of the Energy Freedom Act to further discuss the matter and to thoroughly review competitive market mechanisms that would ultimately benefit residential, commercial, and industrial customers in South Carolina. This work continued into 2021 through the development of the Southeast Energy Exchange Market.

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

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Other, please specify

Clean energy generation

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

Minnesota N E-waste and PV Solar recycling
Texas Winter Storm Uri market reforms
Florida Net Energy Metering reform
Arizona Utility Regulation Reform
Duke Energy North Carolina Solar BIII
Ohio County renewables cap

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers

Advocated at local, legislative and regulatory levels to oppose policies and regulations that restrict the opportunities to site and operate renewable resources.

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

NA

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify

Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA)

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

Consistent

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

We have already influenced them to change their position

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

RILA believes effective public policy is paramount in supporting climate action within communities and businesses and urges the US government to collaborate on bipartisan legislation that supports innovation, economic resiliency, and energy efficiency to drive the United States become more resilient against climate disruptions and better prepared to reduce emissions across all sectors. In April 2020 under its Retail Climate Priorities, RILA recognized key impact areas for retail climate action, including transportation, clean energy, building and facilities, waste, and corporate governance and disclosure. In February of 2022, RILA released the Climate Action Blueprint, created with Schneider Electric and reviewed by a Steering Committee of RILA members and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) which serves as clearinghouse of approaches for US-based retail companies seeking a path to a net zero emissions future.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA)

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

Consistent

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

We have already influenced them to change their position

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

CEBA is steadfastly working towards the creation of a resilient, zero-carbon energy system in collaboration with its membership. CREBA's goal is to catalyse 60 gigawatts (GW) of new renewable energy projects by 2025 and to unlock the energy market for all large-scale energy buyers by creating viable pathways to procurement.

Target has company representation on CEBA's Advisory Board and also plays an active role in regular buyer policy calls as well as workshops on specific issues like energy markets in the South East and West, energy data standardization, and next-generation procurement for clean energy.

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

50,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The aim of our funding is to maintain active membership as well as an influential seat on the advisory board

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Edison Electric Institute's Customer Advisory Group

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

Unknown

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

We have already influenced them to change their position

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

Having the emission factors in one place will help improve compliance with the emission factor hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance and bring more light to utility emissions performance. In addition, in 2020 Target convened with EEI and other advisory representatives, including Xcel Energy, World Resources Institute (WRI), and others, in a series of virtual workshops through the CRS Clean Energy Accounting Project (CEAP) to identify consensus areas and to quantify best practices for accounting for standard delivery utility renewable energy. This led to the drafting of a CRS-drafted white paper, intended to serve as a credible and consistent industry standard for accounting for utility renewable

electricity and related claims and reporting, accepted by entities including CDP, The Climate Registry, and RE100.
Target is active in the EEI customer advisory group.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Target 10k annual report 2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

12-13

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021_Target_Corporate-Responsibility-Report.pdf
2021_Target_Corporate-Responsibility-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

12-14, 51, 62-63, 95-98

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.5

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications		

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President and Chief Communications Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

Target Corporation (Target, the Corporation, or the Company) was incorporated in Minnesota in 1902. Our corporate purpose is to help all families discover the joy of everyday life. We offer to our customers, referred to as "guests," everyday essentials and fashionable, differentiated merchandise at discounted prices. We operate as a single segment designed to enable guests to purchase products seamlessly in stores or through our digital channels. Since 1946, Target has given 5% of its profit in cash, products, and through the Target Foundation to communities, which today equals millions of dollars a week.

Our team, technology, and operations enable us to meet our corporate purpose and offer a preferred shopping experience to our guests through a durable, growth-driving enterprise strategy that differentiates Target in the marketplace.

Our strategy is made up of six pillars that define what we aim to deliver in the coming years – each focused on a specific initiative
• Delivering affordability to our guests.
• Differentiating from our competition with our owned brands and a curated assortment of leading national brands.
• Investing to create an engaging and differentiated shopping experience.
• Leveraging our stores-as-hubs to efficiently provide a convenient and safe experience for our guests whether they purchase online or physically in-store; • Maintaining and enhancing our relevancy to deepen engagement with guests.
• Leveraging our size and scale to benefit people, the planet, and our business, primarily through Target Forward, the sustainability-focused component of our overall business strategy, announced in 2021.

Target's definition for net zero emissions is: Achieved when a company's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are reduced to a level that is consistent with a 1.5˚C pathway and any residual emissions are removed from the atmosphere through either nature-based or technological carbon removal solutions (e.g., forestry, regenerative agriculture, carbon capture technology), by no later than 2050. Target has committed to being a Net Zero enterprise by 2040 – zero waste to landfill in US operations and net zero emissions across both our operations and supply chain, inclusive of Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Target's responses in this report on matters that relate to the degree of risk or impact should not be viewed as an indication that such risks or impacts could be "material" as such term is used for SEC reporting purposes. Target's responses to this questionnaire contain forward-looking statements, which are based on our current assumptions and expectations. These statements are typically accompanied by the words "commit," "expect," "may," "could," "believe," "would," "might," "anticipates" or similar words. The principal forward-looking statements in this report include our sustainability goals, commitments and programs; our business plans, initiatives and objectives; our assumptions and expectations; the scope and impact of corporate responsibility risks and opportunities; and standards and expectations of third parties. All such forward-looking statements are intended to enjoy the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Although we believe there is a reasonable basis for the forward looking statements, our actual results could be materially different. The most important factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our forward-looking statements are set forth in our description of risk factors included in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors of our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2022, which should be read in conjunction with the forward looking statements in this report. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	106,005

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

Yes

SC2.2a

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

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms