

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

At Bunge (NYSE: BG), our purpose is to connect farmers to consumers to deliver essential food, feed and fuel to the world. With more than two centuries of experience, global scale and deeply rooted relationships, we work to put quality food on the table, increase sustainability where we operate, strengthen global food security, and help communities prosper. As a leading company in oilseed processing and a leading producer and supplier of specialty plant-based oils and fats, we value our partnerships with farmers to improve the productivity and environmental efficiency of agriculture across our value chains and to bring quality products from where they're grown to where they're consumed. At the same time, we collaborate with our customers to create and reimagine the future of food, developing tailored and innovative solutions to meet evolving dietary needs and trends in every part of the world. Our Company is headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri, and we have almost 23,000 dedicated employees working across approximately 300 facilities located in more than 40 countries.

Sustainability is core to our business. The very nature of the work we do — connecting farmers to consumers to deliver essential food, feed and fuel to the world — requires a deep understanding of the environment and market demands around us. It means we must face the realities of a changing climate and food insecurity, as we work to minimize our impact on delicate ecosystems while meeting the needs of consumers and communities.

Learn more in Bunge's 2023 Global Sustainability Report: <https://bunge.com/-/media/files/pdf/2023-bunge-sustainability-report>

F0.2

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

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

F0.3

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

USD

F0.4

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

Timber products

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Palm oil

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Processing

Trading

Manufacturing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, but we do have embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Cattle products

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Soy

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Processing

Trading

Manufacturing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, but we do have embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Rubber

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Cocoa

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Coffee

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

(F0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which forests-related impacts on your business are being reported

Operational control

F0.6

(F0.6) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Austria
Brazil
Canada
China
France
Germany
Ghana
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Italy
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Paraguay
Poland
Romania
Spain
Turkey
Ukraine
United States of America

F0.7

(F0.7) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?

No

F0.8

(F0.8) 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, an ISIN code	BMG169621056

F1. Current state

F1.1

(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?

Palm oil

Activity

Refining & processing
Refining & fractionation
Exporting/trading

Form of commodity

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

Source

Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Cambodia
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Malaysia
Mexico
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Sierra Leone
Thailand

% of procurement spend

21-30%

Comment

Figures include all palm operations managed by Bunge's subsidiary, Bunge Loders Croklaan.

Bunge has a public commitment to have global supply chains free of deforestation in 2025. This policy is already in effect in the palm value chain, where deforestation on plantations after February 2017 is no longer accepted. Bunge has a strict Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy that sets out our approach to procuring sustainable palm oil, and the response mechanism that we have in place to address allegations of deforestation or exploitation.

Soy

Activity

Crushing
Refining & processing
Refining & fractionation
Exporting/trading
Distributing/packaging

Form of commodity

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

Source

Smallholders
Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
Paraguay

% of procurement spend

61-70%

Comment

Agribusiness is an integrated, global business involved in the purchase, storage, transport, processing and sale of agricultural commodities and commodity products, while managing risk across multiple product lines.

Regarding the soy supply chain, Bunge has a public commitment to have global supply chains free of deforestation in 2025, considering both direct and indirect purchases and conversion of native vegetation in the corresponding areas, reconciling production with environmental, economic and social interests. To meet our commitment in 2025 and to ensure sustainable supply chains today, Bunge relies on the application and investment in grain traceability technology and industry-leading monitoring protocols. It also relies on robust governance and transparent processes to ensure that grain acquisition is in accordance with policies, commitments and socio-environmental criteria assumed by Bunge.

The soy volumes, programs, and sustainability goals within this CDP report refer to soy that is grown in high priority regions of South America -- chiefly the Cerrado of Brazil, and the Gran Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay. It does not include soy sourced from other geographies.

Already today we have full compliance with:

- Areas embargoed by IBAMA
- The Amazon Soy Moratorium (preventing Amazon conversion after 2008)
- Areas that violate the Pará Green Grain Protocol
- Indigenous lands and conversion units
- Producers and companies listed in the Register of Employers that have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery

F1.2

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

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	11-20%	Figures are estimates only and are not audited. We do not disclose precise revenue per commodity. Palm is an important source of revenue for Bunge but does not constitute our largest source.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	61-70%	Figures are estimates only and are not audited. We do not disclose precise revenue per commodity. Soy is the major commodity that we source, trade and process globally. Soy and its derivatives represent around 65% of total revenue.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.5

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

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

F1.5a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

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

Yes

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

53

Please explain

Verified Deforestation-Free (VDF)" refers to palm volumes that have been mapped and monitored and which use third-party data to verify the non-deforestation claims. The gap to reaching 100% is due to a lack of underlying data. However, with industry alignment through the Agri-Commodity Roadmap, suppliers have agreed to report deforestation-free volumes under the NDPE IRF methodology and ensure that all palm volumes are free of deforestation in 2025, helping us to reach our 100% VDF target.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

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

Yes

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

97.61

Please explain

The values above reflect soy that is sourced from areas considered to be at higher risk of deforestation in Brazil. It does not include volumes from areas without deforestation risk, such as the United States, Canada, the European Union, and non-risk regions of South America. Verified deforestation/conversion-free (DCF) is determined when soy has been produced without land use change, in the regions where deforestation is considered a higher risk. Bunge's DCF figures include direct and indirect soy volumes.

F1.5b

(F1.5b) Provide a breakdown of your DCF and non-DCF volumes relevant to your stage in the supply chain according to how verification is achieved and the highest level of traceability, respectively.

Palm oil – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

16

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

37

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Palm oil – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

5

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

10

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

0

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

Soy – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

97.61

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Soy – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

2.31

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

0.08

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

F1.5c

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Argentina

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Salta, Tucuman, Chaco, Santiago del Estero and Jujuy)

% of total production/consumption volume

13

Please explain

Due to the commercial sensitivity of confidential information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentages of supply for each of the Argentine provinces are not disclosed. However, the provinces of Salta, Tucuman, Chaco, Santiago del Estero and Jujuy can be mentioned as important regions from a socio-environmental point of view, given the growing expansion of soy in these regions and the risk to native vegetation conversion.

Regarding the regions mentioned above, they are priority focus for our non-deforestation commitment, with 100% of the volume of direct supply in these regions monitored, which corresponds to 10% of origination in the country. This monitoring includes geospatial verification to identify changes in land use and soy planting on the farms where we acquire grains and socio-environmental criteria. Bunge sponsors sustainable management actions with tools such as Agroideal.org, already applied in the Brazilian Cerrado. Agroideal.org helps users to analyze and assess the socio-environmental risks for soy expansion in the region.

For more information, visit: <https://www.bunge.com/sustainability/non-deforestation>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Paraguay

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Concepción, Caazapá, Itapúa, Amambay, Boquerón)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.33

Please explain

Due to the commercial sensitivity of confidential information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentages of supply for each of the Paraguayan provinces are not disclosed. However, one can cite as important regions from the socio-environmental point of view the region of the Paraguayan risk zones (Concepción, Caazapá, Itapúa, Amambay, Boquerón), given the growing expansion of soy in this region and the risk to native vegetation conversion.

Regarding the regions mentioned above, they are priority focus for our non-deforestation commitment, with 100% of the volume of direct supply in this region monitored. This monitoring includes geospatial verification to identify changes in land use and soy planting on the farms where we acquire grains and socio-environmental criteria. Bunge sponsors sustainable management actions with tools such as Agroideal.org, already applied in the Brazilian Cerrado. Agroideal.org helps users to analyze and assess the socio-environmental risks for soy expansion in the region.

For more information, visit: <https://www.bunge.com/sustainability/non-deforestation>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (The Cerrado Biome (Mato Grosso, Maranhao, Tocantins, Piaui and Bahia))

% of total production/consumption volume

59.91

Please explain

Bunge has operations throughout the soy growing areas of Brazil. However, our 2025 non-deforestation commitment ensures that we dedicate our industry-leading monitoring, traceability and verification systems to the areas where deforestation is considered a higher risk -- chiefly, the regions stated above. The soy supply from other Brazilian biomes is not considered to be areas subject to deforestation, either because of legacy agriculture (such as the south of the country) or sectoral commitments in force (such as the Amazon Moratorium).

Bunge's commitment is to be deforestation-free in 2025. The implementation of our commitment starts with traceability. Bunge has achieved impressive traceability data for our direct-to-farm purchases in South America -- reaching 100% for priority areas in Brazil. Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. Having this information allows us to monitor land use against sourcing information provided by suppliers to ensure consistency.

Bunge expects to achieve full traceability to farm for indirect sources in the high-priority regions of South America by the end of 2024, an important enabler for the implementation of our 2025 commitment. Current indirect traceability is 82%, although traceability to elevators is 100% and has been for some time. To reach indirect suppliers, in 2021 the Sustainable Partnership program was launched, which will assist resellers to implement supply chain verification systems, including the use of satellite images. Resellers will be able to adopt standalone imaging services or use Bunge's geospatial monitoring framework, free of charge.

To calculate the % of total production for this biome, the value of the total production of the entire territory was considered in relation to that produced in the risk area determined in the policy. Due to the commercial sensitivity of the information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentage of sourcing for each of the Brazilian states is not disclosed. However, with the traceability process, it is possible to provide traceability information that can reach the farm level directly to customers, through a confidentiality agreement and contracted commercial services.

F1.5f

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

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

Yes

Data type

Production

Volume produced/consumed

147000

Metric

Other, please specify (metric ton)

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

6-10%

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

Yes

Comment

F1.6

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

Yes

F1.6a

(F1.6a) Describe the forests-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Impact driver type

Reputational and markets

Primary impact driver

Shifts in consumer preference

Primary impact

Constraint to growth

Description of impact

For over 200 years, Bunge has been delivering safe and sustainable products to the market, and has always sought to understand the needs of local communities where it operates. In the 21st century, consumer demands have required products to be sourced without negative impact on the environment and on the social well-being of communities.

Primary response

Establishment of measurable site-specific targets

Total financial impact

11516838.91

Description of response

The impacts described above reflect the total amount invested to maintain the Non-Deforestation Policy (NDP), aiming at its full compliance and transparency with the parties involved. The year 2022 was used as the basis for this report, that is, the investments made only during this year, which eliminates the initial expenses for the creation of the policy, previous certifications and the amount spent until then to keep the NDP in full compliance.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Impact driver type

Technological

Primary impact driver

Other technological driver, please specify (Development of a proprietary monitoring system)

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

To meet the demand for monitoring deforestation and conversion in priority areas at risk of deforestation, Bunge sought out companies specialized in geospatial monitoring.

A partnership was signed with a specialized third-party company to create an analysis platform, thus developing a custom tool for geospatial assessment, which uses satellite images to assess the adherence of its suppliers to its socio-environmental criteria established by Bunge. However, the need to improve this tool was felt, so over the years this tool has undergone modifications and improvements.

In addition to extending this traceability to indirect suppliers, through the Sustainable Partnership Program launched in 2021, where we work to engage our indirect suppliers, we grant them access to a platform where they can view geospatial information from their own farms and thus monitor their information, also increasing our supplier tracking base. With this technology, it is possible to have a more accurate and transparent analysis but shows the greater need for more investments, both in terms of technology and applied systems, as well as the need for training the team involved in the entire process.

Primary response

Greater traceability of forest-risk commodities

Total financial impact

1313932.1

Description of response

In order to fulfill its public commitments, Bunge invested in software capable of mapping direct and indirect soybean suppliers, relying on partnerships with companies specialized in the area. This required, in addition to the development of technology, the training of several areas in the use of the geospatial tool, and investment was also made in the engagement of the various stakeholders.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Impact driver type

Regulatory

Primary impact driver

Moratoria and voluntary agreements

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

Soybean Moratorium in 2006. The Moratorium forbids the purchase of soy grown on land cleared after 2008. Bunge has been in compliance with the Moratorium since its inception. There are additional voluntary moratoria, such as the Para Green Grain Protocol, with similar standards and impacts. We publicly disclose the number of farms that are blocked from our supply due to violations of these moratoria, every year in our sustainability report and non-deforestation progress reports. In 2022, that included 109 farms.

Primary response

Participation in sector-wide and/or multi-stakeholder agreements

Total financial impact

10226593.99

Description of response

Adherence to voluntary sector commitments, as well as the internal diligence created to comply with such commitments, results in a positive response for the company and its stakeholders, since we have good practices accepted by the market, our customers and society, we also have the role of engaging these practices in rural producers, creating a sustainable supply chain.

F1.7

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

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

Coverage

Full consumption volume

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

Other, please specify (N/A)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

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

The implementation of our 2025 non-deforestation commitment starts with traceability. Traceability – and the more thorough process of land-use monitoring – are important avenues to provide assurances to our customers that we have insight into our supply chain and can course correct as needed. Bunge uses extensive traceability and monitoring systems that can be considered industry-leading in terms of the scale and depth. We monitor farms in areas that are considered to be facing higher risk of deforestation in South America -- chiefly, certain municipalities in the Brazilian Cerrado, and the Gran Chaco biome of Argentina and Paraguay. Our monitoring covers over 19,000,000 hectares of land. However, we have observed that actual deforestation is minimal. In 2022, 97% of our volumes in Brazil were deforestation and conversion-free, which considers volumes that are still not traceable to farm in high-risk areas of Brazil, as we explain in our 2023 sustainability report.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

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

Coverage

Full consumption volume

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

Since a specified cutoff date, please specify year (2017)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

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

Since Bunge does not own plantations, we require active collaboration from our suppliers who must provide traceability for their products. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. Today, we have some of the highest traceability to plantation (TTP) numbers in the industry. In 2022, 90% of our palm oil was traceable to plantation. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. We use satellite images of the areas where we have concession data and other supply chain-related information – peat lands, forest reserves, mills – to detect if there is any deforestation taking place. On a biweekly basis, we receive land-use change alerts from Satelligence to detect this. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large areas. The company has world-class expertise on scalable processing of radar and optical satellite images to assess patterns and trends in forests, agriculture, and water. In 2022, we actively monitored more than 30 million hectares of land. Through our in-depth knowledge of our suppliers and our collaboration with Earth Equalizer, we have the elements at hand to check for and act on instances of suspected deforestation.

F2. Procedures

F2.1

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

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

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

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

External consultants

Global Forest Watch Pro

National specific tools and databases

Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

Other, please specify (Proforest, Satelligence, EarthEqualizer, and RADD)

Issues considered

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Tariffs or price increases

Loss of markets

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Corruption

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

Please explain

Palm oil is an essential ingredient and the most widely used vegetable oil in the world. We are committed to sourcing and processing traceable and sustainable palm oil.

We believe that all palm oil volumes must be produced in a manner that is legally compliant and traceable, that protects forests and biodiversity, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and has a positive social impact. Given its importance to so many sectors, Bunge is committed to building a supply chain that reflects these beliefs and the principles cited in our policies, which is based on current best practice and informed by stakeholder input.

Risks associated with palm oil production, trading, and refining are considered as part of Bunge's enterprise risk management framework. The variety of risks mentioned above are included due to their ability to have a strategic, financial and operational impact on Bunge, and as a result are considered at the highest level by Bunge's Board of Directors and the relevant committees with risk oversight.

To mitigate against this risk, we deliver palm oil that is produced in accordance with NDPE practices, which guide not only our approach but also help support our customers to deliver on their commitments for:

NO DEFORESTATION, which refers to no deforestation when developing land, identifying and protecting High Conservation Value (HCV) areas and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas, a no-burning policy and the reduction of GHG emissions.

NO PEAT, which refers to no new developments on peatland and encourages the use of best management practices on existing plantations on peat. Where possible, peat restoration is also implemented.

NO EXPLOITATION, refers to no exploitation of workers, children, local communities or small-scale growers in the production of palm oil.

As a result of our efforts, we are able to provide palm volumes with some of the industry's highest traceability plantation, with 87% of volumes coming from suppliers that have committed to and are implementing NDPE principles, and for which 92% of volumes are actively monitored.

Soy

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

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

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

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

Please explain

As the leading soybean processor in South America, Bunge's 2025 commitment to eliminate deforestation is a priority for us. We are focusing and investing a significant share of our sustainability and technology implementation efforts in this region, which is not only relevant for our business, but also considered home to vital landscapes for the global environment and climate.

Native vegetation conversion is a risk in the vast Cerrado biome of Brazil, with implications for Bunge's business, strategy and financial health, in addition to the impact on local communities and the wider global environment. That is why soy-driven vegetation conversion is a part of the enterprise risk management framework. The variety of risks mentioned above are included due to their ability to have a strategic, financial and operational impact on Bunge, and as a result are considered at the highest level by Bunge's Board of Directors and the relevant committees with risk oversight.

Although our commitment is to be deforestation-free in 2025, we are already employing a robust system to monitor our supply chain, disincentivize native vegetation conversion, provide sustainable solutions to farmers and customers, and engage with farms that do not respect the principles of our commitment, to ensure our concerns are addressed. These efforts help to mitigate against the risks described above, and have resulted in a supply chain that is over 95% deforestation-free. We are confident that we can meet our deadline in 2025.

Additionally, our commitment to be an accountable partner in the value chain includes a belief in social responsibility, community development projects and philanthropy. Bunge participates in and sponsors activities that support communities where we operate around the world. Many of these activities and donations are organized through our foundations, mostly in the Americas. Comunidade Educativa, for example, is Bunge's corporate volunteering program in Brazil, led through Fundacao Bunge and is working in the municipalities where the company operates. About 650 volunteer employees, in nine Brazilian states, dedicate up to two hours of work per week to develop recreational and cultural activities in schools, children's and elderly shelters and other relevant places.

F2.2

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

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

F2.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Scope of value chain mapping

- Own operations
- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Smallholders

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

We believe that the commodities we purchase must be produced in a traceable manner and closely monitored, and that we protect forests and biodiversity, contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, have a positive social impact and respect the rights of indigenous peoples, workers and local communities.

Bunge's non-deforestation commitment – reaching deforestation-free value chains in 2025 – is especially important to priority regions in South America where deforestation is a higher risk. We are implementing our commitment by building full traceability to farm for direct and indirect sources. By using cutting-edge satellite monitoring and leveraging our strong relationships with farmers, we can identify changes in land use and soy planting on over 16,000 farms we have mapped and monitored to date. Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. Having this information allows us to monitor land use against sourcing information provided by suppliers to ensure consistency. Our monitoring system is industry-leading in terms of its scale and depth and is only possible due to the strong relationships we have developed with suppliers over the past century, as well as by using third-party satellite imaging technology over the farms in our growing database. The monitoring involves use of images from the MSI sensor, the Sentinel 2 satellite.

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

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

- Own operations
- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Smallholders

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

90

Description of mapping process and coverage

Since Bunge does not own plantations, we require active collaboration from our suppliers who must provide traceability for their products. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. Today, we have some of the highest traceability to plantation (TTP) numbers in the industry.

While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. We use satellite images of the areas where we have concession data and other supply chain-related information – peat lands, forest reserves, mills – to detect if there is any deforestation taking place. On a biweekly basis, we receive land-use change alerts from Satelligence to detect this.

Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large areas. The company has world-class expertise on scalable processing of radar and optical satellite images to assess patterns and trends in forests, agriculture, and water.

In 2022, we actively monitored more than 30 million hectares of land. Through our in-depth knowledge of our suppliers and our collaboration with Earth Equalizer, we have the elements at hand to check for and act on instances of suspected deforestation.

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

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

F2.3

(F2.3) Do you use a classification system to determine risk of deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems for your sourcing areas, and if yes, what methodology is used, and what is the classification used for?

	Use of a classification system to determine deforestation and/or conversion risk of sourcing areas	Methodology used for classifying levels of risk	Use of risk classification	Attachment indicating risk classification for each sourcing area (optional)
1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

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

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

F3.1a

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

Bunge has a Corporate Risk Management Committee in its corporate structure, responsible for reviewing and approving the Company's risk management policies and any material changes thereto. The risks covered by the Management Committee include:

- Commodity price risk;
- Market risk;
- Liquidity, interest rate and financing risk;
- Credit and counterparty risk;
- Country risk;
- Risks related to climate change and deforestation.

When considering these risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and power to mitigate. These risks are directly linked to the substantive impact understood by Bunge, which is the impact related to the potential loss of customer demand for our products or the ability to supply products in sufficient volumes to meet demand. Bunge also has a Risk Management Committee and a Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee on its Board of Directors, which are responsible for assisting the Board and the Corporate Risk Management Committee in fulfilling their supervisory responsibility, identifying, evaluating and continuously monitoring sustainability, corporate social responsibility and trends, environmental issues, risks and concerns that may affect the Company's activities and business performance.

Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than \$50M to greater than \$500M. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of \$200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.

Adverse weather conditions, including as a result of climate change, may adversely affect the availability, quality and price of agricultural commodities and agricultural commodity products, as well as our operations and operating results. Adverse weather conditions have historically caused volatility in the agricultural commodity industry and consequently in our operating results by causing crop failures or significantly reduced harvests, which may affect the supply and pricing of the agricultural commodities that we sell and use in our business, reduce demand for our products and negatively affect the creditworthiness of agricultural producers who do business with us.

Severe adverse weather conditions, such as hurricanes or severe storms, may also result in extensive property damage, extended business interruption, personal injuries and other loss and damage to us. Our operations also rely on dependable and efficient transportation services. A disruption in transportation services, as a result of weather conditions or otherwise, may also significantly adversely impact our operations.

Additionally, the potential physical impacts of climate change are uncertain and may vary by region. These potential effects could include changes in rainfall patterns, water shortages, changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, and changing temperature levels that could adversely impact our costs and business operations, the location, costs and competitiveness of global agricultural commodity production and related storage and processing facilities and the supply and demand for agricultural commodities. These effects could be material to our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

Finally, our business could be affected in the future by the regulation or taxation of greenhouse gas emissions or policies related to national emission reduction plans. We regularly assess the potential impacts to our business resulting from regulation or policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

F3.1b

(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential impact

Reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Although significant progress has been made, soy is still considered to be a driver of deforestation in certain geographies of South America, most notably the Cerrado in Brazil and the Gran Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay. As a leading global brand with a large footprint in these geographies, and as a business involved in the purchase, sale, storage and transport of oilseeds to customers worldwide, the risk of association with deforestation and native vegetation conversion is high.

Customers in multiple geographies are sensitive to association with upstream deforestation, and have put pressure on Bunge to seek solutions for sustainable soy cultivation.

We devote considerable effort and resources to promote sustainable agriculture, disincentivize native vegetation conversion, and incentivize the uptake of certified products that provide assurances of no deforestation or native vegetation conversion. Since we established our non-deforestation commitment in 2015, we have developed the industry's most expansive and transparent system of traceability and monitoring, giving us unprecedented insight into our supply chain and strengthening relationships with our suppliers. As a result of our efforts, over 97% of our soybean volumes from Brazil are deforestation and conversion-free.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact (currency)

57890390

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The above figure represents the estimated value of the current soy volumes in Brazil that are non-deforestation and conversion free (non-DCF), meaning that we do not necessarily have full traceability to these volumes because they come from indirect suppliers and therefore we cannot provide assurances that they are grown without legal land-use change. Please note that this figure does not necessarily imply deforestation in that volume. Rather, it is a gap in our ability to trace the commodity to its origin through the resellers and third-parties that we currently contract with.

In a scenario where Bunge's customers would refuse to purchase volumes that do not have traceability, it would represent the above amount's loss to revenue in a given year.

Primary response to risk

Greater traceability of forest-risk commodities

Description of response

We successfully achieved 100% traceability to our direct supply in 2020. Since then, we have shifted our focus to the indirect supply chain. Although it is only around 20% of our sourcing in the priority regions of the Cerrado, our indirect supply is the final gap before we can confidently achieve deforestation-free supply chains in 2025. Closing this gap required a groundbreaking innovation: The Sustainable Partnership Program. It is a partnership between Bunge and grain resellers that enables us to gain insight into the soy that is part of our indirect supply chain by supporting resellers as they build their own traceability and monitoring systems through the sharing of our knowledge, methodologies, tools, and technologies – including satellite image data. Resellers in the program set targets and create incentives to gradually increase the traceability of their supply chains until they reach 100%. Since 2021, we have engaged 14-large scale resellers in our growing network. To date, Bunge is the only company in the sector that is fostering large-scale efforts in the Cerrado to track indirect purchases. Due to the success of the program, we continuously exceed our interim targets (reaching 82% total indirect traceability in 2022). Closing the gap to reach 100% requires a focused approach on engaging resellers that are much smaller and that have more limited resources to build their own traceability systems.

Cost of response

23057365

Explanation of cost of response

The figure above represents the total cost of maintaining the systems and protocols for Bunge's non-deforestation commitment. In essence, it includes the annual costs of satellite technology for monitoring farms in our database; database management; supplier engagement; and other associated costs.

F3.2

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

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F3.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description

The European biofuels industry is an important market with increasing relevance to the decarbonization of the energy and transportation sectors. Fuels derived from plant-based sources have lower carbon emissions than traditional fossil fuels, and are therefore a powerful way to support the transition to more sustainable energy.

As a major exporter of plant-based products to the European market, Bunge has become a leading supplier to the biofuels industry in many EU countries, and continues to do so as the fossil fuel transition accelerates.

In order to comply with EU guidelines and regulations on imports for the biofuels market, Bunge sources soybean that is certified by 2BsVs, a standard related to sustainable production of biomass. Through 2BsVs, we can provide the relevant plant-based fuel inputs into the market while offering assurances of sustainable production, meanwhile providing a better income stream to farmers in Brazil for more sustainable practices.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

38000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

42000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The range above represents the potential margins from the sale of additional product that is certified by 2BsVs for the European biofuels market in a given year. Bunge regularly sources more certified products than is demanded by end customers, and customer demand fluctuates based on consumer preferences, therefore a precise number is unfeasible. However, in a scenario where demand for 2BsVs certified soybean is high, the above range is the estimated margin of opportunity to Bunge.

We engage with customers in Europe on a frequent basis to ensure continued uptake of certified products, and in recent years have seen gradual increases. New demands for an accelerated transition away from fossil fuels could potentially mean higher margins in the near-term.

Cost to realize opportunity

40000

Strategy to realize opportunity

The figure represents the general cost of participation in the 2BsVs program, which includes membership and processing fees related to traceability and verification of soybean volumes. Costs associated with other forms of certification (such as RTRS, PRO-S, or ISCC) are not included in this estimate.

F3.2b

(F3.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have forests-related opportunities?

Palm oil

Primary reason

Evaluation in progress

Please explain

Opportunities currently exist for Brazil soybeans with a substantive financial impact on Bunge revenues. For palm oil, we are currently reviewing new opportunities realized through new engagement with suppliers and compliance with emerging European Union deforestation regulation. Therefore at this time we are not able to provide palm oil-related opportunities.

F4. Governance

F4.1

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

Yes

F4.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for forest-related issues
Director on board	The Chair of the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee is directly involved with the policies and programmatic work of the Company's non-deforestation commitment, and provides advisory support to leadership on successful execution and risk management.
Board-level committee	The Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of relevant sustainability and corporate social responsibility policies, strategies and programs of the Company. It may also have other duties as may from time to time be assigned to it by the Board, including risk management, management of sustainability KPIs, and other advisory roles.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The company CEO is fully committed and monitors company performance, participating in and sponsoring several activities to fight deforestation and strategies to implement the commitment. CEO and other executive compensation is linked to performance against major sustainability goals, including those related to deforestation.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	The Chief Sustainability Officer is the managing function for all sustainability and government affairs programs, policies, and staff management.

F4.1b

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

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives	Board members are completely engaged and follow up on deforestation-related issues during governance meeting and reviews.

F4.1d

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

Row 1

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

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

Directors are assessed based on their knowledge of specific material topics and their relationship to the Company. In this case, deforestation and knowledge of forest-related issues is important for Directors on the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee, each of whom have engaged in such issues throughout their careers and through their public policy work.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Forests-related responsibilities of this position	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Managing annual budgets relating to the implementation of forest-related policies and commitments Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures, related to low-impact forest products or services (including R&D) Managing forests-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Providing forests-related employee incentives Integrating forests-related issues into business strategy Setting forests-related corporate targets Monitoring progress against forests-related corporate targets Managing public policy engagement that may impact forests Managing value chain engagement on forests-related issues Assessing forests-related risks and opportunities Managing forests-related risks and opportunities Assessing future trends in forest risk commodity demand	Quarterly	Updates the Board on sustainability-related matters quarterly. This includes internal and external KPIs that evaluate progress against the company's non-deforestation commitment, as well as other opportunities realized through sustainable production and sourcing of forest risk commodities.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	Managing annual budgets relating to the implementation of forest-related policies and commitments Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures, related to low-impact forest products or services (including R&D) Managing forests-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Providing forests-related employee incentives Integrating forests-related issues into business strategy Setting forests-related corporate targets Monitoring progress against forests-related corporate targets Managing public policy engagement that may impact forests Managing value chain engagement on forests-related issues Assessing forests-related risks and opportunities Managing forests-related risks and opportunities Assessing future trends in forest risk commodity demand	Quarterly	Updates the Board on risks related to deforestation and land use change. This includes internal and external KPIs that evaluate the quality of risk and their potential impact on the business.

F4.3

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

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Bunge has established an Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) to hold itself accountable to sustainability commitments. Certain KPIs within the AIP relate to progress meeting the Company's non-deforestation commitment. It applies to over 7000 employees worldwide. Additionally, certain executive management and regional commercial teams involved in the implementation of the non-deforestation commitment have compensation that is linked to similar forest-related KPIs.

F4.3a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's forests-related commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board chair Board/Executive board Director on board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Other C-suite Officer Other, please specify (Over 5,500 employees)	Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems Increased supply chain mapping		Performance indicators related to the successful implementation of milestones towards the company's non-deforestation commitment are a part of the executive compensation plan.
Non-monetary reward	Director on board Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Increased supply chain mapping		The supply chain engagement is followed up by the CEO and a director on board, chair of Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. Objective is to oversee the development of relevant sustainability policies, strategies and programs, including performance goals, risk management and disclosure.

F4.4

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

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

F4.5

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

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

F4.5a

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

Row 1

Scope

Company-wide

Commodity coverage

Soy

Content

Commitment to eliminate deforestation

Document attachment

grains_and_oilseeds_commitment_2021.pdf

Please explain

Bunge's grains and oilseeds commitment sets forth the company's commitment to be free of deforestation in all our value chains by end of 2025. This particular document focuses on soy grown in areas of the world with higher risk of deforestation -- chiefly, the Cerrado of Brazil and the Gran Chaco of Paraguay and Argentina. In our grains & oilseeds value chains, Bunge commits to:

- achieve deforestation-free supply chains worldwide by 2025, considering both direct and indirect sourcing, and applying to native vegetation conversion in the appropriate geographies, reconciling production with environmental, economic and social interests,
- employ science-based definitions and cutoff dates for deforestation and native vegetation conversion determined by a credible multi-stakeholder process,
- apply these criteria to our supply chains, in addition to minimum standards of legal compliance,
- respect human rights and indigenous community rights, and apply free, prior and informed consent for land purchases and use,
- enhance traceability to farm and transparency overall,
- ensure respect for legally protected areas,
- publicly disclose progress on our efforts,
- engage in open and productive dialogue with stakeholders

F4.6

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

Forest risk commodity	Public commitments made
Soy	Yes
Palm oil	Yes

F4.6a

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

Soy Moratorium

Other, please specify (Agri-Commodity Roadmap; NDPE Integrated Reporting Framework)

F4.6b

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

- Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
- Zero net deforestation
- No new development on peat regardless of depth
- Best management practices for existing cultivation on peat
- Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
- Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
- No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
- Collaborate in landscapes/jurisdictions to progress shared sustainable land use goals
- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
- Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
- Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
- No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
- Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2017

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

Commitment target date

2017

Please explain

Palm oil is an essential ingredient and the most widely used vegetable oil in the world. We are committed to sourcing and processing traceable and sustainable palm oil. We believe that all palm oil volumes must be produced in a manner that is legally compliant and traceable, that protects forests and biodiversity, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and has a positive social impact.

Given its importance to so many sectors, Bunge is committed to building a supply chain that reflects these beliefs and the principles cited in our policies, which is based on current best practice and informed by stakeholder input.

We believe traceability enables more responsibly sourced materials. It's what gives us greater control over our supply chain, right from the origin – and that means being able to more rigorously influence the sustainability, quality and food safety of palm oil for our customers. For several years, we have been on a journey towards high traceability for palm oil, and now have one of the highest traceability-to-plantation numbers in the industry.

Today, we are able to offer customers the option to purchase palm oil that is traceable to plantations and comes from sources with a “no deforestation, no peat, no exploitation” commitment, while delivering the highest standards in quality and food safety. Setting these high standards for the traceability of our palm oil allows us to be a more active, responsible and connected partner.

It's also important to us that the production of palm oil and palm kernel oil has a positive social impact, respecting the rights of indigenous peoples, workers and local communities. Our Code of Conduct and our Global Labor Policy prohibit the use of forced labor or child labor in any form. We recognize that forced labor has been a significant concern in certain palm oil producing countries and have taken steps to vigorously address this issue and ensure our supply chain remains free of the scourge of forced labor.

We deliver palm oil that is produced in accordance with NDPE practices, which guide not only our approach but also help support our customers to deliver on their commitments for: NO DEFORESTATION, which refers to no deforestation when developing land, identifying and protecting High Conservation Value (HCV) areas and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas, a no-burning policy and the reduction of GHG emissions. NO PEAT, which refers to no new developments on peatland and encourages the use of best management practices on existing plantations on peat. Where possible, peat restoration is also implemented. NO EXPLOITATION, refers to no exploitation of workers, children, local communities or small-scale growers in the production of palm oil.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems

Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation

Zero net deforestation

Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats

No land clearance by burning or clearcutting

Collaborate in landscapes/jurisdictions to progress shared sustainable land use goals

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities

Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process

Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain

Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

No cutoff date

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Specific to commitment

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Bunge's non-deforestation commitment – reaching deforestation-free value chains in 2025 – is applied globally but is especially important to priority regions in South America where deforestation is a higher risk. This is where we apply our strategy and resources, and where the implementation of our commitment for soy will be focused, covering states and municipalities that encompass the savannah-like areas of the Brazilian Cerrado and the Gran Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay.

As part of our implementation plan, we are: Building full traceability to farm for direct (farms we purchase commodities from) and indirect sources (farms that sell to resellers from whom we purchase). By using cutting-edge satellite monitoring and leveraging our strong relationships with farmers, we can identify changes in land use and soy planting on over 16,000 farms we have mapped and monitored to date on over 19,000,000 hectares of farmland.

Transparently disclosing key performance indicators related to our supply chain, traceability, monitoring, supplier engagement and non-compliance.

Working closely and engaging with farmers to protect native vegetation and to support increasingly productive and sustainable value chains. This includes innovative ways of engaging our indirect supply chain.

Developing enhanced supplier noncompliance and grievance processes some of which are now in effect ahead of our 2025 commitment.

Actively collaborating with the sector to increase industry-wide transparency and to support the creation of fair compensation for farmers who commit to sustainable agricultural practices and who avoid native vegetation conversion.

Publicly disclosing progress on our non-deforestation journey, and continuing our disclosure once our policy is implemented in 2025.

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

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

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Bunge has considered the business opportunities arising from being a provider of sustainable soy and palm oil, which will likely be a market differentiator in the coming years. We believe our robust traceability and monitoring systems built as a part of our industry-first 2025 non-deforestation commitment place us in a good position to become a sustainable solutions provider. We already deliver high volumes of certified products, and are able to increase that capacity based on end market demand. It is likely that additional business opportunities will emerge as national regulations and shifting consumer preferences evolve.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Bunge's latest non-deforestation progress report includes greater details on the implementation plan for our 2025 commitment. For soy, it describes efforts to increase traceability to indirect sources before 2025 (currently at 82%, and all traceability for direct sources is already 100%). We are expecting to increase the volume of all products that are verified deforestation and conversion free, for soy and for palm.
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Bunge's performance towards our 2025 non-deforestation commitment has enabled the uptake of sustainability-linked loans with performance targets linked to KPIs on our journey. We believe that additional financial opportunities are emerging that can capture our achievements in building sustainable supply chains, and expect that this will become a powerful driver of financial planning in years to come.

F6. Implementation

F6.1

(F6.1) Did you have any forests-related timebound and quantifiable targets that were active during the reporting year?

Yes

F6.1a

(F6.1a) Provide details of your forests-related timebound and quantifiable target(s) and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Other, please specify (Traceability for direct suppliers in priority regions where deforestation is a higher risk)

Target category

Traceability

Metric

Other, please specify (Traceability to direct source farms)

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2015

Base year figure

0

Target year

2025

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Zero net/gross deforestation

Please explain

Traceability begins when we have the identification of a farm's geolocation on a map – in other words, the physical location of a farm and its full planting area polygon. Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, and/or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. In Argentina, Bunge has begun enhancing our traceability to include geolocation and farm polygons, moving beyond GPS coordinates. Our systems receive third-party validation every year by an independent audit company, offering an additional layer of assurance to our stakeholders.

But traceability is only part of the solution. Whereas traceability indicates our ability to locate the farm on a map, monitoring describes our ability to see and evaluate what is physically happening on the property. Our monitoring system is industry-leading in terms of its scale and depth and is only possible due to the strong relationships we have developed with suppliers over the past century and our use of third-party satellite imaging technology over the farms in our growing database. In Brazil, Bunge even monitors farms that no longer supply us. We believe this is a valuable way to assess the prevalence of land-use change across an agricultural region, and apply new landscape approaches to our engagement with farmers.

We successfully achieved 100% traceability to our direct supply in 2020.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Other, please specify (Traceability for direct suppliers in priority regions where deforestation is a higher risk)

Target category

Traceability

Metric

Other, please specify (Traceability to indirect source farms)

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2015

Base year figure

0

Target year

2025

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

82

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Zero net/gross deforestation

Please explain

We successfully achieved 100% traceability to our direct supply in 2020. Since then, we have shifted our focus to the indirect supply chain. Although it is only around 20% of our sourcing in the priority regions of the Cerrado, our indirect supply is the final gap before we can confidently achieve deforestation-free supply chains in 2025. Closing this gap required a groundbreaking innovation: The Sustainable Partnership Program. The program is a partnership between Bunge and grain resellers that enables us to gain insight into the soy that is part of our indirect supply chain by supporting resellers as they build their own traceability and monitoring systems through the sharing of our knowledge, methodologies, tools, and technologies – including satellite image data. Resellers in the program set targets and create incentives to gradually increase the traceability of their supply chains until they reach 100%. Since 2021, we have engaged 14-large scale resellers in our growing network. We also launched new resources to support program participants, such as a partnership with Vega Monitoramento which offers resellers access to the Lyra platform. Lyra uses remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and structured data to perform socio-environmental analyses of farm properties through an exclusive web interface developed with Bunge. To date, Bunge is the only company in the sector that is fostering large-scale efforts in the Cerrado to track indirect purchases. Due to the success of the program, we continuously exceed our interim targets. Closing the gap to reach 100% requires a focused approach on engaging resellers that are much smaller and that have more limited resources to build their own traceability systems. Still, Bunge is committed to raising the standards of sustainability and transparency in the indirect soy supply chain in Brazil, influencing the sector as a whole and promoting important system-wide transformation.

F6.2

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

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Supply chain coverage	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	Please select	Traceability to mill and plantation level	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	Please select	Traceability system to direct and indirect sourcing farms and to indirect sourcing elevators in high priority regions of South America.	Specific supplier(s)	For soy, we trace product origins to the farm level in the priority regions where deforestation is a higher risk.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.2a

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

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	Countries/areas to which this traceability point applies	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Soy	Farm	Argentina Brazil Paraguay	97
Palm oil	Plantation	Brazil Guatemala Honduras India Indonesia Malaysia Mexico Nicaragua Thailand	90
Palm oil	Mill	Brazil Guatemala Honduras India Indonesia Malaysia Mexico Nicaragua Thailand	95

F6.3

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

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	37
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	15
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.3a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

37

Form of commodity

Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB)
 Crude palm oil (CPO)
 Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
 Refined palm oil
 Palm oil derivatives
 Palm biodiesel

Volume of production/ consumption certified

Metric for volume

Please select

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

F6.4

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

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

F6.4a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Direct operations
 Supply chain

Description of control systems

All suppliers (direct supply) are required to have complied with Bunge’s Sustainable Palm Oil Policy from February 2017 and to be transparent about their operations. Prior to receiving deliveries of palm oil products originating from potential new suppliers, we will implement the due diligence measures described in greater detail at <https://northamerica.bungeloders.com/en/material/palm>.

Since the end of 2017 we have actively monitored Peninsula and Sabah in Malaysia using satellites. On a bi-weekly basis we check an area of 30 Million hectares for land use change by analyzing near real time satellite images. Using our powerful GIS platform combining forest and peat maps with the latest Sentinel-2 images, we are actionable on alerts and we follow up with suppliers and stakeholders if necessary.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool
 Ground-based monitoring system
 Community-based monitoring

First-party verification
Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage
Suspend & engage
Exclude

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

<10%

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

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

Please explain

Bunge and Bunge Loders Croklaan are committed to an open and transparent approach to resolve outstanding grievances with the involvement of affected stakeholders. Bunge has established a Grievance Procedure for all internal and external stakeholders who identify issues or incidents in the Bunge supply chain that are not in line with the principles stated in the Bunge Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy. A more comprehensive overview is available at: <https://northamerica.bungeloders.com/en/material/palm>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Operational coverage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Description of control systems

We monitor our soy value chain in the regions where deforestation is a higher risk. We establish traceability to farm (currently at 100% for direct sources). Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. Over 16,000 farms are monitored across more than 19,000,000 hectares of land.

Our monitoring system is industry-leading in terms of its scale and depth and is only possible due to the strong relationships we have developed with suppliers over the past century, as well as by using third-party satellite imaging technology over the farms in our growing database. The monitoring involves use of images from the MSI sensor, the Sentinel 2 satellite. More info at: <https://delivery.bunge.com/-/media/2023-Bunge-Sustainability-Report.ashx>

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool
Ground-based monitoring system
Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

100%

% of total suppliers in compliance

100%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage
Suspend & engage
Exclude

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

<Not Applicable>

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

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

Please explain

We annually map and monitor direct sourcing suppliers, as well indirect suppliers and have mapped 100% of indirect sourcing elevators in South America, for areas subject to deforestation risk in the Cerrado and Chaco biomes. Monitoring may happen more than once per season in case deforestation is checked. Our satellite monitoring maps farms boundaries so we can trace back and check on the ground in the case that engagement is needed. Our response to deforestation in the supply will depend of scale of the problem, causes and application of protocols (Ibama embargo, Amazonian Soy Moratorium, Non deforestation Policy implementation in the case of Cerrado and Chaco biomes). Actions for non compliance may be from immediate exclusion of suppliers to retaining and engagement, depending on severity of cases. For most confirmed cases, at least suspension then engagement applies. Objective is to be deforestation free in 2025. Third part suppliers have been fully mapped and are in phase of engagement, aiming at replicating our policy. More information at: <https://delivery.bunge.com/-/media/2023-Bunge-Sustainability-Report.ashx>

(F6.5) Indicate if you collect data regarding your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with the Brazilian Forest Code, and provide details of your methods and progress.

	Do you collect data on this indicator?	Percentage compliance with indicator	Method(s) for collecting data	Frequency of collecting data
% of owned and/or managed properties registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database, with active status	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of owned and/or managed properties with Legal Reserve (RL) and/or Permanent Protected Area (APP) deficit	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of owned and/or managed properties with signed Terms of Commitment of the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of owned and/or managed properties with no gross deforestation after July 2008	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of suppliers registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database, with active status	Yes	Data not available	National tools and databases CAR database Satellite imagery Internal monitoring Supplier documentation Supplier audits	More frequently than annually
% of suppliers with Legal Reserve (RL) and/or Permanent Protected Area (APP) deficit	Yes	100%	National tools and databases CAR database Satellite imagery Internal monitoring Supplier documentation Supplier audits	Annually
% of suppliers with signed Terms of Commitment of the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA)	No, but we plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of suppliers with no gross deforestation after July 2008	Yes	100%	National tools and databases CAR database Satellite imagery Internal monitoring Supplier documentation Supplier audits	More frequently than annually

F6.6

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

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

F6.6a

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

Palm oil

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

All suppliers (direct supply) are required to have complied with Bunge's Sustainable Palm Oil Policy from February 2017 and to be transparent about their operations. Prior to receiving deliveries of palm oil products originating from potential new suppliers, we will implement the following due diligence measures:

- Provide the potential supplier with a copy of Bunge's Sustainable Palm Oil Policy and advise them of the requirements for (third party) suppliers.
- Conduct a group-level risk review, to determine if the company's operations have the potential to involve non-compliance with our policy. This will include a review of the potential supplier's feedback on Bunge's policy commitments and our request for relevant permits, legal licenses and concession maps (in shapefile format and where legally possible) for the potential supplier's entire operations, as well as environmental impact assessments and HCS and HCV studies.
- Undertake a gap analysis to identify what material is missing, inadequate or unclear, and request additional material from the potential supplier
- Fact-check claims by seeking publicly available information including information lodged with government agencies, satellite mapping information (e.g. through Global Forest Watch), RSPO complaints and information available online. Where potential new suppliers have undertaken plantation development that is incompatible with this policy after February 2017, appropriate conservation / restoration / compensation measures and an implementation plan will need to be agreed prior to entering into contracts to receive oil originating from that supplier. Where evaluation has been delegated to trading partners (indirect supply), we will request our trading partners to observe similar due diligence measures and provide its findings prior to shipping oil from potential new suppliers to Bunge Loders Croklaan or its subsidiaries.

Bunge and Bunge Loders Croklaan are committed to an open and transparent approach to resolve outstanding grievances with the involvement of affected stakeholders. Bunge has established a Grievance Procedure for all internal and external stakeholders who identify issues or incidents in the Bunge supply chain that are not in line with the principles stated in the Bunge Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy.

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Thailand

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

Brazilian Forest Code
ISPO
MSPO

Comment

Rule applies to all countries of origin in order to secure the basis of origination in compliance with national codes and local regulation.

Soy

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Although our commitment is to be deforestation-free in 2025, we are already employing a robust system to monitor our supply chain, disincentivize native vegetation conversion, provide sustainable solutions to farmers and customers, and engage with farms that do not respect the principles of our commitment, to ensure our concerns are addressed.

- We carry out daily checks of IBAMA's (the Brazilian government agency responsible for the environment and natural resources) lists of embargoed land to ensure we do not buy soybeans from farmland subject to illegal deforestation.
- We check for forced or compulsory labor in our suppliers' activities through the public list of the Brazilian Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and block farms that are found on this list.
- We suspend business with farms that do not comply with the Amazon Soy Moratorium or the Green Grain Protocol in Pará, both in the Amazon biome.
- We comply with the Law on Environmental Protection of Native Forests (Law 26,331) in Argentina, which establishes the areas considered protected in the region, as well as guidelines for the use of soil for agricultural activities.
- We use farm monitoring systems hosted by an independent third party as a complementary way to check public databases in specific regions in Brazil in order to assess the socio-environmental compliance criteria of landowners and rural properties, as well as ensuring land clearing complies with the legal requirements for land preservation.
- We develop our own monitoring and verification systems, such as AceTrack. Through this technology, Bunge provides customers with traceability and product origin details.
- We leverage Agroideal.org, an open-source tool developed with a coalition of 17 other organizations connected to the value chain in order to assess open land available for the expansion of soybean, mitigating the risk of indirect pressure for native vegetation conversion.
- We are in the process of enhancing our grievance system that utilizes Bunge's powerful Ethics Hotline to report instances of deforestation and allegations of human rights violations.

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
Paraguay

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

Forest Law - Argentina
Forest Law - Paraguay
Zero Deforestation Law - Paraguay
Brazilian Forest Code

Comment

Suppliers are formally required to ensure legal compliance under contractual clauses and to provide further documentation when requested. Failure to provide compliance with local regulation and mandatory standards prevents further negotiation and expose suppliers to contractual penalties.

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

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building	Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects	1000	<p>Smallholders play a critical role in the palm oil supply chain: 40% of the total worldwide palm oil production is ultimately provided by smallholders. In 2018, Bunge Loders Croklaan, IOI Corporation Berhad, Kerry Group and Kilang Kelapa Sawit Fortuna Sdn Bhd (Fortuna Mill) started Program ILHAM, a three year palm oil smallholder support program. From providing trainings on best agricultural practices, to initiating socialization visits to distributing fertilizer, to performing foliar and soil sampling exercises, the program has led to a productive yield to the benefit of the smallholders.</p> <p>Earlier in 2021, a team conducted a foliar and soil resampling exercise in Kampung Basai, Beluran in Sabah, Malaysia alongside five farmers who were selected to monitor the progress of the program. We are encouraged by the results, which showed an improvement in the foliar and soil nutrient levels, and will explore additional opportunities to support smallholders in the years ahead.</p> <p>In 2022, Our partnership with Planting Naturals palm oil mills allows us to source organic palm oil directly from certified farmers and local plantations in Sierra Leone, revitalizing old farms that were abandoned during the civil war, giving a boost to the local economy. Pursuing organic certifications requires farmers to navigate a complex system built on robust data collection and traceability, made difficult by income and literacy barriers in the region. Planting Naturals works with farmers to bridge those gaps, resulting in over 9,500 smallholder farmers earning organic certifications to date, expanding opportunities for distribution, and empowering the local farming community.</p>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Financial incentives for certified products Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices Long term contracts linked to forest related commitments	16000	<p>Bunge has relationships with grain producers of all sizes, including small producers who need more technical support to develop their activities. These producers, in most cases, are reached indirectly, that is, through cooperatives, resellers and other representatives.</p> <p>In order to reach these small producers, in 2021 the Sustainable Partnership program was launched, an unprecedented initiative through which Bunge will share its best practices and tools with grain dealers in the region. The program helps partners implement supply chain verification systems, including the use of satellite imagery. With the initiative, Bunge became the first company to promote mass action in the Cerrado to accompany indirect purchases, offering broad benefits to the entire supply chain. We are sharing our experience, methodologies and tools with partner resellers interested in implementing or improving the socio-environmental assessment with their suppliers. In geospatial monitoring, which involves scanning soy-growing areas using satellite imagery, dealers can choose to deploy their own systems or use Bunge's existing system, which the company offers free of charge.</p> <p>Through the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program, the company is already able to monitor 82% of indirect volumes in priority regions.</p>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.8

(F6.8) Indicate if you are working with your direct suppliers to drive action on forests-related issues and if so, provide details of the engagement.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Are you working with direct suppliers?

Yes, working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping
Capacity building
Financial and commercial incentives
Innovation and collaboration

Details of engagement

Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool
Supplier audits
Offering on-site training and technical assistance
Disseminating technical materials
Investing in pilot projects
Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices
Financial incentives for certified products
Offering credit lines linked to best agricultural practices
Long-term contracts linked to forest related commitments

Description of engagement

The unmatched relationship with farmers in South America that we have nurtured for over 100 years is a driving factor behind our ability to deliver sustainable products that feed and fuel the world. We are continuously strengthening this relationship by investing in programs and partnerships that support farmers as they embrace new opportunities from the increasing demand for low-carbon products, while disincentivizing land-use change and promoting business success. Origeo, a joint venture between Bunge and UPL, is key to this strategy. Origeo supports farmers by offering solutions at various stages of agriculture production, starting at crop planting all the way through harvest. Some of its services include consulting, providing technology and digital tools, and other inputs that assist farmers in Brazil's priority biomes in the transition to lower carbon agriculture. Additionally, our recently announced regenerative agriculture program in Brazil is engaging 26 soy, corn and wheat producers in a pilot project covering over 250,000 hectares in the Cerrado. Brazilian farmers typically apply a wide range of regenerative practices already, so this new program helps to analyze current practices and provides reliable and bespoke data that farmers can use to implement additional corrective or improvement measures. The project is the first step in what Bunge hopes will become a driver of transformation across the Cerrado.

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

100

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

Since we established our non-deforestation commitment in 2015, we have developed the industry's most expansive and transparent system of traceability and monitoring, giving us unprecedented insight into our supply chain and strengthening relationships with our suppliers. We have also pioneered projects and engagement programs that lead directly to more sustainable agricultural expansion in the priority regions. As a result of our efforts, over 97% of our soybean volumes from Brazil are deforestation and conversion-free.

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

Yes

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (Traceability targets)

F6.9

(F6.9) Indicate if you are working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to drive action on forests-related issues, and if so, provide details of the engagement.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Are you working beyond first tier?

Yes, working beyond first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping
Capacity building
Innovation and collaboration

Details of engagement

Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool
Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators
On-site meetings with indirect suppliers
Supplier audits
Offering on-site training and technical assistance
Participating in workshops
Investing in pilot projects
Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce forest-related impacts in products and services
Encourage suppliers to work collaboratively in sectors, landscapes, or jurisdictions

Description of engagement

We successfully achieved 100% traceability to our direct supply in 2020. Since then, we have shifted our focus to the indirect supply chain. Although it is only around 20% of our sourcing in the priority regions of the Cerrado, our indirect supply is the final gap before we can confidently achieve deforestation-free supply chains in 2025. Closing this gap required a groundbreaking innovation: The Sustainable Partnership Program. The program is a partnership between Bunge and grain resellers that enables us to gain insight into the soy that is part of our indirect supply chain by supporting resellers as they build their own traceability and monitoring systems through the sharing of our knowledge, methodologies, tools, and technologies – including satellite image data. Resellers in the program set targets and create incentives to gradually increase the traceability of their supply chains until they reach 100%. Since 2021, we have engaged 14-large scale resellers in our growing network. We also launched new resources to support program participants, such as a partnership with Vega Monitoramento which offers resellers access to the Lyra platform. Lyra uses remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and structured data to perform socio-environmental analyses of farm properties through an exclusive web interface developed with Bunge. To date, Bunge is the only company in the sector that is fostering large-scale efforts in the Cerrado to track indirect purchases. Due to the success of the program, we continuously exceed our interim targets. Closing the gap to reach 100% requires a focused approach on engaging resellers that are much smaller and that have more limited resources to build their own traceability systems. Still, Bunge is committed to raising the standards of sustainability and transparency in the indirect soy supply chain in Brazil, influencing the sector as a whole and promoting important system-wide transformation.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

The impact of Bunge's engagement was increase the indirect traceability from 64% to 82%. Although it is only around 20% of Bunge's sourcing in the priority regions of the Cerrado, our indirect supply is the final gap before we can confidently achieve deforestation-free supply chains in 2025.

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (Traceability to indirect supplies)

F6.10

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

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

F6.10a

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

	Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement	Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement
Row 1	Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems	The biomes of the Cerrado and the Grand Chaco are located in South America, and are subject to pressure from agricultural expansion. That is why they are the focus of preservation efforts and are priority areas for the implementation of our non-deforestation commitment. The Amazon biome is another important ecosystem, but is covered by the Amazon Soy Moratorium, to which Bunge is a signatory.

F6.10b

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

Landscape/Jurisdiction ID

LJ1

Country/Area

Brazil

Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Cerrado Biome

Types of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

National government

Type of engagement

Convener: High level of engagement in set-up, design, management and implementation

Partner: Shared responsibility in the implementation of multiple goals

Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Goals supported by engagement

Avoided deforestation/conversion of natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Forest fires monitored and prevented

Increased and/or maintained protected areas

Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Biodiversity protected and/or restored

Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Company actions supporting approach

Share information on supplier non-compliance, supply chain mapping and traceability with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

Collaborate on commodity traceability

Use preferential sourcing to support landscape/jurisdictional initiatives that are demonstrating progress

Description of engagement

We successfully achieved 100% traceability to our direct supply in 2020. Since then, we have shifted our focus to the indirect supply chain. Although it is only around 20% of our sourcing in the priority regions of the Cerrado, our indirect supply is the final gap before we can confidently achieve deforestation-free supply chains in 2025. Closing this gap required a groundbreaking innovation: The Sustainable Partnership Program. The program is a partnership between Bunge and grain resellers that enables us to gain insight into the soy that is part of our indirect supply chain by supporting resellers as they build their own traceability and monitoring systems through the sharing of our knowledge, methodologies, tools, and technologies – including satellite image data. Resellers in the program set targets and create incentives to gradually increase the traceability of their supply chains until they reach 100%. Since 2021, we have engaged 14-large scale resellers in our growing network. We also launched new resources to support program participants, such as a partnership with Vega Monitoramento which offers resellers access to the Lyra platform. Lyra uses remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and structured data to perform socio-environmental analyses of farm properties through an exclusive web interface developed with Bunge. To date, Bunge is the only company in the sector that is fostering large-scale efforts in the Cerrado to track indirect purchases. Due to the success of the program, we continuously exceed our interim targets. Closing the gap to reach 100% requires a focused approach on engaging resellers that are much smaller and that have more limited resources to build their own traceability systems. Still, Bunge is committed to raising the standards of sustainability and transparency in the indirect soy supply chain in Brazil, influencing the sector as a whole and promoting important system-wide transformation.

Engagement start year

2020

Engagement end year

Please specify (2025)

Estimated investment over the project period (currency)

23057365

Is a collective monitoring framework used to measure progress?

Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify (Yes, progress is monitored and publicly reported on)

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

The progress is monitored through quantitative targets. Currently Bunge already has 100% traceability in its direct purchases in Brazil and only in the Cerrado, and through the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program, the company is already able to monitor 82% of indirect volumes in priority regions, and aims to monitor 100% of indirect volumes in the region by the end of 2024.

F6.10c

(F6.10c) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details of the production/consumption volumes from each of the jurisdictions/landscapes you engage in.

Indicate landscape/jurisdiction ID	Does any of your commodity production/consumption volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?	Commodity	% of total production/consumption volume from this landscape/jurisdiction
LJ1	Yes, we do produce/consume from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data	Soy	44

F6.11

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Malaysia

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

High Conservation Value (HCV) Resource Network

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Palm Oil Innovation Group (POIG)

International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)

Please explain

Smallholders play a critical role in the palm oil supply chain: 40% of the total worldwide palm oil production is ultimately provided by smallholders. In 2018, Bunge Loders Croklaan, IOI Corporation Berhad, Kerry Group and Kilang Kelapa Sawit Fortuna Sdn Bhd (Fortuna Mill) started Program ILHAM, a three year palm oil smallholder support program. From providing trainings on best agricultural practices, to initiating socialization visits to distributing fertilizer, to performing foliar and soil sampling exercises, the program has led to a productive yield to the benefit of the smallholders.

Earlier in 2021, a team conducted a foliar and soil resampling exercise in Kampung Basai, Beluran in Sabah, Malaysia alongside five farmers who were selected to monitor the progress of the program. We are encouraged by the results, which showed an improvement in the foliar and soil nutrient levels, and will explore additional opportunities to support smallholders in the years ahead.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Engaging with communities

Country/Area

Malaysia

Subnational area

Please specify (Kinabatangan)

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

In the Kinabatangan region of Malaysia, a wildlife corridor, which includes newly reforested area and 2 new wildlife bridges, is providing a "right of passage" for elephants, orangutans and other wildlife crossing through the Melangking Oil Palm Plantation (MOPP). The Melangking Wildlife Corridor in MOPP was initiated in 2018 through a partnership between MOPP and Hutan, a wildlife research and conservation program. Bunge Loders Croklaan joined the partnership in July 2020. The program will contribute to wildlife coexistence and biodiversity conservation in the region by:

Creating an extensive network of reforested wildlife corridors through the plantation

Letting wildlife roam freely across the plantation's mature palm areas to alleviate elephant intrusions and conflicts in nearby villages

Shifting towards "wildlife-friendly" and more sustainable agricultural practices

Developing a robust biodiversity management and monitoring plan

Enhancing human resource capacity and commitment to manage and conserve biodiversity

Assessing the cost-benefit balance of wildlife coexistence and exploring new mechanisms to translate biodiversity conservation gains into agricultural production and economic benefits

We contributed \$50,000 USD to plant and maintain 30,000 seedlings (from more than a dozen native tree species) and to build two wildlife bridges and fencing. The planting and bridges were completed in December 2020 and February 2021, respectively. Maintenance work on the seedlings will continue until 2023.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Cerrado Working Group (GTC)

Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

Other, please specify (SFC, GTS, ABIOVE, CAPPRO, VISEC, CIARA)

Please explain

Bunge engages and values the multistakeholder initiative as a way to improve not only governance, but also best practices in its supply chain and production landscape, supporting sustainable production and responsible expansion of agriculture when suppliers decide to increase land area agricultural.

The initiatives are directly linked to our environmental strategy, we know that it is not possible to do anything alone and that the knowledge of other stakeholders can add to internal discussions, as well as our experience can help others as well. Today we have partnerships and we are connected from the field to our final product, adding to the best practices existing in the market today, and thus being able to provide our customers with products in line with their vision and principles, because the challenges of our customers are also our challenges.

Not only are companies showing changes in socio-environmental awareness, but society as a whole has undergone this change and it is up to Bunge to internalize these changes and analyze how they are reflected in our environmental and social footprint.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in industry platforms

Country/Area

Brazil

Subnational area

Please specify (Cerrado Biome)

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Scalable and permanent solutions to deforestation require collective action by the participants in the value chain. For years, Bunge has been a key driver of collaboration and transformation across the industry.

Bunge is present on the main platforms and associations in the sector, where we have access to high-level discussions and updates on relevant and current topics for the sector, all aimed at higher standards of sustainable bean production and a common reporting structure, such as the Abiove - Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries in Brazil, which cooperates in the execution of sector policies, promotes sustainability programs and generates statistics used in sectoral studies and the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) sectoral project that is part of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, which offers industry peers the chance to create common definitions and standards for sustainability solutions in priority regions, where Bunge is a founding member and active participant in this important initiative.

F6.12

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

Yes

F6.12a

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

Project reference

Project 1

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Expected benefits of project

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
Reduction of GHG emissions

Is this project originating any carbon credits?

No

Description of project

In the Kinabatangan region of Malaysia, a wildlife corridor, which includes newly reforested area and 2 new wildlife bridges, is providing a "right of passage" for elephants, orangutans and other wildlife crossing through the Melangking Oil Palm Plantation (MOPP). The Melangking Wildlife Corridor in MOPP was initiated in 2018 through a partnership between MOPP and Hutan, a wildlife research and conservation program. Bunge Lodders Croklaan joined the partnership in July 2020. The program will contribute to wildlife coexistence and biodiversity conservation in the region by:

Creating an extensive network of reforested wildlife corridors through the plantation

Letting wildlife roam freely across the plantation's mature palm areas to alleviate elephant intrusions and conflicts in nearby villages

Shifting towards "wildlife-friendly" and more sustainable agricultural practices

Developing a robust biodiversity management and monitoring plan

Enhancing human resource capacity and commitment to manage and conserve biodiversity

Assessing the cost-benefit balance of wildlife coexistence and exploring new mechanisms to translate biodiversity conservation gains into agricultural production and economic benefits

We contributed \$50,000 USD to plant and maintain 30,000 seedlings (from more than a dozen native tree species) and to build two wildlife bridges and fencing.

Maintenance work on the seedlings will continue until 2023.

Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Project based in sourcing area(s)

Start year

2018

Target year

2023

Project area to date (Hectares)

250

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

250

Country/Area

Malaysia

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Annually

Total investment over the project period (currency)

50000

For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

Please explain

We are monitoring progress by assessing the cost-benefit balance of wildlife coexistence and exploring new mechanisms to translate biodiversity conservation gains into agricultural production.

F7. Verification

F7.1

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

Yes

F7.1a

(F7.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module

F6. Implementation

Data points verified

- 100% of direct acquisitions of the Amazon Biome in compliance with Soy Moratorium
- 100% of suppliers are evaluated based on Socio-Environmental Criteria. The company does not purchase grains from Areas embargoed by IBAMA and SEMA/MT; Areas not in compliance with Soy Moratorium; Areas that break Pará Green Grain Protocol; Indigenous Lands and Conversation Units; Producers and companies on the List of Slave Labor
- Volumes of soy certified in socioenvironmental schemes: RTRS, Proterra, 2BSvs, ACETTrack
- Socioenvironmental Management (GSA) system to guarantee compliance

Verification standard

- Soy Moratorium
- Green Beans Protocol of Pará State
- ProTerra Standard
- Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS)
- 2BSvs Standard
- PRO-S

Please explain

- Soy Moratorium: - Why this data is verified? As a signatory, Bunge has the commitment to have this data verified - Frequency: Annual - Scope: Soy purchases from Amazon
- Green Protocol for Grain: - Why this data is verified? As a signatory, Bunge has the commitment to have this data verified - Frequency: Annual - Scope: Soy purchased from Pará -
- ProTerra, and RTRS certification standards: - Why this data is verified? To meet market requirements - Frequency: Annual - Scope: Soy / Suppliers farms/volume certified/law adhering, forest code, DCF, social, environmental, best agric. practices indicators
- 2BSvs certification standards: - Why this data is verified? to meet market requirements - Frequency: Annual - Scope: Soy / Suppliers farms/volume certified/adhering to the law, forest code, DCF, and social, environmental, best agriculture practices indicators
- ACETTrack Standard: - Why this data is verified? to meet market requirements - Frequency: Annual - Scope: Soy / Suppliers farms/volume DCF

Disclosure module

F6. Implementation

Data points verified

Palm oil traceability levels

Verification standard

Control Union

Please explain

Traceability to mill and to plantation and Verified Deforestation Free scores have been verified by Control Union

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Lack of understanding of landscape/jurisdictional approaches

Comment

In certain export markets, soy that is produced in Brazil carries a negative connotation. The implication is that all soy is associated with deforestation. However, the vast majority of soy grown in Brazil is done so on previously cleared land and without land-use change involved. The small cases of land-use change that are done so legally are the current focus of industry efforts, and require a concerted value chain effort to ensure they no longer continue – even when legal. Bunge (and others in the industry) work with our value chain partners to help inform customers and end consumers about the important work that is being done in multiple jurisdictions and landscapes to preserve native vegetation while also ensuring the socio-economic development of local communities.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Cost of sustainably produced/certified products

Comment

Certified products carry assurances of being free of any deforestation or native vegetation conversion, and often include additional parameters such as non-GMO, or having special dispensation for social conditions. Certified volumes carry a premium, though we believe this premium is not prohibitive. Nevertheless, the increased uptake of certified products is difficult due to an unclear demand from customers in multiple geographies. Bunge regularly engages customers to explain the benefits of certified products and the positive impacts they have on land and local communities, but ultimately ends up sourcing more than demanded.

F8.2

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Increased demand for certified products

Comment

Certified products carry assurances of being free of any deforestation or native vegetation conversion, and often include additional parameters such as non-GMO, or having special dispensation for social conditions. Certified volumes carry a premium, though we believe this premium is not prohibitive. Nevertheless, the increased uptake of certified products is difficult due to an unclear demand from customers in multiple geographies. Bunge regularly engages customers to explain the benefits of certified products and the positive impacts they have on land and local communities, but ultimately ends up sourcing more than demanded.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Investment in landscape and/or jurisdictional approaches

Comment

Certain geographies in South America are the primary focus of efforts to eliminate land-use change. Among the most prevalent is the Cerrado region of Brazil. Bunge joins its competitors through multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Soft Commodities Forum, which lead jurisdictional and landscape projects that support sustainable agriculture and regenerative farming practices. Greater involvement and investment from other value chain partners – including customers, investors and NGOs – would help ensure the scalability of these programs and shared success of our common objectives.

F17 Signoff

F-FI

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

For more information, visit Bunge's latest Global Sustainability Report which contains our non-deforestation progress report update for both South America soy and global palm oil. <https://bunge.com/-/media/files/pdf/2023-bunge-sustainability-report>

F17.1

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

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SF. Supply chain module

SF0.1

(SF0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	67000000000

SF1.1

(SF1.1) In F6.3 you were asked "Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)? Indicate the volume and percentage of your certified production and/or consumption". Can you also indicate, for each of your disclosed commodity(ies), the percentage of certified volume sold to each requesting CDP supply chain member?

Yes

SF1.1a

(SF1.1a) For each of your requesting CDP supply chain members, indicate the percentage of certified volume sold per disclosed commodity(ies).

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

0

Metric

Please select

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

Requesting member

McDonald's Corporation

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

0

Metric

Please select

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

SF2.1

(SF2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial forests-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SF2.2

(SF2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP supply chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level action to reduce or remove deforestation/forest degradation from your operations or your supply chain?

No

SF3.1

(SF3.1) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or supply chain?

Palm oil

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Yes, but not willing to share details

Please explain

Our related data is available through our scope 3 analysis. The company has also studied emissions related to land use change and related reductions considering the implementation of our policies. Such is still considered sensitive information being analyzed.

Soy

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Yes, but not willing to share details

Please explain

Our related data is available through our scope 3 analysis. The company has also studied emissions related to land use change and related reductions considering the implementation of our policies. Such is still considered sensitive information being analyzed.

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