

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

With more than two centuries of history, Bunge works to bring quality food to the table, increase sustainability where it operates, strengthen global food security and help affected communities thrive. Our company is based in St. Louis, Missouri (USA), and we have more than 22,700 employees working in more than 350 facilities located in more than 40 countries.

Bunge buys, sells, stores and transports oilseeds and grains to serve customers around the world; processes oilseeds to make protein meal for animal feed and edible oil products for commercial customers and consumers; benefits wheat, corn and others grains to make ingredients used by food companies; and sells fertilizers in South America.

Bunge's vision is to build 21st century value chains that are integrated from farm to consumer, traceable and verifiable, and have a positive impact on the planet. Our company is committed to adopting policies that reflect this vision across our business and supply chains, and to collaborating with stakeholders and other value chain participants. Bunge adopts sustainability commitments and practices for our value chains. Our current focus areas are palm oil sourced globally, and grains and oilseeds sourced in South America, with intentions to have global supply chains free of deforestation in 2025, considering both direct and indirect purchases and vegetation conversion native in the corresponding areas.

To address today's challenges and contribute to the solutions ahead, we set sustainability goals, incorporating activities and commitments that will support robust action on climate change, promote responsible supply chains and provide accountability for everything we do. We rely on an open dialogue between stakeholders, farmers, civil society, customers, partners, NGOs and governments so that we can promote actions that help support sustainable agriculture.

For more information about our commitment and our progress, visit:

https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_global_sustainability_report.pdf

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Brazil
- Cambodia
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Solomon Islands
- Spain
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]

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

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

We do not own nor manage land. We source agricultural commodities directly and indirectly from primary producers.

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

Agricultural commodity

Soy

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

40-60%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

The company is a major global trader and processor of oilseeds and grains. Soy is the principal crop Bunge handles in its agribusiness and edible oils segments. Where provided, financial and cost figures in this submission are estimates presented for purposes of providing general insights into scale and materiality. They are unaudited and not immediately comparable to SEC figures reported in Bunge's public filings. Confidential figures have been omitted. Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for audited financials and other information.

Agricultural commodity

Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

The company is a major global trader of palm oil and other tropical oils. Where provided, financial and cost figures in this submission are estimates presented for purposes of providing general insights into scale and materiality. They are unaudited and not immediately comparable to SEC figures reported in Bunge's public filings. Confidential figures have been omitted. Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for audited financials and other information.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Palm Kernel Oil)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Corn)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Sunflower)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Rapeseed)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Peanut)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

Agricultural commodity

Cotton

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

Agricultural commodity

Wheat

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Barley)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Please select

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Bunge procures a large number of crops of which volumes as percentages are not publicly disclosed.

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	BMG169621056

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	Bunge's Board has established five board committees that oversee Bunge's governance, compensation, risk management and sustainability practices, including climate-related risks and opportunities. • Oversight of sustainability and general climate change strategy at Bunge is led by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee and specific related sustainability responsibilities are integrated across other Board committees. The Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees and provides input on the development of sustainability and corporate social responsibility policies, strategies and programs of the Company. • The Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee has the overall responsibility for overseeing, among other things, Bunge's governance frameworks and board practices, as well as the identification of qualified board candidates with the appropriate skills, diversity and experience to oversee Bunge's business. • The Human Resources and Compensation Committee oversees our compensation framework, governance, guidelines and performance criteria, which includes Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") and human capital metrics that are now tied to individual and executive compensation, some of which have KPIs associated with performance against climate metrics. • The Enterprise Risk Management Committee evaluates climate-related risks and exposures in connection with its periodic review of other enterprise risks facing the Company, and management's climate-related risk mitigation strategies. • The Audit Committee periodically evaluates non-financial reporting practices and requirements which may impact the Company's regulatory filings, including ESG risks and the disclosure of climate-related metrics.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<Not Applicable>	The Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee regularly reviews issues, strategy and performance related to climate change, including emissions and deforestation. Written updates on overall sustainability performance, issues and related topics are provided to the full board at each of its meetings. Reviews consider adherence to strategy, risk mitigation and business alignment in Bunge's operations, supply and value chains.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	When evaluating a Board Director's competence on climate-related issues, relevant Committees consider the Director's current or recent professional responsibilities and their relationship to climate subjects, as well as any civic engagement or public policy work. For participation on the Board-level Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee, Directors are expected to understand and engage with climate issues with greater detail in their professional and public policy life.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Risks Officer (CRO)	<Not Applicable>	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Risk committee	<Not Applicable>	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Environmental, Health, and Safety manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Public affairs manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

Bunge's Board has established five board committees that oversee Bunge's governance, compensation, risk management and sustainability practices, including climate-related risks and opportunities. Sustainability and general climate strategy at Bunge is overseen at the Board of Directors level by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee (SCRC) since 2014. The SCRC meets on a regular basis and is tasked with oversight of relevant sustainability and corporate social responsibility policies, strategies and programs of the company. Additional oversight of sustainability-related topics is overseen by other Board committees. A full list can be found in Bunge's 2022 proxy statement.

The sustainability function is executed by the Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs (CSO) who reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and is the management lead of the SCRC. The CSO oversees a global team located in more than 10 offices worldwide. Additional sustainability functions related to implementing Bunge's climate action plan are carried out worldwide by various teams and offices depending on their function, including: Commercial operations; origination; industrial operations; legal; risk; procurement; logistics (land and freight); compliance; and others.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In April 2022, we updated our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) for how we will hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability commitments. The funding approach calculates a share of profit that is then allocated based on the individual incentive targets for each of the more than 5,500 employees in the plan. Several of the targets are directly related to Bunge's performance reducing our climate emissions as per our Science Based Targets. Additionally, senior executives and plant operations managers have compensation performance indicators with even broader range of climate-related metrics.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator	In April 2022, we updated our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) for how we will hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability commitments. The funding approach calculates a share of profit that is then allocated based on the individual incentive targets for each of the more than 5,500 employees in the plan. The AIP includes Bunge's executive leadership team, whose individual compensation modifier vary according to their level of involvement in delivering on Bunge's GHG emissions reduction commitments.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Environmental criteria included in purchases	In April 2022, we updated our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) for how we will hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability commitments. The funding approach calculates a share of profit that is then allocated based on the individual incentive targets for each of the more than 5,500 employees in the plan. Environment and sustainability managers with direct involvement into the management and execution of Bunge's GHG emissions reduction commitments have additional performance incentives based on delivery of the milestones.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Environmental criteria included in purchases	In April 2022, we updated our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) for how we will hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability commitments. The funding approach calculates a share of profit that is then allocated based on the individual incentive targets for each of the more than 5,500 employees in the plan. Facilities managers that are directly responsible for site-level optimizations and efficiencies that lead to reduced GHG emissions have incentives based on their reduction performance.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	5	Due to the dynamics of the commodities market, horizons beyond 5 years may change significantly. When considering climate-related risks, we use publicly available and peer reviewed scientific data and IPCC findings that factor in aggregate climate information from multiple scientific sources.
Medium-term	5	10	Medium term strategies and analyses consider longer evolution and cycles of international agricultural supply and demand. These may span 5 to 10 years due to climate patterns, government policy and market innovations. When considering climate-related risks, we use publicly available and peer reviewed scientific data and IPCC findings that factor in aggregate climate information from multiple scientific sources.
Long-term	10	20	Long term horizons are those that consider scenarios beyond 10 years time and could span multiple commodity market cycles. When considering climate-related risks, we use publicly available and peer reviewed scientific data and IPCC findings that factor in aggregate climate information from multiple scientific sources.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) 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.

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.

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.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Bunge has a Corporate Risk Management Committee (ERM) 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. 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. Due to the nature of Bunge's footprint and operations, our business could be affected in the future by regulation, taxation of greenhouse gas emissions, or policies related to national emissions reduction plans and market access requirements. Potential consequences could include variances in energy, transportation and raw material costs. The company is dependent on global logistics systems to deliver its products. Issues related to emissions in these areas, as well as those related to sourcing from expanding agricultural regions, could affect the company's performance on climate related strategies. Bunge's Risk Committee meets quarterly and assesses a variety of risks and opportunities that could have impacts on the business. Climate related risks, such as from adverse weather patterns, current or emerging regulations, reputational hazards, and other sources are included in this process. The results of these assessments are distributed throughout the executive leadership team and to the Board of Directors, and provided to key stakeholders in annual risk reports. More specifically, the company has a team directly charged with incorporating carbon pricing strategy worldwide and tracking low carbon intensity products to leverage the business opportunities. This team works closely with the risk management team to ensure the risk and opportunities adequately reflect the company's approach and ambitions. In 2021, 39 new climate risk factors were incorporated into the Risk Committee's assessment process. These data points are in addition to dozens of other sustainability-related factors that are now assessed by the Risk Committee and communicated to the Board of Directors. As a result of climate-related risks in the ERM process, the company has taken steps to mitigate, such as increasing the share of renewable energy sources for its operations, reducing emissions in our facilities and no longer sourcing from newly deforested areas in the Amazon Biome, in an effort to respond to climate issues and shift such production to areas of lower environmental impact.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The agriculture industry is subject to regulations and laws that vary across jurisdictions and geographies. Bunge operates in over 40 countries, and as such is subject to various national, regional, and municipal-level laws or regulations that directly impact our operations and projects. Within each country, environmental teams ensure that the company operates in compliance with these laws and regulations, under the general oversight of Bunge's local legal department. When considering current regulations on climate-related factors, Bunge's government affairs and sustainability teams work jointly with other business functions to identify known risks, acceptable thresholds, and mitigating factors. An example of a current regulation owing to climate change mitigation and adaptation is the Brazilian Forest Code, considered one of the most comprehensive and strictest regulations of forestry use in the world. A key climate provision in the Forest Code mandates that farms must preserve a minimum of 20% of native vegetation on their property -- extending to 80% in the Amazon Biome. All of Bunge's suppliers in Brazil are required to comply with the Forest Code. 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. Commercial and origination teams work closely with the local legal team and the sustainability team to ensure full compliance by suppliers in the value chain, often conducting due diligence protocols that exceed national government standards. Today, 100% of Bunge's suppliers are in compliance, and we publicly list any farms that we have previously blocked due to violations of the Code and other similar regulations. Given the risk associated with purchasing commodities from farms that are found to be in violation of the Forest Code, and the associated fines that can result from such purchases, the Risk Committee factors these regulations.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The agriculture industry is subject to regulations and laws that vary across jurisdictions and geographies. Bunge operates in over 40 countries, and as such is subject to various national, regional, and municipal-level laws or regulations that directly impact our operations and projects. Within each country, environmental teams ensure that the company operates in compliance with these laws and regulations, under the general oversight of Bunge's local legal department. Bunge may be impacted directly and/or indirectly by emerging regulation that may affect our business and operations, and are therefore always included in our assessments. Our government affairs teams work in close cooperation with national-level teams to monitor, review and assess the regulatory environment, engage with government stakeholders, and produce reports that embed emerging regulatory risks into short, medium and long-term planning. For example, carbon taxes or changes to emissions regulations could have short-term impacts on industrial operations. Regulations pertaining to agriculture or trade could pose risks or opportunities across multiple time periods that may affect financial performance in key markets. Through 2021, Bunge's government affairs team closely monitored and evaluated the potential impact of new E.U. legislation restricting the import of Brazil-based soy, given the negative perception European consumers have developed toward soy from the country and its association with potential land-use change, a major driver of climate change. Regulations such as these, though still not in effect, are considered by Risk Committee and other teams to understand if and how volumes from Brazil could be impacted, and whether Bunge's portfolio of deforestation- and conversion-free supply opens the door for opportunity through such possible regulations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technological advances have the potential to impact Bunge's business and operations, and are therefore included in risk assessments. Bunge works to evaluate and incorporate new technology into its market analyses and forecasting. The company also evaluates and invests in new technologies via its venture fund and works with supplying farmers in key areas to apply technologically supported agronomic best practices. New technologies are incorporated into short and long-term strategies. In recent years, the rise of new seed inputs and biotechnology have emerged that are more climate resilient or otherwise provide new opportunities for farmers to capture carbon through cover crops. Such technologies can indirectly benefit Bunge's growth strategy and planning, but may also open the door to competitive disadvantages if not assessed. Through our recent partnership in 2021 with CoverCress Inc. and joint venture with Chevron, Bunge is supporting the expansion of CoverCress™ technology, a new winter oilseed crop for farmers that provides a lower carbon intensity feedstock to help meet the growing demand for renewable fuels. In addition to serving as a renewable feedstock, this product also offers the ecosystem benefit of a rotational cover crop as it provides cover, decreases nitrogen losses and improves overall soil health, exemplifying our commitment to supporting farmers and reducing carbon across our supply chain.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal compliance is a minimum standard in Bunge's operations. Bunge maintains strong compliance standards and infrastructure across global and regional business units, and incorporates legal risks into its assessments. The company conducts employee training on a variety of environmental, social, and technology-related subjects. 100% of Bunge's employees have completed mandatory training on the Company's Code of Ethics and other related factors in 2021. The risk of non-compliance with laws, and the impact it can have on the business for both financial and reputational factors, is always considered. Bunge also requires legal compliance in supplier contracts that meet and sometimes exceed national regulation. Such regulation includes but is not limited to labor and environmental crimes committed by suppliers. In 2021, 386 farmers in Bunge's Brazil supply chain are blocked due to social and environmental criteria in Brazil, considering the requirements of the Soy Moratorium, embargoed areas by IBAMA, slave labor legislation, the Green Protocol for Grains of Pará and internal criteria of our Non-Deforestation Policy.
Market	Relevant, always included	Agricultural commodity markets are inherently volatile and influenced by government policy, consumer trends and other influences. Bunge's Risk Committee works with relevant research teams and other business functions, both internally and externally, to keep track of these trends, and communicates potential risks and opportunities to relevant stakeholders including the Risk Committee on the Board of Directors. A significant market risk includes the diminishing demand for products that are not verified or certified as sustainable. Whereas in previous years the agriculture industry was able to provide products without assurances, it is clear that pressure from end consumers to provide a minimum guarantee of products that are climate friendly in that they do not contribute to climate change or to social disruption is growing significantly. Therefore the Risk Committee evaluates this potential impact on the Company's financial well-being. In Bunge's case, the Company has been able to provide certified or verified products on demand for some time, and in recent years has been one of the largest provider of deforestation-free and low carbon products. The soy certification portfolio includes the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), Proterra and International Carbon and Sustainability Certification (ISCC) standards, among others. Over 11% of the Company's soy volumes from the regions of South America facing higher risk of deforestation were certified. In Brazil, total volumes of soy from priority regions are 96% verified deforestation- and conversion-free. For palm oil, we actively promote the uptake of Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certified material by our global customer base. 39% of Bunge's global palm oil volumes were certified in 2021.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Agribusiness and food companies have become a major focus of public efforts to improve the sustainability of global supply chains and the overall food system. Attention on actors such as Bunge has grown, with stakeholders now broadening to include governments, major investors, global and local NGOs, consumer groups, and academia. Negative perceptions about agribusiness and food companies can have substantive impacts on the Company's growth, operations and financial health. Therefore reputational risks are always included in Bunge's annual assessments. Due to our global presence in key agricultural markets with known impacts on the environment, Bunge places high priority on, at a minimum, complying with local and national regulations intended to protect social and environmental considerations. Beyond compliance, Bunge establishes public commitments to meet stakeholder expectations for a more sustainable food system. A significant reputational risk identified in the last year was related to a shareholder proposal filed against Bunge. The proposal, which was supported by Bunge management and passed with majority votes, requested that the Company provide greater details on the implementation of its non-deforestation commitment. Following the publication of its report, Bunge began a series of in-depth stakeholder engagements with key investors and other partners to enhance its disclosure and, ultimately, improve its reputation among core stakeholder audiences.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Acute physical risks due to climate change are likely to impact specific locations. Although Bunge's global asset footprint is a natural mitigant to this risk, adverse 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. Therefore acute physical impacts are always considered in the Risk Committee's assessments. In 2021, Hurricane Ida, a deadly and destructive Category 4 Atlantic hurricane that became the second-most damaging and intense hurricane to make landfall in the south of the United States, impacting one of Bunge's facilities. Costs owing to plant disruption, physical property damage, and insurance premiums exceeded \$35 million. As climate change increases the intensity and frequency of such storms, future acute physical risks will be continuously evaluated, especially as insurance premiums increase.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	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. Chronic physical risks are assessed based on new research and data provided around agricultural production in key areas where the Company operates. Bunge's diverse asset footprint could offset chronic physical risks. The company considers potential long-term changes in agriculture as part of its regular economic research activities, and their risk to the business is evaluated by the respective teams and reported to the Board of Directors. The 2021 crop year in certain geographies of North America experienced a drought which can partly be attributed to long-term impacts of climate change. As a result, the Company had reduced volumes of its sourcing commodities from these geographies. Although Bunge's global asset footprint is a natural mitigant to chronic physical risk, it is nevertheless considered in risk assessments for long term strategy and investments.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
--------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Bunge operates in over 40 countries, and as such is subject to various national, regional, and municipal-level laws or regulations that directly impact our operations and projects. Some of these regulations include carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions trading schemes, the most comprehensive and advanced currently located in the European Union where Bunge has operations. Although the Company has made strides to increase the efficiency of its plants and lowering its total GHG emissions portfolio in recent years, the costs owing to these pricing schemes continue to create financial impact on the business.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

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)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

15000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The figures above represent the general totals paid into carbon price mechanisms in 2021 from the European Union, Canada and China -- three markets that have developed and implemented GHG emissions trading schemes and similar protocols. Other markets are not included either due to having low/immateral impact, or not presenting a risk to the business.

Cost of response to risk**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

In 2021, we were proud to announce ambitious climate action and emissions reduction targets, made possible by our existing work and our ambitions for a more sustainable agribusiness and food system. Our targets are validated by the globally recognized Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), highlighting our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions within our operations and throughout our supply chains. In addition, Bunge announced our commitment alongside the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), where we joined other agricultural leaders in a separate, industry-wide commitment to accelerate action towards fighting climate change. To achieve our targets, we anticipate we will make significant enhancements across our global operations and value chain interactions. This includes: procuring renewable electricity and promoting renewable energy consumption where feasible; promoting decarbonization practices with our suppliers, and enhancing shipping and logistics in coordination with suppliers and customers across our value chain. Over \$2 billion in CapEx projects have been identified over the next decades, though not necessarily all approved. Many of these projects may be directed toward investments into plant-level efficiencies that can help to reduce absolute GHG emissions and therefore reduce exposure to higher carbon costs. Additionally, while the costs of carbon pricing mechanisms represent a risk in some markets, it may in fact be the opposite in others. For instance, in Brazil where Bunge's facilities have low or no emissions due to using sustainable sources of energy, there is opportunity for value due to projects that are sequestering carbon into the soil and which can result in credits to be sold through the nation's voluntary trading scheme.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
----------------	-----------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Acute physical risks due to climate change are likely to impact specific locations. Although Bunge's global asset footprint is a natural mitigant to this risk, adverse 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. In 2021, Hurricane Ida, a deadly and destructive Category 4 Atlantic hurricane that became the second-most damaging and

intense hurricane to make landfall in the south of the United States, impacted one of Bunge's facilities causing disruption to business and physical damage to the property.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

35000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

50000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The figures above represent a range of costs owing to plant disruption, physical property damage, and insurance premiums.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Specific figures are not quantifiable as insurance recouped most of the losses and long-term impact has not been evaluated. Furthermore, the global asset footprint helps to mitigate the risk of plant disruption. Nevertheless, due to the increased frequency and magnitude of such storms, Bunge's strategies for long-term operational planning now considered the likelihood of acute physical risks and how they can impact the financial health of the business.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Risks from climate change necessitate a shift to more regenerative agricultural practices which can have the added benefits of sequestering carbon as well as providing new financial opportunities for food companies in the supply chain, for farmers, and for local communities. As demand grows for products that are low-carbon intensive and contribute to healthier ecosystems, Bunge is already well positioned to deliver. We are able to provide certified or verified products on demand, and in recent years has been one of the largest provider of deforestation-free and low carbon products. The soy certification portfolio includes the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSVs), Proterra and International Carbon and Sustainability Certification (ISCC) standards, among others. Over 11% of the Company's soy volumes from the regions of South America facing higher risk of deforestation were certified. In Brazil, total volumes of soy from priority regions are 96% verified deforestation- and conversion-free. Additionally, we are actively developing regenerative agricultural practices in high priority areas of South America. By incorporating the low carbon attribute into the products, Bunge can provide assured low carbon solutions to customers at premium prices, ensuring that the financial incentives are awarded to the farmer -- the primary agent in the fight against climate change.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The figures represent the range of margins that can be realized by the sale of products that are certified sustainable, verified non-deforestation or conversion-free, and/or have incorporated the low carbon attributes owing to sustainable and regenerative farming practices in Brazil. This particular portfolio of product is demand driven, therefore subject to customer purchasing agreements. Although Bunge regularly sources more certified products than it sells, and encourages their uptake by consumers, we nevertheless acknowledge that this demand has not increase at the same pace as our sourcing.

Cost to realize opportunity

400000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize represents the management and administrative costs associated with sourcing and verifying the sustainability of products, whether through traceability programs, certification schemes, or carbon accounting methods.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences, resulting in increased revenues

Company-specific description

Soybeans have become an important component in the growing biofuels industry, which has half the carbon intensity of traditional fuels and, when managed sustainably by avoiding vegetation conversion, can be considered a renewable fuel. Bunge is able to supply low-carbon intensity soy into the European biofuels market, known as the Renewable Energy Directive (RED), by sourcing commodities certified as sustainable from Brazil, one of its main origination markets.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

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)

22000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

28000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Soybeans being sold to biofuel market is a very important segment in soybean industry and already represents an important share of the soybean oil market, globally. There are several certification schemes in place and, as the commodity is generally not associated with new deforestation, the majority of soybean originated globally is certifiable. The company also implements unique governance systems to provide verifiable beans as a transition to fully certified beans, as customers needs evolve. The figures above represent the potential earnings that can be realized with the sale of certified products to the biofuels market. Commercial, government affairs, and risk teams are constantly reviewing market demand and emerging regulations that may impact this range.

Cost to realize opportunity

200000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Bunge is a leading supplier of certified and verified deforestation and conversion-free soybeans. It is especially pronounced in Brazil where the Company focuses many of its non-deforestation efforts as it works to build deforestation-free value chains into 2025. The cost to realize is marginal, referencing only the administrative costs associated with certification process.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Premiums from certified products)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Palm oil has historically been a driver of deforestation in sensitive geographies in Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia and Malaysia. Shifting consumer and destination market demands require that palm oil -- the most widely used oil in the world -- is produced sustainably and with positive impact on the communities where it originates. Bunge does not own or operate plantations; instead, we buy from suppliers. Nevertheless, our commitment to eliminate deforestation from our supply chains in 2025 compels us to find solutions that promote palm's continued consumption while also differentiate ourselves as a priority supplier of sustainable palm oil. 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. Each year we certify or verify the sustainability of greater volumes of our palm. In 2021, 87% of our palm oil volumes were sourced from suppliers with robust NDPE commitments. 39% of all palm oil volumes were certified. The value captured from approaching palm sustainability is an important enabler of our continued growth, and allows us to maintain operations in destination markets that have concerns about palm while also creating stronger relationships with our customers.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

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)

5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Figures are approximate. They refer to the range of margins that come from business secured through Bunge's sustainable palm sourcing and the projects that we have implemented that help generate relationships with customers. It also includes the potential margins of products that are certified, which carry assurances of non-deforestation and no conversion of native vegetation, which is a driver of climate change.

Cost to realize opportunity

400000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize represents the management and administrative costs associated with sourcing and verifying the sustainability of palm products, whether through traceability programs, certification schemes, or carbon accounting methods. Bunge has mapped its palm supply chain back to its origin at the mill. As part of our supplier due diligence process, suppliers are asked to provide detailed information in their sourcing base. 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. They have world class expertise on scalable processing of radar and optical satellite images to assess patterns and trends in forests, agriculture and water. From 2018 to 2021, 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.

Comment**C3. Business Strategy****C3.1**

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

In 2021, we were proud to announce ambitious climate action and emissions reduction targets, made possible by our existing work and our ambitions for a more sustainable agribusiness and food system. Our targets are validated by the globally recognized Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), highlighting our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions within our operations and throughout our supply chains. In addition, Bunge announced our commitment alongside the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), where we joined other agricultural leaders in a separate, industry-wide commitment to accelerate action towards fighting climate change. To achieve our targets, we anticipate we will make significant enhancements across our global operations and value chain interactions. This includes: procuring renewable electricity and promoting renewable energy consumption where feasible; promoting decarbonization practices with our suppliers, and enhancing shipping and logistics in coordination with suppliers and customers across our value chain. Bunge's targets are for an absolute reduction of 25% for Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions, and 12% for Scope 3, from a 2020 baseline through 2030. The targets are for well-below two degrees Celsius, which was validated by SBTi. As opportunities arise and stakeholder pressure increases, we continuously evaluate our targets to ensure they meet expectations and build towards Paris-aligned goals.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The risk assessment took into consideration the established risk types within the scenario. The level of risk was calculated by multiplying: 1) likelihood, 2) magnitude) and 3) mitigation.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The risk assessment took into consideration the established risk types within the scenario. The level of risk was calculated by multiplying: 1) likelihood, 2) magnitude) and 3) mitigation.
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	The risk assessment took into consideration the established risk types within the scenario. The level of risk was calculated by multiplying: 1) likelihood, 2) magnitude) and 3) mitigation.
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	4.1°C and above	The risk assessment took into consideration the established risk types within the scenario. The level of risk was calculated by multiplying: 1) likelihood, 2) magnitude) and 3) mitigation.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

What are some of the physical and transition risks, and their magnitude of impact on the business, that can result from a 2 degree warming scenario and a >4 degree warming scenario in the short, medium and long-term? Is Bunge's current enterprise risk management framework currently fit for purpose in assessing the variety of physical and transition risks that arise from the two scenarios?

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

The climate-related scenario analysis was conducted through 2021 and into 2022 in order to give better insight into the Company's exposure to transition and physical risks, and to assess the magnitude of impact they can have on the strategy, finances and operations of the business for the short, medium and long-term. The analysis was conducted by the Risk Committee with thoughtful input from various internal teams, and was also informed by third-party knowledge and expertise. As a result of the analysis, 39 climate-related data points were added to the Climate Risk Management Framework (CRMF). These data points cover direct, indirect and emergent risks, within which both physical and transition risks parameters were included. Data acquired through the CRMF has allowed Bunge to begin developing risk prioritization action plans with the purpose of intensifying Company efforts to better understand and, where necessary, apply resources to mitigate against identified risks.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	As climate change continues to drive market, regulatory, reputational, and other trends, Bunge's risk management system is a powerful way to help shape the products and services we source and develop. We believe that climate change opens significant opportunities for growth. This past year we announced an important joint venture with Chevron to increase our ability to meet the demand for next generation renewable fuels and the development of lower carbon intensity feedstocks. This partnership allows us to leverage our experience to help shape the sustainability of the growing renewable energy industry. Our other growth areas – improving our processing and origination capabilities, increasing our plant lipids portfolio, and developing new plant-based protein ingredients – will contribute to more climate-friendly agribusiness and food systems today and into the future.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	At Bunge, we believe supporting the farmer is the lynchpin for a successful transformation of the agriculture industry. Around 25% of global GHG emissions come from the agriculture industry, and land-use change from agriculture development accounts for a significant portion of that percentage. Efforts to address climate change have been at the center of the industry's sustainability efforts for many years, and the decisions made at the farm level to embrace sustainable growing practices will be increasingly important to deliver real emissions reductions in the years ahead. Therefore, climate change risks and mitigation against it have significantly influenced Bunge's approach to its supply chains. Unfortunately, today's farmers are not sufficiently compensated for the growing expectations related to their role as stewards of the environment. They have the right, within legal constraints, to build healthy and productive lives for themselves and their communities. Sometimes the best economic path for them means expansion over new land. Economic incentives are not currently available that compensate farmers and address the need to reduce emissions from land use change. We offer technology and financial solutions to farmers to promote sustainable expansion and disincentivize the clearing of new land. But real impact at scale cannot be achieved by one company alone. That is why we work with the sector and our value chain partners to create new processes and systems that mobilize capital toward the source of climate action: the farmer. And we urge our supply chain partners to raise the collective ambition so that this new system of capital transfer can be realized in the coming years.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Between shifting dietary preferences and global demands for plant protein, our teams are constantly looking for ways to bring our innovative portfolio of products to those who need it the most. Contributing to the growth of a more sustainable food system is an important part of our business. Innovation and investment into research and development is not limited to one team at Bunge – there is work happening across the organization that is pushing limits and creating new ways of working and new product lines to bring us into the future. We have a close eye on what is happening in our industry and in our world to discover how Bunge can play a role in the growing demand for more plant-based proteins, to finding new use for our by-products, to the cutting-edge renewable fuel space. Sustainability and climate considerations are a key component of our innovation and R&D investment. We continue to see growing interest from potential partners in non-food applications for oils, wanting to replace petroleum-based products with plant-based ones. Nearly half of the products in our pipeline are plant-based alternatives.
Operations	Yes	In 2021, we were proud to announce ambitious climate action and emissions reduction targets, made possible by our existing work and our ambitions for a more sustainable agribusiness and food system. Our targets are validated by the globally recognized Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), highlighting our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions within our operations and throughout our supply chains. In addition, Bunge announced our commitment alongside the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), where we joined other agricultural leaders in a separate, industry-wide commitment to accelerate action towards fighting climate change. To achieve our targets, we anticipate we will make significant enhancements across our global operations and value chain interactions. This includes: procuring renewable electricity and promoting renewable energy consumption where feasible; promoting decarbonization practices with our suppliers, and enhancing shipping and logistics in coordination with suppliers and customers across our value chain. Over \$2 billion in potential CapEx projects have been identified over the coming decades, a large share of which can go towards carbon reduction projects in our operations, helping to meet our SBT targets.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Addressing the realities of climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing our planet today. Rapid changes in the environment have had a direct impact on nearly everyone in our industry and in the communities where we live and work. With the urgency of climate action greater than ever, we are committed to doing our part to find tangible solutions to the crisis, and are scaling up our ambition more than ever before. It starts with how we think as a business. Driven by a variety of teams and levels of leadership, Bunge has embraced climate-focused decision-making with strong business benefits. This means that the decisions we make – from strategy to investments to operations – look at the associated greenhouse gas (GHG) impact and how it will shape our long-term climate ambitions. With a new business mindset, we can enhance our focus on decarbonization in both our operations and in our supply chains, continue providing low-carbon solutions to our food, feed and fuel customers, and ensuring climate-related risks are deeply embedded into our governance framework. We have a proud history of accomplishment that we are building on to realize our approach. Since 2008 we've set targets to reduce our GHG emissions associated with our operations and have made meaningful progress each year since. In 2021, we were proud to announce ambitious climate action and emissions reduction targets, made possible by our existing work and our ambitions for a more sustainable agribusiness and food system. Our targets are validated by the globally recognized Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTI), highlighting our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions within our operations and throughout our supply chains. In addition, Bunge announced our commitment alongside the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), where we joined other agricultural leaders in a separate, industry-wide commitment to accelerate action towards fighting climate change. We've been a leading provider of sustainable products and solutions for years, including sourcing certified commodities around the world. These commodities carry lower carbon attributes since they are not associated with active deforestation. They also incorporate the value obtained through regenerative agricultural projects. This past year we also announced an important joint venture with Chevron to increase our ability to meet the demand for next generation renewable fuels and the development of lower carbon intensity feedstocks. This partnership allows us to leverage our experience to help shape the sustainability of the growing renewable energy industry. Our other growth areas – improving our processing and origination capabilities, increasing our plant lipids portfolio, and developing new plant-based protein ingredients – will contribute to more climate-friendly agribusiness and food systems today and into the future. New financial instruments have also been realized, including the \$1.75 billion sustainability-linked revolving credit facility that was renewed in late 2021. One of the performance targets of the SLL is tied to Bunge's climate mitigation programs. We expect opportunities from financial markets to continue to materialize in the coming years. Bunge has developed enhancements to its enterprise risk management process by incorporating more detailed sustainability risks and opportunities. These include risks emanating from changing climate and weather patterns, water scarcity, deforestation, human rights, farmer productivity and increasing taxation and regulation on GHG emissions. The enhanced process provides Bunge with greater oversight and management of climate-related risks and the potential financial implications, and will help ensure continued short-, medium- and long-term resilience.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

- Absolute target
- Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

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

1879450

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

1475874

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

<Not Applicable>

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

3355324

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

100

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

100

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

2516493

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

1789793

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

1402799

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

<Not Applicable>

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

3192592

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

19.3998552747812

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers Scopes 1 and 2 per SBTi criteria. It includes industrial operations and excludes offices and other non-material sources.

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

Several energy efficiency programs and carbon reduction / neutralization initiatives are underway. By the end of 2021, we achieved 4.85% reductions from our baseline emissions.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year

2020

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

60521948

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

60521948

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

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

66

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

12

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

53259314.24

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

59184233

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

59184233

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

18.4191444069183

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Categories 1, 3, and 4 of GHG Protocol are included. This meets the threshold set by SBTi, and other categories are not part of the target.

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

We plan to achieve this target via removal of deforestation from supply chain in 2025, which will go a significant way towards meeting our total goal for 2030. In 2021, we reduced scope 3 emissions by 2.2% from our 2020 baseline.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year

2016

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

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

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0.06079

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

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

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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2026

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

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

0.054711

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

10

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

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

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

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0.053973

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

112.140154630696

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Bunge still tracks emissions intensity in its plants and major operations. However, this target is overtaken by the recently established Science Based Target, which seeks absolute emissions reductions. Therefore the intensity reduction is no longer disclosed externally.

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

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Energy productivity	Other, please specify (Energy (Scopes 1&2))
---------------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

GJ

Base year

2016

Figure or percentage in base year

1.004

Target year

2026

Figure or percentage in target year

0.9

Figure or percentage in reporting year

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

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Please select

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Baseline 2016 had the removal of S&B to reflect business adjustment. Expect to reach the 2026 target.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Waste management	Other, please specify (total waste to landfill)
------------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of waste

Base year

2016

Figure or percentage in base year

0.855

Target year

2026

Figure or percentage in target year

10

Figure or percentage in reporting year**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Please select

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Baseline 2016 had the removal of S&B to reflect business adjustment. Expect to reach the 2026 target.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Land use change	Percent of supply chain compliant with zero gross deforestation
-----------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Figure or percentage in base year

10

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

96

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

95.555555555556

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Eliminating deforestation in Bunge's supply chains has been a priority of the Company since the establishment of its 2025 commitment in 2016. Since then, considerable resources have been dedicated to enhancing traceability and monitoring of the supply chain, enacting impact projects to protect and restore native vegetation, and other activities. Since a significant share of global GHG emissions come from land-use change, it is clear that the implementation of Bunge's non-deforestation policy in 2025 will result in reduced emissions in our supply chains, thus helping the Company achieve its Scope 3 SBT.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Remove deforestation

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Bunge's commitment to eliminate deforestation in 2025 applies to all of its supply chains. This specific target above reflects soybean volumes from the high priority regions of Brazil that face higher risk of deforestation and land conversion. As of 2021, 96% of Bunge's volumes from this geography are deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF).

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

The gap to achieving 100% DCF soybean supply in Brazil can be addressed by increasing traceability to indirect sources. As of today, 100% of direct sources are traceable and monitored by Bunge. In 2021, we achieved 64% traceability for indirect sources -- exceeding our target of 50%. This is due to the strength of the Bunge Sustainable Partnership, a program to provide our resources and knowledge to resellers so they can enhance transparency and visibility into their supply.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	7	86764
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Multiple zero or low-carbon electricity sources acquired)
-------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

86764

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

In 2021 Bunge reduced 86,764 tons CO2. This was achieved with regular electricity switch from 7 plant to zero carbon sources. The plants are listed below and some of them are now on 100% RE, others are partial. This number does not include the electricity that was already zero carbon in 2020: - Nanjing - Mannheim - Barcelona - Bilbao - Atchison - Emporia - Fort Worth

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	We use a \$40 shadow price to internally evaluate potential investments (CAPEX and mergers & acquisitions). This \$40 was calculated using State and Trends of Carbon Pricing from the World Bank's carbon pricing dashboard and applying those trends to jurisdictions in which Bunge has operations. Projects that result in an increase in emissions have a positive cashflow input (cost) and vice versa for CO2 decrease / revenue.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Sustainability is a key component of our innovation and budget for low-carbon product development. We continue to see growing interest from potential partners in non-food applications for oils, wanting to replace petroleum-based products with plant-based ones. Nearly half of the products in our pipeline are plant-based alternatives.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We updated our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) for how we will hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability commitments. The funding approach calculates a share of profit that is then allocated based on the individual incentive targets for each of the more than 5,500 employees in the plan. Many of the targets directly correspond to emissions reduction activities, and for staff whose role is to execute on these activities, more specific climate-related targets have been developed.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	With nine interrelated performance pillars in place to improve the efficiency, sustainability and safety of operations worldwide -- including energy efficiency -- the Bunge Production System (BPS) is a comprehensive system that presents consistent and global ways of working. Its focus is on improving and evolving industrial processes, on a constant and continuous basis, so that all units operate as efficiently as possible, considering our value chains and reaching the desired level of excellence.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels	Hydrogenated vegetable oil
----------	----------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The company produces biofuel which can be used as fuel or added to regular fossil fuel and still reduces over 60% of emissions when compared to traditional fossil fuels. We own and operate biodiesel facilities in Europe and Brazil and have equity investments in biodiesel producers in Europe and Argentina. This business is complementary to our core Agribusiness operations as in each case we supply some of the raw materials (crude vegetable oil) used in their production processes. Due to business confidentiality, we do not disclose the specific revenue from such product or sales. It's important to note that up to 40% of crude oil sales in Brazil are linked to biofuel supplies.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

Other, please specify (Established certification systems such as RTRS, ISCC, RSPO, 2BSvs, Proterra, and others)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Grains, oilseeds, and tropical oils)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Certified products (especially soybean and palm oil, the two principle crops that Bunge sources) come with assurances of no deforestation or conversion of native vegetation. As a result, the products that are certified carry a lower carbon intensity, and can be sold to destination markets and customers as a low-carbon premium product.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

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

Bunge divested its six wheat mills in Mexico in a sale to Grupo Trimex.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The wheat milling business in Mexico is not fully integrated in the way that is critical to successfully serving our customers in line with our long-term sustainable and strategic goals. It is expected to close in 2022.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	In 2021, we were proud to announce ambitious climate action and emissions reduction targets, made possible by our existing work and our ambitions for a more sustainable agribusiness and food system. Our targets are validated by the globally recognized Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), highlighting our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions within our operations and throughout our supply chains. In addition, Bunge announced our commitment alongside the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), where we joined other agricultural leaders in a separate, industry-wide commitment to accelerate action towards fighting climate change. To achieve our targets, we anticipate we will make significant enhancements across our global operations and value chain interactions. This includes: procuring renewable electricity and promoting renewable energy consumption where feasible; promoting decarbonization practices with our suppliers, and enhancing shipping and logistics in coordination with suppliers and customers across our value chain. Previously, Bunge's emissions reporting included intensity emissions from our plants. The new SBTs have replaced our intensity emissions and are instead focusing on Absolute emissions reductions for Scopes 1, 2 and 3. Additionally, we re-baselined to account for business changes that had manifested since the baseline year.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	Bunge has a policy to recalculate base year emissions on an annual basis.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1879450

Comment

Includes direct CO2 emissions from fuel use in facilities.

Scope 2 (location-based)**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 2 (market-based)****Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1475874

Comment

After creating science based targets, our base year Scope 2 emissions were recalculated using the market-based method.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52988573

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66598

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

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

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2092746

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5440629

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9164

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2367

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19028

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85442

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

849056

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22295911

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256563

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

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

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6856720

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

Downstream leased assets are irrelevant to company operations.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

There are no franchises under Bunge's business model.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

983286

Comment

To measure our value chain footprint, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This standard provides requirements and guidance for companies to prepare and report data from 15 distinct categories, providing companies with a systematic framework to understand value chain-related emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

- Brazil GHG Protocol Programme
- IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- Other, please specify (Argentina / Brazil governmental sources)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1789793

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are not reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We calculate the residual mix for each site and use it as the emission factor for our inventory. For cases in which we have specific emission factor from the utility company, those are used instead.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1402799

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

Yes

C6.4a

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

Source

Ports, silos, offices

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Please select

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

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Ports, silos, and offices are not relevant in the calculation of Scope 1 and 2 for the company, as they have been shown to produce considerably low emissions compared to the other facilities within our reporting boundary. Therefore Bunge's resources for emissions reductions are allocated based on where impact will be most significant.

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

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

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50720936

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Supplier data (from farms and growers) is not collected as the basis is very large and spread (farmers, silos and intermediaries spread worldwide).

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

94938

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Spend data was obtained internally.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2303716

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Fuel data was obtained internally.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6159582

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

62

Please explain

Bunker Fuel data was obtained from time chartered ocean going vessels. All other fuel and distance data was obtained internally.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7356

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Hazardous and non-hazardous waste was tracked internally.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1456

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (0)

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

66

Please explain

Air travel emissions were calculated using primary data. Spend data was obtained internally.

Employee commuting**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17956

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Calculated using factors based on full time employees.

Upstream leased assets**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

85442

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Spend data was obtained internally.

Downstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

833907

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Used factors based on spend data. Obtained spend data internally.

Processing of sold products**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

31861649

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Used factors based on volumes sold in the reporting year.

Use of sold products**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

256563

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from spend data and factors.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6747679

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Used factors with spend data to calculate plastic packaging waste. Used EPA WARM Model to determine emissions from food waste.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Downstream leased assets are irrelevant to company operations.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

There are no franchises under Bunge's business model.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1323873

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from factors and investment data obtained internally.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All upstream data was calculated in Categories 1-8.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All downstream data was calculated in Categories 9-15.

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

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

No

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

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

Agricultural commodities

Soy

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

Agricultural commodities

Palm Oil

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

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

Please explain

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

(C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a) Report your greenhouse gas emissions figure(s) for your disclosing commodity(ies), explain your methodology, and include any exclusions.

Palm Oil

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19734583

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

Soy

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9868438

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

Includes palm oil and palm kernel oil

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.000053973

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

3192592

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

59152000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

40

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The revenue increased and emissions decreased, the % KPI above however, is not tracked nor representative as we rebase our 2020 emissions every year, but we do not rebase the revenue.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	172833
Austria	18931
Brazil	10107
Canada	169795
China	4474
France	26333
Germany	19157
Hungary	1843
India	131926
Italy	71494
Mexico	67
Poland	79013
Romania	24144
Russian Federation	2064
Spain	175379
Turkey	30829
Ukraine	977
United States of America	668631
Netherlands	113108
Malaysia	60400
Finland	0
Ghana	8287

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
North America	838426
South America	183006
Europe/ Africa	571561
Asia	196800

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

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

Partially

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

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

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1789793

Methodology

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

Please explain

Primary fuel tonnage used by the emission factors per fuel applied

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	79815	
Austria	0	
Brazil	29467	
Canada	36938	
China	575857	
Finland	0	
France	1232	
Germany	15648	
Ghana	2791	
Hungary	15739	
India	24249	
Italy	5891	
Malaysia	47475	
Mexico	47475	
Poland	50022	
Romania	14175	
Russian Federation	39423	
Spain	1246	
Netherlands	5720	
Turkey	15744	
Ukraine	29809	
United States of America	381652	

C7.6

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

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
North America	418590	
South America	139188	
Europe/ Africa	197440	
Asia	647581	

C7.9

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

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	107789	Decreased		Zero carbon electricity and purchased steam (Scope2) : We purchased 235,085 MWh of Renewable electricity and steam, which saved 107,789 tCO2
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?
More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	3586568	9363445	12950013
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	235085	2242949	2478034
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	254017	1033150	1287167
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>		<Not Applicable>	28755
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	4075670	12668299	16743969

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3586568

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

524440

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

38991

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Includes fuel oil, heavy oil, shale oil, and light oil

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8739081

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment
Includes natural gas and LPG

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
56165

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment
Includes gasoline and diesel

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
12950013

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	303387	28755	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Steam

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Within our portfolio we buy renewable energy on a number of plants. They include a mix of a zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

Please select

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

254017

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

Please select

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

Comment

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Wind, Solar, Hydro, Biogas, Biomass, Nuclear and other unknown renewable)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Please select

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

290230

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

Please select

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

Comment

Bunge has a number of facilities under zero carbon program, specific figures are not public. In many cases Co has REC acquired without connection to any specific source.

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Please select

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

Metric numerator

M3 waste sent to landfill

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Metric tons of production

% change from previous year

27.3

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Description

Other, please specify (Water Usage)

Metric value

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

Direction of change

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

0.9

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Energy efficiency usage at our facilities is a priority due to cost and emissions association. As such we have dedicated programs to achieve excellence. YoY variations do not always reflect reasons within our control (ex: unexpected wet harvesting season demands extra energy for drying crops). Despite this we are underway to achieve our target and did have improved KPI metrics from 2020 to 2021 (as above).

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

For reasons unknown, we are unable to upload the document to CDP's ORS. The link to the document on Bunge's website is here:

https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/spt_1point1_-_verification.pdf

Relevant standard

Please select

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

95

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

Please select

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

C10.2

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

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

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

California CaT - ETS

Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS

China national ETS

EU ETS

C11.1b

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

California CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.06

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0.07

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

Allowances purchased

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1090

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

923

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

9.49

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

2.63

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

159627

Allowances purchased

15438

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

169795

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

36938

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

China national ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

Period start date

Period end date

Allowances allocated

Allowances purchased

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

Details of ownership

Comment

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

29.58

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

7.82

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

311243

Allowances purchased

360198

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

529403

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

109672

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

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

Bunge has a long history in the Clean Development Mechanism system and has been an active participant in the European Trading Scheme (ETS). Market changes have forced us to evolve our strategy for carbon trading and find new opportunities as presented in the ETS.

For the ETS scheme, we are complying with regional legislation. We comply with this scheme as we have a group internally that is dedicated to monitoring changes, engaging with working groups and ensuring that relevant data is collated and reviewed in line with annual deadlines. Countries involved in ETS are Spain, Italy, Poland and Austria. Only Spain and Poland are required to purchase EUAs in the market.

The allowances allocated are the free allocation we receive. The emissions verified are the amount that we send/pay to the authorities.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

Emissions and environmental markets liquidity provider and internal price on carbon is applied over certain facilities located in regions under regulation regarding carbon emissions.

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

40

Variance of price(s) used

Bunge has implemented a company wide carbon price which takes into consideration the World Bank carbon price dashboard and our footprint.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price
Implicit price

Impact & implication

Internal carbon price (shadow) has been implemented for all CAPEX investment above a certain threshold. For specific cases where project is under ETS, carbon TAX or added carbon value business cases, the cashflow impact is reflected into the economic return of the project.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

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

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

51

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Preventing land use change and native vegetation conversion is an important means to reduce the levels of GHG emissions into the atmosphere. Bunge is committed to eliminating deforestation and NVC in its supply chains in 2025 - the first in the industry with a 2025 commitment. Although Bunge's commitment is in 2025, we are taking active measures to engage with our suppliers before its implementation to disincentivize conversion and incentivize sustainable agricultural practices instead, which will have positive impacts on the planet. The % of suppliers referenced above refers to the priority suppliers in the regions of the world where deforestation is considered a higher risk. This includes the Cerrado and Gran Chaco biomes in South America, and the palm-growing regions of Southeast Asia. Bunge has created a variety of incentives and programs that encourage sustainable expansion. Details of these programs can be found in the Company's latest non-deforestation progress report here: https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_non_deforestation_report.pdf

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As a result of Bunge's engagement programs and incentives, we have observed significant reductions in total deforestation since our commitment began in 2016. In the palm value chain, where deforestation is no longer accepted after 2017 owing to our Palm Sourcing Policy, we report over 50% of palm volumes are verified deforestation-free. Any credible instances of deforestation in this value chain will lead to the activation of the Company's grievance system, including the potential suspension of suppliers that are found to be in violation of Bunge's policies. In Brazil, over 96% of Bunge's soy volumes from the high priority regions are deforestation- and conversion-free. We expect to achieve 100% DCF volumes by the end of 2024.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Supporting the uptake of certified and verified deforestation-free products)
-----------------------	---

% of customers by number

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

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

Certification is an important mechanism to assure the sustainability of products. Because of certification standards for agricultural commodities like palm and soy, the likelihood of land use change -- a primary driver of climate change -- reduces when there is a market demand for this type of product. As a result, Bunge actively sources certified products (RSPO, ISCC, RTRS, 2BSvs, Proterra, and more) because they are inherently lower carbon emissions intense products. We engage with customers through frequent consultations and other interactions in order to promote the purchase of these premium products and expand their availability. We believe this is a powerful way to help shift financial incentives to the farmer that encourage more sustainable practices.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2021, 11% of Bunge's soybean volumes from the priority regions of South America, and 39% of the palm volumes were certified.

C12.1d

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

A key stakeholder group for Bunge is investors. In recent years, investors have become important partners as the Company looks to enhance its climate commitments. Bunge's investors were a driving force behind the establishment of Science Based Targets and other actions in the supply chain to reduce emissions. Because of this stakeholder audience and its impact on our strategy, operations and investments, we make frequent engagements with investors in order to understand their concerns and recommendations for our business.

C12.2

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

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Land use change

Description of management practice

Preventing land use change and native vegetation conversion is an important means to reduce the levels of GHG emissions into the atmosphere. Bunge is committed to eliminating deforestation and NVC in its supply chains in 2025 - the first in the industry with a 2025 commitment. Although Bunge's commitment is in 2025, we are taking active measures to engage with our suppliers before its implementation to disincentivize conversion and incentivize sustainable agricultural practices instead, which will have positive impacts on the planet. Bunge has created a variety of incentives and programs that encourage sustainable expansion. Details of these programs can be found in the Company's latest non-deforestation progress report here: https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_non_deforestation_report.pdf

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Through face-to-face interactions with suppliers and in purchasing contracts, we describe our non-deforestation commitment and provide overview of the menu of options we have available to promote sustainable agriculture. This includes offering to buy certified products that come with lower carbon intensity attributes.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP2

Management practice

Reforestation

Description of management practice

Bunge plays a leading role in the sourcing and processing of shea as an important raw material. Shea butter comes from a nut and is a wild harvest crop that grows in the West African Savannah park lands. More fondly known as the "tree of life," the shea tree has profound impact on many lives, not only in its use but also in how it is produced and sourced. Shea butter is well known for its array of nourishing properties and is therefore used widely as an ingredient in food and personal care products worldwide. Because of the importance of this tree, Bunge has a commitment to replant over 6,000 trees per year. These will help to absorb carbon and restore natural vegetation in an area of the world where desertification is expanding.

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We provide the women with the necessary tools and training and support low-season income-generating activities to secure a more stable and diversified income for women shea collectors year-round. We are working with Eco Restore – a Ghanaian agribusiness startup – to plant shea and other trees in Northern Ghana, helping restore the Savanna parkland.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Comment

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

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

Yes

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

One of the pillars of Bunge's sustainability strategy is to take meaningful action on climate. We achieve this by integrating carbon-focused decision-making into our strategies, operations and investments. Establishing Science Based Targets, investing in new growth areas with lower carbon attributes, and delivering on our non-deforestation commitment are examples of our overall climate risk management approach. We believe that the agribusiness and food industry has an important role to play in finding scalable and realistic solutions to climate challenges. Our own climate goals and activities are in line with the Paris Climate Agreement, and we participate in organizations that support climate action. Bunge is a member of many organizations, and while we may not always agree with these organizations' positions on climate, we take opportunities to advance pro-climate positions when feasible.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

C12.4

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

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

CDP's ORS is currently not allowing PDF documents to be uploaded. TO view the report, please click here:
https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_global_sustainability_report.pdf

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C13. Other land management impacts

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity

Soil

Water

Yield

Description of impacts

Biodiversity reserves protect the soil locally, allow the maintenance of water shed supply and increase the yields by helping pollinators and other useful insects.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

on farm best practices implemented by farmers in supply shed.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Sustainability broadly, including biodiversity issues, is overseen at the highest level by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee (SCRC) of the Board of Directors. The SCRC periodically reviews important biodiversity topics, risks associated with biodiversity loss in the operation regions, and Bunge's programs or commitments to reduce or eliminate biodiversity loss. These commitments include the Company's non-deforestation commitment and the associated factors to prevent land use change and the protection of sensitive biomes or landscapes. The sustainability function is executed by the Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs who reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and is the management lead of the SCRC. The CSO oversees a global team located in more than 10 offices worldwide. As of January 1, 2021, performance-based sustainability goals will be a component of the executive leadership team's annual incentive bonuses. Our compensation framework is based on a pay-for-performance philosophy with payout now directly impacted by our attainment of certain sustainability targets. In early 2022, this performance incentive was expanded to include over 5,500 Bunge employees. A key component of this incentive is biodiversity-related, through targets to realize the Company's non-deforestation commitment.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples	SDG Other, please specify (TNFD - Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosure)

C15.3

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

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

C15.4

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

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

C15.5

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Response indicators

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Governance Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	CDP’s ORS is not currently working and unable to accept PDF attachments. Please refer to the Company’s 2022 Global Sustainability Report at this link: https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_global_sustainability_report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

1) To learn more about our Sustainability approach access:

<https://bunge.com/sustainability>

2) To learn more about our “Action on climate” access:

<https://bunge.com/sustainability/action-on-climate>

3) To learn more about our Non deforestation actions and results access:

<https://bunge.com/sustainability/non-deforestation>

3) To learn more about our Sustainable projects and partnerships access:

<https://bunge.com/sustainability/partnerships-and-projects>

4) To learn more about the “Commitment to Sustainable Value Chains: Grains & Oilseeds” policy access:

https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/grains_and_oilseeds_commitment_2021.pdf

5) To learn more about the “Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy” policy access:

https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/bunge_sustainable_palm_oil_sourcing_policy.v3.1.18.pdf

6) To learn more about Bunge’s main results, targets, actions, commitments check our Sustainability report:

https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_global_sustainability_report.pdf

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer & Government Affairs	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	59152000000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

119

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

10493

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

93

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

10439

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6853

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

10493

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

728

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

728

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

475

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

728

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1222

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1871

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1871

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1222

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1871

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

933

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

82543

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

731

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

82543

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53901

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

82543

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

94

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8311

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

74

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8311

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5427

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8311

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

No product was sold to this customer in 2021.

Requesting member

British American Tobacco

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

No product was sold to this customer in 2021.

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

333

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

333

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

218

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

333

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3193

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

282601

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2503

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

282601

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

184540

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

282601

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Kesko Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3251

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Kesko Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3251

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Kesko Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2123

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3251

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

McDonald's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1711

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

151453

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

McDonald's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1341

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

151453

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

McDonald's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

98899

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

151453

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4084

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

361442

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3201

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

361442

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

236023

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

361442

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

S Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

69

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6125

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

S Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

54

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6125

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

S Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4000

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6125

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

No product was sold to this customer in 2021.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1080

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

95566

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

846

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

95566

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

62405

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

95566

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

746

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

66039

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

585

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions****Verified**

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

66039

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

43124

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

66039

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions per scope per customer are proportional based total production volume from Bunge in 2021. Please note that these estimates are not the carbon intensity of the product sold.

SC1.2

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

Bunge 2021 Annual Report (10k): <https://investors.bunge.com/sites/bungeltd-ir/files/2021ar.pdf>

Bunge 2022 Global Sustainability Report: https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_global_sustainability_report.pdf

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Product carbon footprint and life cycle analysis is required for each product, supply chain, flow, and other factors which is not currently demanded by the market.

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

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

Bunge currently allocates emissions to specific customers based on total revenue and on volume of product sold. Additionally Bunge adopts the continuous improvement in order to improve accuracy of data and calculations.

Allocation per product line or per specific geography are not request from customers currently, but when market demand arises, we will likely pursue this.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

Yes

SC2.2a

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

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms