

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of 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

F0.2

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

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

F0.3

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

USD

F0.4

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

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

F0.5

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

No

F0.6

(F0.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.?)

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

F1. Current state

F1.1

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

Palm oil

Activity

Refining & processing
Refining & fractionation
Exporting/trading

Form of commodity

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

Source

Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

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

% of procurement spend

Comment

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

Soy

Activity

Crushing
Refining & processing
Refining & fractionation
Exporting/trading

Form of commodity

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

Source

Smallholders
Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
Canada
France
Paraguay
Spain
Ukraine
United States of America

% of procurement spend

51-60%

Comment

Agribusiness is an integrated, global business involved in the purchase, storage, transport, processing and sale of agricultural commodities and commodity products, while managing risk across multiple product lines. Regarding the soy supply chain, Bunge has a public commitment to have global supply chains free of deforestation in 2025, considering both direct and indirect purchases and conversion of native vegetation in the corresponding areas, reconciling production with environmental, economic and social interests. To meet our commitment in 2025 and to ensure sustainable supply chains today, Bunge relies on the application and investment in grain traceability technology and industry-leading monitoring protocols. It also relies on robust governance and transparent processes to ensure that grain acquisition is in accordance with policies, commitments and socio-environmental criteria assumed by Bunge. The soy volumes, programs, and sustainability goals within this CDP report refer to soy that is grown in high priority regions of South America -- chiefly the Cerrado of Brazil, and the Gran Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay. It does not include soy sourced from other geographies. Already today we have full compliance with: - Areas embargoed by IBAMA - The Amazon Soy Moratorium (preventing Amazon conversion after 2008) - Areas that violate the Pará Green Grain Protocol - Indigenous lands and conversion units - Producers and companies listed in the Register of Employers that have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery

F1.2

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

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	1-5%	Figures represent palm volumes from Bunge subsidiary, Bunge Loders Croklaan
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	51-60%	Soy is the major commodity that we source, trade and process globally. Soy and its derivatives represent around 60% of total revenue.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.5

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

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

F1.5a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

2083000

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

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

Yes

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

50

Please explain

We define verified deforestation-free if the volumes are from suppliers that are not linked to active deforestation for palm oil development demonstrated through mapping and monitoring, and by utilizing credible third party data. Our overall information is audited by Control Union every year to ensure consistency and accuracy. Our intention is to source 100% verified deforestation-free palm oil volumes in 2025, in line with our commitment to end deforestation, and we have been making considerable progress towards that target. 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. In 2021, we were actively monitoring more than 30 million hectares of land, and engaging with over 1,700 mills (direct and indirect). Importantly, 87% of Bunge's suppliers have established and are implementing NDPE principles.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

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

Yes

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

96

Please explain

The values above reflect soy that is sourced from areas considered to be at higher risk of deforestation. It does not include volumes from areas without deforestation risk, such as the United States, Canada, the European Union, and non-risk regions of South America. Verified deforestation/conversion-free (DCF) is determined when soy has been produced without land use change, in the regions where deforestation is considered a higher risk. Bunge's DCF figures include direct and indirect soy volumes. Bunge's commitment is to be deforestation-free in 2025. The implementation of our commitment starts with traceability. Traceability – and the more thorough process of land-use monitoring – are important avenues to provide assurances to our customers that we have insight into our supply chain and can course correct as needed. Traceability begins when we have the identification of a farm's GPS coordinates – in other words, the physical location of a farm and its full planting area polygon. Bunge has achieved impressive traceability data for our direct-to-farm purchases in South America – reaching 100% for priority areas in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. Having this information allows us to monitor land use against sourcing information provided by suppliers to ensure consistency. Bunge expects to achieve full traceability to farm for indirect sources in the high-priority regions of South America by the end of 2024, an important enabler for the implementation of our 2025 commitment. Current indirect traceability is 64%, although traceability to elevators is 100% and has been for some time.

F1.5b

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

40

Please explain

Due to the commercial sensitivity of confidential information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentages of supply for each of the Malaysian regions/jurisdictions

are not disclosed. Bunge sources from mills and third party suppliers, most of which are located in Malaysia and Indonesia. These are also the primary focus areas of our Palm Oil Sourcing Policy, where deforestation is considered to be a higher risk and thus the source of our implementation programs and resourcing.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

40

Please explain

Due to the commercial sensitivity of confidential information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentages of supply for each of the Indonesian regions/jurisdictions are not disclosed. Bunge sources from mills and third party suppliers, most of which are located in Malaysia and Indonesia. These are also the primary focus areas of our Palm Oil Sourcing Policy, where deforestation is considered to be a higher risk and thus the source of our implementation programs and resourcing.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

10

Please explain

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

10

Please explain

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Argentina

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Salta, Tucuman, Chaco)

% of total production/consumption volume

3.91

Please explain

Due to the commercial sensitivity of confidential information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentages of supply for each of the Argentine provinces are not disclosed. However, the provinces of Salta, Tucuman and Chaco can be mentioned as important regions from a socio-environmental point of view, given the growing expansion of soy in these regions and the risk to native vegetation conversion. Regarding the regions mentioned above, they are priority focus for our non-deforestation commitment, with 100% of the volume of direct supply in these regions monitored, which corresponds to 10% of origination in the country. This monitoring includes geospatial verification to identify changes in land use and soy planting on the farms where we acquire grains and socio-environmental criteria. Bunge sponsors sustainable management actions with tools such as Agroideal.org, already applied in the Brazilian Cerrado. Agroideal.org helps users to analyze and assess the socio-environmental risks for soy expansion in the region. For more information, visit: <https://www.bunge.com/sustainability/non-deforestation>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Paraguay

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Gran Chaco)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.02

Please explain

Due to the commercial sensitivity of confidential information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentages of supply for each of the Paraguayan provinces are not disclosed. However, one can cite as important regions from the socio-environmental point of view the region of the Paraguayan Gran Chaco, given the growing expansion of soy in this region and the risk to native vegetation conversion. Regarding the regions mentioned above, they are priority focus for our non-deforestation commitment, with 100% of the volume of direct supply in this region monitored. This monitoring includes geospatial verification to identify changes in land use and soy planting on the farms where we acquire grains and socio-environmental criteria. Bunge sponsors sustainable management actions with tools such as Agroideal.org, already applied in the

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

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

% of total production/consumption volume

96.07

Please explain

Bunge has operations throughout the soy growing areas of Brazil. However, our 2025 non-deforestation commitment ensures that we dedicate our industry-leading monitoring, traceability and verification systems to the areas where deforestation is considered a higher risk -- chiefly, the regions stated above. The soy supply from other Brazilian biomes is not considered to be areas subject to deforestation, either because of legacy agriculture (such as the south of the country) or sectoral commitments in force (such as the Amazon Moratorium). Bunge's commitment is to be deforestation-free in 2025. The implementation of our commitment starts with traceability. Bunge has achieved impressive traceability data for our direct-to-farm purchases in South America -- reaching 100% for priority areas in Brazil. Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. Having this information allows us to monitor land use against sourcing information provided by suppliers to ensure consistency. Bunge expects to achieve full traceability to farm for indirect sources in the high-priority regions of South America by the end of 2024, an important enabler for the implementation of our 2025 commitment. Current indirect traceability is 64%, although traceability to elevators is 100% and has been for some time. To reach indirect suppliers, in 2021 the Sustainable Partnership program was launched, which will assist resellers to implement supply chain verification systems, including the use of satellite images. Resellers will be able to adopt standalone imaging services or use Bunge's geospatial monitoring framework, free of charge. To calculate the % of total production for this biome, the value of the total production of the entire territory was considered in relation to that produced in the risk area determined in the policy. Due to the commercial sensitivity of the information, with implications for competitiveness, the percentage of sourcing for each of the Brazilian states is not disclosed. However, with the traceability process, it is possible to provide traceability information that can reach the farm level directly to customers, through a confidentiality agreement and contracted commercial services.

F1.5e

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

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

Yes

Data type

Production

Volume produced/consumed

147000

Metric

Other, please specify (metric ton)

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

6-10%

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

Yes

Comment

F1.6

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

Yes

F1.6a

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Impact driver type

Reputational and markets

Primary impact driver

Shifts in consumer preference

Primary impact

Constraint to growth

Description of impact

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

Primary response

Establishment of new no-deforestation/no-conversion commitments

Total financial impact

2200000

Description of response

The impact described above reflects the total amount invested to maintain the procedures and governance in place towards the implementation of our 2025 non-deforestation commitment. The year 2021 was used as the basis for this report, that is, the investments made only during this year. It includes the cost of certifications, maintenance of Bunge's traceability and monitoring system, and other important methods to track our supply and implement our commitment.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Impact driver type

Technological

Primary impact driver

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

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

To meet the demand for monitoring deforestation and conversion in priority areas at risk of deforestation, Bunge sought out companies specialized in geospatial monitoring. A partnership was signed with a specialized third-party company to create an analysis platform, thus developing a custom tool for geospatial assessment, which uses satellite images to assess the adherence of its suppliers to its socio-environmental criteria established by Bunge. However, the need to improve this tool was felt, so over the years this tool has undergone modifications and improvements. As of investments made in 2021, it is now possible to carry out the evaluation of land use across all of the farms we monitor (12,400+). In addition to extending this traceability to indirect suppliers, through the Sustainable Partnership Program launched in 2021, where we work to engage our indirect suppliers, we grant them access to a platform where they can view geospatial information from their own farms and thus monitor their information, also increasing our supplier tracking base. With this technology, it is possible to have a more accurate and transparent analysis but shows the greater need for more investments, both in terms of technology and applied systems, as well as the need for training the team involved in the entire process.

Primary response

Greater traceability of forest-risk commodities

Total financial impact

196000

Description of response

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Impact driver type

Regulatory

Primary impact driver

Moratoria and voluntary agreements

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

As a result of pressure from the market, stakeholders and the general public, Bunge along with a variety of other actors signed onto the voluntary initiative called the Amazon Soybean Moratorium in 2006. The Moratorium forbids the purchase of soy grown on land cleared after 2008 and requires forest restoration if deforestation has occurred -- a policy that Bunge strongly supports and enforces. Bunge has been in compliance with the Moratorium since its inception. There are additional voluntary moratoria, such as the Para Green Grain Protocol, with similar standards and impacts. We publicly disclose the number of farms that are blocked from our supply due to violations of these moratoria, every year in our sustainability report and non-deforestation progress reports. In 2021, that included 233 farms.

Primary response

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

Total financial impact

1853000

Description of response

Adherence to voluntary sector commitments, as well as the internal diligence created to comply with such commitments, results in a positive response for the company and its stakeholders. Therefore while we do incur costs related to compliance, we find that the overall benefit exceeds these costs.

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

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

Coverage

Full consumption volume

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

Since a specified cutoff date, please specify year (2016)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

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

The implementation of our 2025 non-deforestation commitment starts with traceability. Traceability – and the more thorough process of land-use monitoring – are important avenues to provide assurances to our customers that we have insight into our supply chain and can course correct as needed. Bunge uses extensive traceability and monitoring systems that can be considered industry-leading in terms of the scale and depth. We monitor farms in areas that are considered to be facing higher risk of deforestation in South America -- chiefly, certain municipalities in the Brazilian Cerrado, and the Gran Chaco biome of Argentina and Paraguay. Our monitoring covers over 16,000 hectares of land. However, we have observed that actual deforestation is minimal. In 2021, 96% of our volumes in the priority areas of Brazil were deforestation and conversion-free.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

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

Coverage

Full consumption volume

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

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

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

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

Supplier concessions mapped and monitored for land use change linked to oil palm development with cut off date in February 2017

F2. Procedures

F2.1

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

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

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

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

External consultants

Global Forest Watch Pro

National specific tools and databases

Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

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

Issues considered

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Tariffs or price increases

Loss of markets

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Corruption

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

Please explain

Palm oil is an essential ingredient and the most widely used vegetable oil in the world. We are committed to sourcing and processing traceable and sustainable palm oil. We believe that all palm oil volumes must be produced in a manner that is legally compliant and traceable, that protects forests and biodiversity, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and has a positive social impact. Given its importance to so many sectors, Bunge is committed to building a supply chain that reflects these beliefs and the principles cited in our policies, which is based on current best practice and informed by stakeholder input. Risks associated with palm oil production, trading, and refining are considered as part of Bunge's enterprise risk management framework. The variety of risks mentioned above are included due to their ability to have a strategic, financial and operational impact on Bunge, and as a result are considered at the highest level by Bunge's Board of Directors and the relevant committees with risk oversight. To mitigate against this risk, we deliver palm oil that is produced in accordance with NDPE practices, which guide not only our approach but also help support our customers to deliver on their commitments for: NO DEFORESTATION, which refers to no deforestation when developing land, identifying and protecting High Conservation Value (HCV) areas and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas, a no-burning policy and the reduction of GHG emissions. NO PEAT, which refers to no new developments on peatland and encourages the use of best management practices on existing plantations on peat. Where possible, peat restoration is also implemented. NO EXPLOITATION, refers to no exploitation of workers, children, local communities or small-scale growers in the production of palm oil. As a result of our efforts, we are able to provide palm volumes with some of the industry's highest traceability plantation, with 87% of volumes coming from suppliers that have committed to and are implementing NDPE principles, and for which 92% of volumes are actively monitored.

Soy

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

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

Issues considered

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

Stakeholders considered

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

Please explain

As the leading soybean processor in South America, Bunge's 2025 commitment to eliminate deforestation is a priority for us. We are focusing and investing a significant share of our sustainability and technology implementation efforts in this region, which is not only relevant for our business, but also considered home to vital landscapes for the global environment and climate. Native vegetation conversion is a risk in the vast Cerrado biome of Brazil, with implications for Bunge's business, strategy and financial health, in addition to the impact on local communities and the wider global environment. That is why soy-driven vegetation conversion is a part of the enterprise risk management framework. The variety of risks mentioned above are included due to their ability to have a strategic, financial and operational impact on Bunge, and as a result are considered at the highest level by Bunge's Board of Directors and the relevant committees with risk oversight. Although our commitment is to be deforestation-free in 2025, we are already employing a robust system to monitor our supply chain, disincentivize native vegetation conversion, provide sustainable solutions to farmers and customers, and engage with farms that do not respect the principles of our commitment, to ensure our concerns are addressed. These efforts help to mitigate against the risks described above, and have resulted in a supply chain that is over 95% deforestation-free. We are confident that we can meet our deadline in 2025. Additionally, our commitment to be an accountable partner in the value chain includes a belief in social responsibility, community development projects and philanthropy. Bunge participates in and sponsors activities that support communities where we operate around the world. Many of these activities and donations are organized through our foundations, mostly in the Americas. Comunidade Educativa, for example, is Bunge's corporate volunteering program in Brazil, led through Fundacao Bunge and is working in the municipalities where the company operates. About 650 volunteer employees, in nine Brazilian states, dedicate up to two hours of work per week to develop recreational and cultural activities in schools, children's and elderly shelters and other relevant places.

F2.2

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

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

F2.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers
- Smallholders

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

We believe that the commodities we purchase must be produced in a traceable manner and closely monitored, and that we protect forests and biodiversity, contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, have a positive social impact and respect the rights of indigenous peoples, workers and local communities. This includes their right to give or withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to operations on land over which they hold legal, communal or customary rights in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the Social Requirements for Conserving High Carbon Stock Forests. 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. Since Bunge does not source palm oil directly from plantations, third-party suppliers and mills are Bunge's focus for transforming the industry and making sure palm oil is produced sustainably. By closely and actively engaging with our suppliers, we can support them in improving their standards and practices and deliver a positive impact. In choosing our supply base, four core elements are at the heart of everything we do: - Seeking to source from suppliers that have robust NDPE commitments and implementation plans. - Increasing the traceability to plantation for our purchases. - Using cutting edge radar and satellite technology to monitor and assess land use change on the over 30m hectares of land cover that we observe. - Conducting appropriate due diligence, and immediately logging any allegations of deforestation or exploitation that we are aware of in our public grievance tracker

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

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Scope of value chain mapping

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

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

We believe that the commodities we purchase must be produced in a traceable manner and closely monitored, and that we protect forests and biodiversity, contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, have a positive social impact and respect the rights of indigenous peoples, workers and local communities, applying free, prior and informed consent for land purchases and use. Bunge's non-deforestation commitment – reaching deforestation-free value chains in 2025 – is especially important to priority regions in South America where deforestation is a higher risk. We are implementing our commitment by building full traceability to farm for direct and indirect sources. By using cutting-edge satellite monitoring and leveraging our strong relationships with farmers, we can identify changes in land use and soy planting on over 12,000 farms we have mapped and monitored to date. Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. Having this information allows us to monitor land use against sourcing information provided by suppliers to ensure consistency. Our monitoring system is industry-leading in terms of its scale and depth and is only possible due to the strong relationships we have developed with suppliers over the past century, as well as by using third-party satellite imaging technology over the farms in our growing database. The monitoring involves use of images from the MSI sensor, the Sentinel 2 satellite.

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

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

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

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

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

F3.1a

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

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

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

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.

F3.1b

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of risk

Regulatory

Geographical scale

Country

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Non-compliance with national legislation

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales

Company-specific description

Palm oil production has been associated with worker exploitation and other potential human rights abuses. Bunge does not own or operate any plantations where palm is produced. Nevertheless, we take allegations of human rights abuse and exploitation very seriously. Bunge does not tolerate any supplier who knowingly employs or exploits children or uses forced labor, or who engages in other forms of exploitation. Despite efforts made over the last decade, labor practices that do not respect human rights and allow exploitation continues to be a challenge for parts of the food industry. Forced or child labor (including passport retention) and other forms of exploitation persist in countries where oversight is weak and supply chain transparency is challenging. This is especially true in the palm value chain. In 2021, the United States Customs and Border Protection issued Withhold Release Orders (WRO) on a major palm producer for allegations of forced labor in Malaysia. As a company that trades and provides palm oil from this supplier (and other Malaysia-based firms), there was a risk of Bunge losing sales in the United States. Audits were carried out by Bunge on major palm suppliers into the United States to ensure they comply with both US law as well as Bunge's own standards for human rights and exploitation.

Timeframe

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

Primary response to risk

Engagement with suppliers

Description of response

Audits were carried out by Bunge on major palm suppliers into the United States to ensure they comply with both US law as well as Bunge's own standards for human rights and exploitation. Bunge takes a proactive and risk-based approach to engaging with its suppliers and monitoring for potential gaps in human rights governance, which can include audits on forced labor activities. Our multi-pronged approach includes: ensuring suppliers sign onto our policies; exercising due diligence at the point of onboarding suppliers; verifying through audits and certifications; following up on grievances; and collaborating at the sector and government level.

Cost of response

Explanation of cost of response

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential impact

Reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Soy is considered to be a driver of deforestation in certain geographies of South America, most notably the Cerrado in Brazil and the Gran Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay. As a leading global brand with a large footprint in these geographies, and as a business involved in the purchase, sale, storage and transport of oilseeds to customers worldwide, the risk of association with deforestation and native vegetation conversion is high. Bunge does not own farms, but instead purchases the soy that is produced on farms. Farmers have a legal right to expand and promote their own socio-economic growth, but this sometimes means expansion over native vegetation - a problem that Bunge acknowledges and which we are seeking to eliminate from our supply chains in 2025. To assist this, we provide tools and programs to farms to disincentivize native vegetation conversion, and instead expand production over previously-cleared land which is widely available in the region. In addition, we encourage the restoration of degraded areas in the Amazon biome and promote credit programs for farmers who want restore their land. Overall, we have established a supply chain in the priority regions that is 95% deforestation free. Nevertheless, perceptions of South American soy are hurt by its association with deforestation. New regulations and stakeholder demands in destination markets threaten to reduce demand for soy that is produced, even if it is done so sustainably.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact (currency)

4785000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

Figure represents the estimated value of the margin from current soy volumes considered non-deforestation and conversion free (non-DCF), if customers chose not to purchase. Please note, however, that this figure does not necessarily imply deforestation in that volume, simply that it is not yet verified.

Primary response to risk

Greater traceability of forest-risk commodities

Description of response

Bunge's gap to 100% DCF volumes owes to our ongoing efforts to increase transparency to our indirect sources. The Sustainable Partnership Program, launched in 2021, has been a resounding success in helping to gain better insight into Bunge's indirect supply, and is indeed the most powerful tool in the sector to do so. In 2021, we exceeded our indirect traceability target of 50%, and are now 64% traceable with expectations of being 100% traceable by end of 2024.

Cost of response

2200000

Explanation of cost of response

The impact described above reflects the total amount invested to maintain the procedures and governance in place towards the implementation of our 2025 non-deforestation commitment. The year 2021 was used as the basis for this report, that is, the investments made only during this year. It includes the cost of certifications, maintenance of Bunge's traceability and monitoring system, and other important methods to track our supply and implement our commitment.

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

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

F3.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

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. 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.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Virtually certain

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.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Delivery of soybeans certified for biofuel purposes into the European Market (EU Directive) and other markets

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Virtually certain

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.

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

Yes

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

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

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

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

F4.1d

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

Row 1

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

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

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

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly	Updates the Board on sustainability-related matters quarterly. This includes internal and external KPIs that evaluate progress against the company's non-deforestation commitment, as well as other opportunities realized through sustainable production and sourcing of forest risk commodities.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	Assessing forests-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly	Updates the Board on risks related to deforestation and land use change. This includes internal and external KPIs that evaluate the quality of risk and their potential impact on the business.

F4.3

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

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Bunge has established an Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) to hold itself accountable to sustainability commitments. Certain KPIs within the AIP relate to progress meeting the Company's non-deforestation commitment. It applies to over 5,500 employees worldwide. Additionally, certain executive management and regional commercial teams involved in the implementation of the non-deforestation commitment have compensation that is linked to similar forest-related KPIs.

F4.3a

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

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

F4.4

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

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

F4.5

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

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

F4.5a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE) Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms Commitment to resolving both social and environmental issues in own operations and supply chain Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems List of timebound milestones and targets Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations	These principles are part of Bunge's Grains and Oilseeds Commitment, which refers to the sourcing of our soy product, as well as components of our Palm Oil Sourcing Policy. Both of these documents fall within our non-deforestation commitment.

F4.5b

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

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE) Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to take action beyond own supply chain to tackle environmental issues Commitment to resolving both social and environmental issues in own operations and supply chain Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems List of timebound commitments and targets	Please refer to the Palm Oil Sourcing Policy for more information
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to take action beyond own supply chain to tackle environmental issues Commitment to resolving both social and environmental issues in own operations and supply chain Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems List of timebound commitments and targets	Please refer to the Grains and Oilseeds Commitment for more information
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F4.6

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

Yes

F4.6a

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

Soy Moratorium

F4.6b

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

- Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
- Zero net deforestation
- No new development on peat regardless of depth
- Best management practices for existing cultivation on peat
- Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
- Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
- No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
- Collaborate in landscapes/jurisdictions to progress shared sustainable land use goals
- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
- Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain

Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2017

Commitment target date

2017

Please explain

Palm oil is an essential ingredient and the most widely used vegetable oil in the world. We are committed to sourcing and processing traceable and sustainable palm oil. We believe that all palm oil volumes must be produced in a manner that is legally compliant and traceable, that protects forests and biodiversity, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and has a positive social impact. Given its importance to so many sectors, Bunge is committed to building a supply chain that reflects these beliefs and the principles cited in our policies, which is based on current best practice and informed by stakeholder input. We believe traceability enables more responsibly sourced materials. It's what gives us greater control over our supply chain, right from the origin – and that means being able to more rigorously influence the sustainability, quality and food safety of palm oil for our customers. For several years, we have been on a journey towards high traceability for palm oil, and now have one of the highest traceability-to-plantation numbers in the industry. Today, we are able to offer customers the option to purchase palm oil that is traceable to plantations and comes from sources with a “no deforestation, no peat, no exploitation” commitment, while delivering the highest standards in quality and food safety. Setting these high standards for the traceability of our palm oil allows us to be a more active, responsible and connected partner. It's also important to us that the production of palm oil and palm kernel oil has a positive social impact, respecting the rights of indigenous peoples, workers and local communities. Our Code of Conduct and our Global Labor Policy prohibit the use of forced labor or child labor in any form. We recognize that forced labor has been a significant concern in certain palm oil producing countries and have taken steps to vigorously address this issue and ensure our supply chain remains free of the scourge of forced labor. We deliver palm oil that is produced in accordance with NDPE practices, which guide not only our approach but also help support our customers to deliver on their commitments for: NO DEFORESTATION, which refers to no deforestation when developing land, identifying and protecting High Conservation Value (HCV) areas and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas, a no-burning policy and the reduction of GHG emissions. NO PEAT, which refers to no new developments on peatland and encourages the use of best management practices on existing plantations on peat. Where possible, peat restoration is also implemented. NO EXPLOITATION, refers to no exploitation of workers, children, local communities or small-scale growers in the production of palm oil.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
Zero net deforestation
Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
Collaborate in landscapes/jurisdictions to progress shared sustainable land use goals
Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities
Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

Not applicable

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Bunge's non-deforestation commitment – reaching deforestation-free value chains in 2025 – is especially important to priority regions in South America where deforestation is a higher risk. This is where we apply our strategy and resources, and where the implementation of our commitment for soy will be focused, covering states and municipalities that encompass the savannahlike areas of the Brazilian Cerrado and the Gran Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay. As part of our implementation plan, we are: Building full traceability to farm for direct (farms we purchase commodities from) and indirect sources (farms that sell to resellers from whom we purchase). By using cutting-edge satellite monitoring and leveraging our strong relationships with farmers, we can identify changes in land use and soy planting on over 12,000 farms we have mapped and monitored to date. Transparently disclosing key performance indicators related to our supply chain, traceability, monitoring, supplier engagement and non-compliance. Working closely and engaging with farmers to protect native vegetation and to support increasingly productive and sustainable value chains. This includes innovative ways of engaging our indirect supply chain. Developing enhanced supplier non-compliance and grievance processes some of which are now in effect ahead of our 2025 commitment. Actively collaborating with the sector to increase industry-wide transparency and to support the creation of fair compensation for farmers who commit to sustainable agricultural practices and who avoid native vegetation conversion. Publicly disclosing progress on our non-deforestation journey, and continuing our disclosure once our policy is implemented in 2025.

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

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

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Bunge has considered the business opportunities arising from being a provider of sustainable soy and palm oil, which will likely be a market differentiator in the coming years. We believe our robust traceability and monitoring systems built as a part of our industry-first 2025 non-deforestation commitment place us in a good position to become a sustainable solutions provider. We already deliver high volumes of certified products, and are able to increase that capacity based on end market demand. It is likely that additional business opportunities will emerge as national regulations and shifting consumer preferences evolve.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Bunge's latest non-deforestation progress report includes greater details on the implementation plan for our 2025 commitment. For soy, it describes efforts to increase traceability to indirect sources before 2025 (currently at 64%, and all traceability for direct sources is already 100%). We are expecting to increase the volume of all products that are verified deforestation and conversion free, for soy and for palm.
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Bunge's performance towards our 2025 non-deforestation commitment has enabled the uptake of sustainability-linked loans with performance targets linked to KPIs on our journey. We believe that additional financial opportunities are emerging that can capture our achievements in building sustainable supply chains, and expect that this will become a powerful driver of financial planning in years to come.

F6. Implementation

F6.1

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

Yes

F6.1a

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

The implementation of our commitment starts with traceability. Traceability – and the more thorough process of land-use monitoring – are important avenues to provide assurances to our customers that we have insight into our supply chain and can course correct as needed. For our palm sourcing, we are aiming to be fully traceable to plantation before our 2025 implementation, which will imply 100% verified deforestation-free volumes (current figures are 50%).

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Plantation

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2017

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

81

Please explain

Our primary target for traceability is now traceability to plantation. We have built robust traceability systems to get us to a point of having industry-leading traceability to plantation figures, and are working towards closing that gap by engaging smallholders in the supply chain and through our suppliers.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

As we have already achieved 100% traceability of direct source purchases in the priority regions in South America, we have shifted our focus to indirect sources. This implies the farms that sell to third parties (resellers) who then supply to Bunge. It is the final major component leading to the implementation of our 2025 commitment, and we are confident we can meet it by 2024.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2015

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

64

Please explain

Impressive traceability to indirect sources is a result of the Bunge Sustainable Partnership, a program that was launched in 2021 that builds on the successes made over the previous year by allowing resellers to utilize our technology, training and experience. Together with the Partnership program, we are gaining enhanced visibility into our indirect supply.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

In the priority regions where we focus our efforts on the implementation of our non-deforestation commitment, we are already 100% traceable to direct source farms. Currently, due to the success of the Bunge Sustainable Partnership Program, we are 64% traceable to indirect sources. When considering the total blend of volumes direct and indirect, we are 96% deforestation and conversion-free, aiming to be 100% by end of 2024.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2015

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

96

Please explain

In the priority regions where we focus our efforts on the implementation of our non-deforestation commitment, we are already 100% traceable to direct source farms. Currently, due to the success of the Bunge Sustainable Partnership Program, we are 64% traceable to indirect sources. When considering the total blend of volumes direct and indirect, we are 96% deforestation and conversion-free, aiming to be 100% by end of 2024.

F6.2

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

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

F6.2a

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

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Palm oil	Mill	94
Palm oil	Plantation	81
Soy	Farm	92
Soy	Municipality or equivalent	100

F6.3

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

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	39
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	11.4
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.3a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

31

Form of commodity

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

Volume of production/ consumption certified

635783

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

8

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

146489

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

F6.4

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

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

F6.4a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Description of control systems

All suppliers (direct supply) are required to have complied with Bunge's Sustainable Palm Oil Policy from February 2017 and to be transparent about their operations. Prior to receiving deliveries of palm oil products originating from potential new suppliers, we will implement the due diligence measures described in greater detail at <https://northamerica.bungeloders.com/en/material/palm>. Since the end of 2017 we have actively monitored Peninsula and Sabah in Malaysia using satellites. On a bi-weekly basis we check an area of 30 Million hectares for land use change by analyzing near real time satellite images. Using our powerful GIS platform combining forest and peat maps with the latest Sentinel-2 images, we are actionable on alerts and we follow up with suppliers and stakeholders if necessary.

Monitoring and verification approach

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

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage
Suspend & engage
Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

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

Please explain

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Operational coverage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Description of control systems

We monitor our soy value chain in the regions where deforestation is a higher risk. We establish traceability to farm (currently at 100% for direct sources). Soy volumes are classified as traceable when Bunge has information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) number, GPS coordinates, or complete location details of the property where the soy was produced. Over 12,000 farms are monitored across more than 16,850,000 hectares of land. Our monitoring system is industry-leading in terms of its scale and depth and is only possible due to the strong relationships we have developed with suppliers over the past century, as well as by using third-party satellite imaging technology over the farms in our growing database. The monitoring involves use of images from the MSI sensor, the Sentinel 2 satellite. More info at: https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_non_deforestation_report.pdf

Monitoring and verification approach

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

% of total volume in compliance

100%

% of total suppliers in compliance

100%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage
Suspend & engage
Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

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

Please explain

We annually map and monitor direct sourcing suppliers, as well indirect suppliers and have mapped 100% of indirect sourcing elevators in South America, for areas subject to deforestation risk in the Cerrado and Chaco biomes. Monitoring may happen more than once per season in case deforestation is checked. Our satellite monitoring maps farms boundaries so we can trace back and check on the ground in the case that engagement is needed. Our response to deforestation in the supply will depend of scale of the problem, causes and application of protocols (Ibama embargo, Amazonian Soy Moratorium, Non deforestation Policy implementation in the case of Cerrado and Chaco biomes). Actions for non compliance may be from immediate exclusion of suppliers to retaining and engagement, depending on severity of cases. For most confirmed cases, at least suspension then engagement applies. Objective is to be deforestation free in 2025. Third part suppliers have been fully mapped and are in phase of engagement, aiming at replicating our policy. More information at: https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_non_deforestation_report.pdf

F6.5

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

	Do you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code?	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, from suppliers	Bunge has a geospatial analysis tool, specially developed to meet the company's needs, which allows the consultation of data from the grain suppliers' farms, ensuring greater traceability of the chain. The tool uses the farm's polygon, satellite images and CAR registration data to carry out the property assessment. In this way, it is possible to verify compliance with Bunge's socio-environmental criteria: - Compliance with the Forest Code; - Deforestation and area conversion; - Areas embargoed by Ibama and Sema-MT; - Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units; - Areas that break the Green Protocol for Grains of Pará; - Areas that break the soy moratorium - Producers and companies that are on the Slave Labor List To make this possible, the company has an environmental team dedicated to these analyses. Furthermore, our suppliers are contractually obliged to comply with current legislation, including the Brazilian Forest Code. All information is collected and recorded, used to continuously improve the management of the company and for third-party auditing purposes.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, from suppliers	Bunge has a geospatial analysis tool, specially developed to meet the company's needs, which allows the consultation of data from the grain suppliers' farms, ensuring greater traceability of the chain. The tool uses the farm's polygon, satellite images and CAR registration data to carry out the property assessment. In this way, it is possible to verify compliance with Bunge's socio-environmental criteria: - Compliance with the Forest Code; - Deforestation and area conversion; - Areas embargoed by Ibama and Sema-MT; - Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units; - Areas that break the Green Protocol for Grains of Pará; - Areas that break the soy moratorium - Producers and companies that are on the Slave Labor List To make this possible, the company has an environmental team dedicated to these analyses. Furthermore, our suppliers are contractually obliged to comply with current legislation, including the Brazilian Forest Code. All information is collected and recorded, used to continuously improve the management of the company and for third-party auditing purposes.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.5b

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

KPIs

Other, please specify (Traceability to Plantation)

Performance against indicators

91-99%

Please explain

Supplier discloses their compliance with the Forest Code voluntarily and, due to governance in place and scale of operations, there are no significant issues related to forest risk and Forest Code implementation

Forest risk commodity

Soy

KPIs

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

Performance against indicators

100%

Please explain

Suppliers in areas facing higher risk of deforestation in Brazil voluntarily supply CAR information and are monitored by Bunge using multiple indicators. We analyze and validate these through documentation, self-declaration, information released by the government, and satellite imagery. We publicly disclose progress monitoring the more than 12,000 farms in our direct supply. More information is available at https://bunge.com/sites/default/files/2022_non_deforestation_report.pdf

F6.6

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

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

F6.6a

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

Palm oil

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

All suppliers (direct supply) are required to have complied with Bunge’s Sustainable Palm Oil Policy from February 2017 and to be transparent about their operations. Prior to receiving deliveries of palm oil products originating from potential new suppliers, we will implement the following due diligence measures: - Provide the potential supplier with a copy of Bunge’s Sustainable Palm Oil Policy and advise them of the requirements for (third party) suppliers. - Conduct a group-level risk review, to determine if the company’s operations have the potential to involve non-compliance with our policy. This will include a review of the potential supplier’s feedback on Bunge’s policy commitments and our request for relevant permits, legal licenses and concession maps (in shapefile format and where legally possible) for the potential supplier’s entire operations, as well as environmental impact assessments and HCS and HCV studies. - Undertake a gap analysis to identify what material is missing, inadequate or unclear, and request additional material from the potential supplier - Fact-check claims by seeking publicly available information including information lodged with government agencies, satellite mapping information (e.g. through Global Forest Watch), RSPO complaints and information available online. Where potential new suppliers have undertaken plantation development that is incompatible with this policy after February 2017, appropriate conservation / restoration / compensation measures and an implementation plan will need to be agreed prior to entering into contracts to receive oil originating from that supplier. Where evaluation has been delegated to trading partners (indirect supply), we will request our trading partners to observe similar due diligence measures and provide its findings prior to shipping oil from potential new suppliers to Bunge Loders Croklaan or its subsidiaries. Bunge and Bunge Loders Croklaan are committed to an open and transparent approach to resolve outstanding grievances with the involvement of affected stakeholders. Bunge has established a Grievance Procedure for all internal and external stakeholders who identify issues or incidents in the Bunge supply chain that are not in line with the principles stated in the Bunge Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy.

Country/Area of origin

- Brazil
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- India
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Nicaragua
- Thailand

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

- ISPO
- MSPO

Comment

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

Soy

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Although our commitment is to be deforestation-free in 2025, we are already employing a robust system to monitor our supply chain, disincentivize native vegetation conversion, provide sustainable solutions to farmers and customers, and engage with farms that do not respect the principles of our commitment, to ensure our concerns are addressed. • We carry out daily checks of IBAMA's (the Brazilian government agency responsible for the environment and natural resources) lists of embargoed land to ensure we do not buy soybeans from farmland subject to illegal deforestation. • We check for forced or compulsory labor in our suppliers' activities through the public list of the Brazilian Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and block farms that are found on this list. • We suspend business with farms that do not comply with the Amazon Soy Moratorium or the Green Grain Protocol in Pará, both in the Amazon biome. • We comply with the Law on Environmental Protection of Native Forests (Law 26,331) in Argentina, which establishes the areas considered protected in the region, as well as guidelines for the use of soil for agricultural activities. • We use farm monitoring systems hosted by an independent third party as a complementary way to check public databases in specific regions in Brazil in order to assess the socio-environmental compliance criteria of landowners and rural properties, as well as ensuring land clearing complies with the legal requirements for land preservation. • We develop our own monitoring and verification systems, such as AceTrack. Through this technology, Bunge provides customers with traceability and product origin details. • We leverage Agroideal.org, an open-source tool developed with a coalition of 17 other organizations connected to the value chain in order to assess open land available for the expansion of soybean, mitigating the risk of indirect pressure for native vegetation conversion. • We are in the process of enhancing our grievance system that utilizes Bunge's powerful Ethics Hotline to report instances of deforestation and allegations of human rights violations.

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
Paraguay

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

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

Comment

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

F6.7

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

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building	Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects		Smallholders play a critical role in the palm oil supply chain: 40% of the total worldwide palm oil production is ultimately provided by smallholders. In 2018, Bunge Loders Croklaan, IOI Corporation Berhad, Kerry Group and Kilang Kelapa Sawit Fortuna Sdn Bhd (Fortuna Mill) started Program ILHAM, a three year palm oil smallholder support program. From providing trainings on best agricultural practices, to initiating socialization visits to distributing fertilizer, to performing foliar and soil sampling exercises, the program has led to a productive yield to the benefit of the smallholders. Earlier in 2021, a team conducted a foliar and soil resampling exercise in Kampung Basai, Beluran in Sabah, Malaysia alongside five farmers who were selected to monitor the progress of the program. We are encouraged by the results, which showed an improvement in the foliar and soil nutrient levels, and will explore additional opportunities to support smallholders in the years ahead.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Soy	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Financial incentives for certified products Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices Long term contracts linked to forest related commitments	16000	Bunge has relationships with grain producers of all sizes, including small producers who need more technical support to develop their activities. These producers, in most cases, are reached indirectly, that is, through cooperatives, resellers and other representatives. In order to reach these small producers, in 2021 the Sustainable Partnership program was launched, an unprecedented initiative through which Bunge will share its best practices and tools with grain dealers in the region. The program helps partners implement supply chain verification systems, including the use of satellite imagery. With the initiative, Bunge became the first company to promote mass action in the Cerrado to accompany indirect purchases, offering broad benefits to the entire supply chain. We are sharing our experience, methodologies and tools with partner resellers interested in implementing or improving the socio-environmental assessment with their suppliers. In geospatial monitoring, which involves scanning soy-growing areas using satellite imagery, dealers can choose to deploy their own systems or use Bunge's existing system, which the company offers free of charge. Through the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program, the company is already able to monitor 64% of indirect volumes in priority regions, exceeding the 50% target established for 2022, and it is estimated that we have reached a total of 16,000 small producers.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.8

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

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Disseminating technical materials Support suppliers to set their own no deforestation/conversion commitments across their entire commodity operation Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones	Please select	Bunge takes a proactive and risk-based approach to engaging with its suppliers and monitoring for potential gaps in human rights governance, which can include audits on forced labor activities, or general risk of deforestation. Our multi-pronged approach includes: ensuring suppliers sign onto our policies; exercising due diligence at the point of onboarding suppliers; verifying through audits and certifications; following up on grievances; and collaborating at the sector and government level.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Financial incentives for certified products Offering credit lines linked to best agricultural practices Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices Long-term contracts linked to forest related commitments	100%	We promote sustainable agriculture and implement robust projects that protect and improve the environment, while supporting the social and economic well-being of local producers and communities. Integrating sustainability into our business means working together with our suppliers to create a positive environmental and social impact wherever we are present around the world. Our commitment to responsible supply chains goes far beyond simple business transactions with our customers. Our dedication to being a responsible company is built around the belief that we can conduct our operations in a transparent manner, with a focus on respect, integrity and protection of land and livelihoods. And we expect our suppliers to share the same values, and we engage with them to realize them at scale. To make this possible and applicable, we seek the best solutions and best practices in the market today, and through engagement and training projects with our partner suppliers. An example of engagement in our supply chain is the promotion and incentive to obtain certifications, which is a strong instrument to guarantee an increasingly sustainable supply chain. While providing technical support for producers to improve their practices and obtain certification, the company also pays premiums to producers who obtain certification – financially recognizing their efforts.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.9

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

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools On-site meetings with indirect suppliers Supplier audits Participating in workshops Investing in pilot projects	Our objective is to ensure that 100% of our supply of palm oil volumes come from suppliers that have committed to and are implementing NDPE principles in their operations and their supply.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools On-site meetings with indirect suppliers Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Participating in workshops Investing in pilot projects	As an engagement strategy, Bunge adopts activities such as projects, engagement programs, for indirect suppliers the project we have is the Sustainable Partnership, which began in 2021 and which aims to monitor soybeans acquired from indirect sources in the Brazilian Cerrado, something unprecedented in the industry, the initiative also aims to share its best practices with grain resellers in the region, guiding our partners to implement chain verification systems, including the use of satellite imagery. Resellers will be able to adopt standalone imaging services or use Bunge's geospatial monitoring framework, free of charge. The initiative is part of the advances of Bunge's Global Non-Deforestation Policy, a public and voluntary commitment, which foresees deforestation-free chains by 2025. Through the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program, the company is already able to monitor 64% of indirect volumes in priority regions, exceeding the 50% target established for 2022, with a target of 100% monitoring of indirect volumes by the end of 2024.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10

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

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

F6.10a

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

	Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement	Please explain
Row 1	Company actions align with already established jurisdictional and/or landscape initiative priorities in area Company has operational presence in area High commodity sourcing footprint from area Opportunity to implement Nature-based Solutions Opportunity to protect natural ecosystems Opportunity to restore natural ecosystems Response to regulation Response to voluntary sectoral agreement Risk of deforestation/conversion Risk of forest/land degradation Risk of labor rights issues Risk of supplier non-compliance in area Supply of commodities strategically important	We are publicly committed to achieving deforestation-free value chains in 2025, the most ambitious deadline at our scale and in our industry. This commitment extends to the regions where we operate, including our direct and indirect supply of soybeans from South America, and covers the conversion of native vegetation in certain locations, reconciling production with environmental, economic and social interests. We are focusing and investing a significant part of our technology and sustainability implementation efforts in this region, which is not only relevant to our business, but which is also home to landscapes vital to the global environment and climate. The Cerrado, Amazon and Gran Chaco biomes, located in South America, are subject to the pressures of agricultural expansion and are the focus of conservation actions. To better understand the situation on the ground, it is important to highlight that the regions where we operate, such as the Cerrado and the Amazon in Brazil, and the Gran Chaco in Argentina and Paraguay, have very different natural characteristics, unique economically dependent communities and different local legislation.

F6.10b

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

Country/Area

Brazil

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

Cerrado Biome and Amazon

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

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

Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach

In order to fully comply with the no-deforestation commitment, Bunge created Bunge's private program, Sustainable Partnership, which was put into practice in 2021. This program aims to monitor soy acquired from indirect sources in the Brazilian Cerrado, unprecedented in the industry, the initiative also aims to share its best practices with grain resellers in the region, guiding our partners to implement chain verification systems, including the use of satellite imagery. Resellers will be able to adopt standalone imaging services or use Bunge's geospatial monitoring framework, free of charge. Bunge already has 100% traceability in its direct purchases in the priority areas of South America, and through the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program, the company is already able to monitor 64% of indirect volumes in priority regions, exceeding the 50% target established for 2022, and aims to monitor 100% of indirect volumes in the region by the end of 2024. Bunge is a signatory to the Amazon Soybean Moratorium, a globally recognized voluntary commitment, which prohibits the purchase of soybeans from designated areas cleared after 2008. The Moratorium has been a resounding success, and is chiefly responsible for soy no longer being a major driver of deforestation in the Amazon.

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Soy

Type of engagement

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

Partner: Shared responsibility in the implementation of multiple goals

Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Description of engagement

In the Cerrado region of South America, where soy production has advanced in recent decades, there is an urgent focus on public-private partnership to prevent the conversion of native vegetation, given the high risk posed by the expansion of agriculture. In order to fully comply with the no-deforestation commitment, Bunge created Bunge's private program, Sustainable Partnership, which was put into practice in 2021. This program aims to monitor soy acquired from indirect sources in the Brazilian Cerrado, unprecedented in the industry, the initiative also aims to share its best practices with grain resellers in the region, guiding our partners to implement chain verification systems, including the use of satellite imagery. Resellers will be able to adopt standalone imaging services or use Bunge's geospatial monitoring framework, free of charge. Bunge already has 100% traceability in its direct purchases in Brazil and only in the Cerrado, and through the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program, the company is already able to monitor 64% of indirect volumes in priority regions, exceeding the 50% target established for 2022, and aims to monitor 100% of indirect volumes in the region by the end of 2024. Bunge is a signatory to the Amazon Soybean Moratorium, a globally recognized voluntary commitment, which prohibits the purchase of soybeans from designated areas cleared after 2008. Bunge has been in compliance with the Soy Moratorium since its inception in 2006. The initiative has mechanisms for monitoring the opening of areas for growing soybeans in the region, and auditing companies' purchases from the Amazon Biome.

Goals supported by engagement

Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems

Forest fires monitored and prevented

Local government policy development aligned with landscape goals

Legalization of production

Increased commodity traceability in landscape/jurisdiction

Reliable landscape monitoring/data collection system
Smallholders mapped in landscape/jurisdiction
Land tenure rights for indigenous peoples and local communities secured
Landscape conservation
Landscape restoration
Greater smallholder inclusion
High producer engagement within landscape/jurisdiction
Improved business models that enable inclusion
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices
Improved productivity
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices

Company actions supporting approach

Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
Collaborate on land use change monitoring in the landscape/jurisdiction
Identify opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector
Identify opportunities for public private collaboration
Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction
Support land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
Support legalization of commodity production
Support producers, producer groups, and primary processors to improve agricultural practices and technologies
Collaborate on commodity traceability

Implementation partner(s)

N/A

Engagement start year

2020

Engagement end year

Not defined

Total investment over the project period (currency)

160649.82

Details of your investment

Investment indicates the funds that went into the sectorial commitments and initiatives.

Type of assessment framework

Specific initiative defined framework

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored and publicly reported on

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

In the Cerrado region of South America, where soy production has advanced in recent decades, there is an urgent focus on public-private partnership to prevent the conversion of native vegetation, given the high risk posed by the expansion of agriculture. In order to fully comply with the no-deforestation commitment, Bunge created Bunge's private program, Sustainable Partnership, which was put into practice in 2021. This program aims to monitor soy acquired from indirect sources in the Brazilian Cerrado, unprecedented in the industry, the initiative also aims to share its best practices with grain resellers in the region, guiding our partners to implement chain verification systems, including the use of satellite imagery. Resellers will be able to adopt standalone imaging services or use Bunge's geospatial monitoring framework, free of charge. Bunge already has 100% traceability in its direct purchases in Brazil and only in the Cerrado, and through the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program, the company is already able to monitor 64% of indirect volumes in priority regions, exceeding the 50% target established for 2022, and aims to monitor 100% of indirect volumes in the region by the end of 2024

F6.11

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Malaysia

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
High Conservation Value (HCV) Resource Network
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
Palm Oil Innovation Group (POIG)
International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)

Please explain

Smallholders play a critical role in the palm oil supply chain: 40% of the total worldwide palm oil production is ultimately provided by smallholders. In 2018, Bunge Loders Croklaan, IOI Corporation Berhad, Kerry Group and Kilang Kelapa Sawit Fortuna Sdn Bhd (Fortuna Mill) started Program ILHAM, a three year palm oil smallholder support

program. From providing trainings on best agricultural practices, to initiating socialization visits to distributing fertilizer, to performing foliar and soil sampling exercises, the program has led to a productive yield to the benefit of the smallholders. Earlier in 2021, a team conducted a foliar and soil resampling exercise in Kampung Basai, Beluran in Sabah, Malaysia alongside five farmers who were selected to monitor the progress of the program. We are encouraged by the results, which showed an improvement in the foliar and soil nutrient levels, and will explore additional opportunities to support smallholders in the years ahead.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Engaging with communities

Country/Area

Malaysia

Subnational area

Please specify (Kinabatangan)

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

In the Kinabatangan region of Malaysia, a wildlife corridor, which includes newly reforested area and 2 new wildlife bridges, is providing a "right of passage" for elephants, orangutans and other wildlife crossing through the Melangking Oil Palm Plantation (MOPP). The Melangking Wildlife Corridor in MOPP was initiated in 2018 through a partnership between MOPP and Hutan, a wildlife research and conservation program. Bunge Loders Croklaan joined the partnership in July 2020. The program will contribute to wildlife coexistence and biodiversity conservation in the region by: Creating an extensive network of reforested wildlife corridors through the plantation Letting wildlife roam freely across the plantation's mature palm areas to alleviate elephant intrusions and conflicts in nearby villages Shifting towards "wildlife-friendly" and more sustainable agricultural practices Developing a robust biodiversity management and monitoring plan Enhancing human resource capacity and commitment to manage and conserve biodiversity Assessing the cost-benefit balance of wildlife coexistence and exploring new mechanisms to translate biodiversity conservation gains into agricultural production and economic benefits We contributed \$50,000 USD to plant and maintain 30,000 seedlings (from more than a dozen native tree species) and to build two wildlife bridges and fencing. The planting and bridges were completed in December 2020 and February 2021, respectively. Maintenance work on the seedlings will continue until 2023.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

Cerrado Working Group (GTC)

Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

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

Please explain

Bunge engages and values the multistakeholder initiative as a way to improve not only governance, but also best practices in its supply chain and production landscape, supporting sustainable production and responsible expansion of agriculture when suppliers decide to increase land area agricultural. The initiatives are directly linked to our environmental strategy, we know that it is not possible to do anything alone and that the knowledge of other stakeholders can add to internal discussions, as well as our experience can help others as well. Today we have partnerships and we are connected from the field to our final product, adding to the best practices existing in the market today, and thus being able to provide our customers with products in line with their vision and principles, because the challenges of our customers are also our challenges. Not only are companies showing changes in socio-environmental awareness, but society as a whole has undergone this change and it is up to Bunge to internalize these changes and analyze how they are reflected in our environmental and social footprint.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in industry platforms

Country/Area

Brazil

Subnational area

Please specify (Cerrado Biome)

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

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

F6.12

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

Yes

F6.12a

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

Project reference

Project 1

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

In the Kinabatangan region of Malaysia, a wildlife corridor, which includes newly reforested area and 2 new wildlife bridges, is providing a "right of passage" for elephants, orangutans and other wildlife crossing through the Melangking Oil Palm Plantation (MOPP). The Melangking Wildlife Corridor in MOPP was initiated in 2018 through a partnership between MOPP and Hutan, a wildlife research and conservation program. Bunge Loders Croklaan joined the partnership in July 2020. The program will contribute to wildlife coexistence and biodiversity conservation in the region by: Creating an extensive network of reforested wildlife corridors through the plantation Letting wildlife roam freely across the plantation's mature palm areas to alleviate elephant intrusions and conflicts in nearby villages Shifting towards "wildlife-friendly" and more sustainable agricultural practices Developing a robust biodiversity management and monitoring plan Enhancing human resource capacity and commitment to manage and conserve biodiversity Assessing the cost-benefit balance of wildlife coexistence and exploring new mechanisms to translate biodiversity conservation gains into agricultural production and economic benefits We contributed \$50,000 USD to plant and maintain 30,000 seedlings (from more than a dozen native tree species) and to build two wildlife bridges and fencing. The planting and bridges were completed in December 2020 and February 2021, respectively. Maintenance work on the seedlings will continue until 2023.

Start year

2018

Target year

2023

Project area to date (Hectares)

250

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

250

Country/Area

Malaysia

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Annually

Measured outcomes to date

Biodiversity

Please explain

Project reference

Project 2

Project type

Other, please specify (Financial)

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

A partnership between Bunge, Banco Santander and the Nature Conservancy offering long-term low interest rate credit lines up to USD \$50 million available to farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado that commit to sustainable farming practices. The program enables better agricultural production as more sustainable methods of clearing and land development are used.

Start year

2018

Target year

Indefinitely

Project area to date (Hectares)

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

Country/Area

Brazil

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Biodiversity

Financial

Please explain

Project reference

Project 3

Project type

Other, please specify (Traceability and Monitoring)

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

In 2021 Bunge launched the Bunge Sustainable Partnership program which builds on the successes made over the previous year by allowing resellers to utilize our technology, training and experience. Together with the Partnership program, we are gaining enhanced visibility into our indirect supply. Due to the strength of the Partnership program, we can currently monitor around 64% of the indirect volumes that go to resellers in the priority regions, with a goal of 100% before 2025.

Start year

2020

Target year

2025

Project area to date (Hectares)

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

Country/Area

Brazil

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Biodiversity

Please explain

F7. Verification

F7.1

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

Yes

F7.1a

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

Disclosure module

F6. Implementation

Data points verified

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

Verification standard

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

Please explain

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

Disclosure module

F6. Implementation

Data points verified

Palm oil traceability levels

Verification standard

Control Union

Please explain

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

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Other, please specify (Lack of financial incentives to farmers for environmental services in Brazil)

Comment

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. However, 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. Unfortunately, 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.

F8.2

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Increased demand for certified products

Comment

Applying to both palm and soy, one of the most effective and simplest market mechanisms to reduce or eliminate deforestation is certification. By pursuing certified products, it ensures that farmers -- who are the primary agents in the fight against climate change and the stewards of the land they own -- receive the appropriate financial incentive to forego native vegetation conversion and apply sustainable agricultural practices. Farmers often must forfeit their legal right to clear land in order to meet market demands. It is essential that they are compensated fairly for doing so.

F17 Signoff

F-FI

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

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

F17.1

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

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

SF. Supply chain module

SF0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	59152000000

SF1.1

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

Yes

SF1.1a

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

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Other, please specify (sunflower oil)

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

8311

Metric

Metric tons

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

<10%

Comment

0% of the volumes of the soy and sunflower oil that was sold to Arcos Dorados in 2021 was certified.

Requesting member

McDonald's Corporation

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

151453

Metric

Metric tons

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

<10%

Comment

0% of the volumes of the soy oil that was sold to McDonalds in 2021 was certified.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

45

Metric

Metric tons

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

<10%

Comment

SF2.1

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

Requesting member

Please select

Commodity related to the project

Please select

Category of project

Please select

Type of project

<Not Applicable>

Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits to customer

Please select

Details of project

Projected outcome

SF2.2

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

Yes

SF2.2a

(SF2.2a) Specify the requesting CDP supply chain member(s) that have driven organizational-level action to reduce or remove deforestation/forest degradation from your operations or your supply chain and provide details on how.

SF3.1

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

Palm oil

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

Yes, but not willing to share details

Please explain

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

Soy

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

Yes, but not willing to share details

Please explain

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms