Non-Deforestation Progress Report

2023 Progress Report

Non-Deforestation Commitment – 2023 Progress Report

Our Journey to Deforestation-Free Supply Chains in 2025

Letter from Robert J. Coviello, Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs

On behalf of Bunge's Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team

Deforestation, native vegetation conversion and other forms of land-use change remain some of the most critical challenges facing the food and agriculture industry today. Although significant progress has been made in recent years, it's clear that more work remains to be done.

And yet at the core of this challenge is what appears to be a tension between three key priorities:

- providing food for a growing world population;
- creating socioeconomic opportunities for farmers and communities;
- and protecting sensitive ecosystems.

Addressing one of these priorities does not have to come at the expense of the others. At Bunge, we believe it is possible to achieve all three so that farmers can improve their socioeconomic well-being as they continue to feed and fuel the world, and do so in a way that ensures the long-term health and biodiversity of globally significant biomes.

But harmony between these three priorities cannot be established by one company alone. It requires a significant transformation of the food and agriculture system led by a concerted effort from governments, businesses, civil society, the financial community, and international organizations. All of this transformation will be underpinned by having the right global policies, mobilizing finance and leveraging technology for the sector.

There have been promising developments in this space over the last few years, including the Agri-Business Roadmap for a 1.5 Degree Future. This initiative is the first and largest multi-stakeholder effort to bring stakeholders into alignment on common goals and strategies for sustainable agriculture in multiple forest-risk commodities. Bunge continues to be an active participant in the Roadmap dialogues for soy and palm, the two commodities that are at the core of Bunge's non-deforestation strategy.

Even still, there are things that can be done at the company level that will help accelerate the shared objective of deforestation-free value chains. For over two centuries, we have worked to establish ourselves as a leader in our industry, grounded in our sustainable sourcing policies that apply to the most material commodities and which cover all of our operations in the priority geographies. We have dedicated significant resources to projects, incentives and partnerships with the objective of connecting sustainable agricultural practices to global markets. And we have enhanced our own supplier engagement policy to support them in improving their sustainable practices and achieve a better position in the market. This is strategic for Bunge as it ensures we continue to be one of the largest suppliers of deforestation-free product in the world.

Our 2023 Non-Deforestation Progress Report offers the latest insight and transparency into our journey to eliminate deforestation from our supply chains in 2025. Within this report, we describe our strategies, targets and progress for implementing our 2025 commitment within our two priority value chains: soy from South America, and palm oil sourced worldwide. This report continues our tradition of providing annual status updates since 2016 – a commitment to transparency that we believe is crucial for building trust in our brand and accountability for our efforts. We invite you to read this report to learn about Bunge's progress and encourage you to email sustainability@bunge.com if you have any questions or feedback.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Coviello
Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs

Non-Deforestation Commitment – 2023 Progress Report

Our Commitment: an Overview

Principles of our commitment

- **Ending deforestation** in our supply chains in 2025
- Applying to **direct and indirect** sourcing
- Focusing efforts on areas where deforestation is a **higher risk**
- **Reaching 100% traceability** and monitoring to farm and plantation
- Encouraging the purchase of **certified products**
- **Engaging the supply chain** to scale up ambition and create common standards

Soy from South America

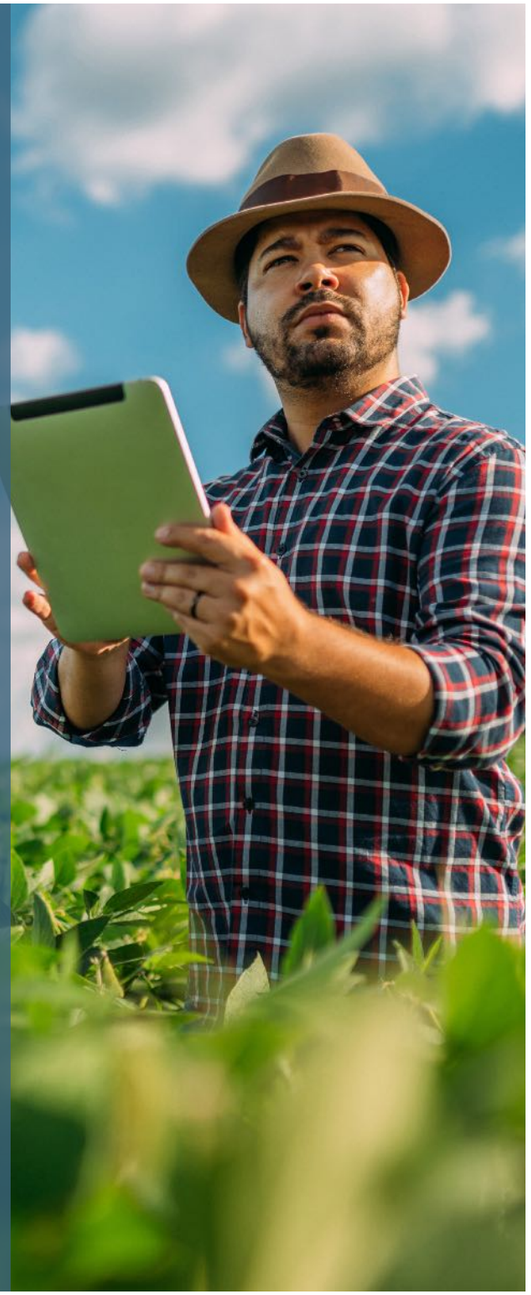
- Apply our commitment to all **native vegetation conversion** in the relevant geographies
- **Protect the Amazon** by complying with the Soy Moratorium
- **Directly engage with farmers** to promote our commitment and sustainable agriculture
- **Provide innovative tools** and incentives to farmers that enable sustainable expansion
- **Offer our traceability and monitoring technology** to third-party resellers
- **Seek compensation for farmers** for their conservation efforts

Palm from Southeast Asia

- Source our palm oil from suppliers with **NDPE commitments**
- Work toward achieving **full traceability** to plantation
- **Support smallholders** to implement sustainable practices
- **Increase biodiversity** through partnerships and conservation projects
- **Collaborate with stakeholders** to eliminate human rights challenges and exploitation

Soy from South America

2023 Progress Report



Non-Deforestation Commitment – Soy

Soy from South America

ADVANCING OUR 2025 NON-DEFORESTATION JOURNEY

Soy is one of the most versatile crops in the world, offering benefits to the food, feed and renewable fuel industries while creating livelihoods for thousands of people and communities around the world. Its versatility is part of the reason for its expansion, which in some cases has put pressure on sensitive ecosystems resulting in land use change that may result in biodiversity loss and increased GHG emissions.

That is why we have invested significant resources into creating sustainable soy value chains underpinned by a commitment to be free of deforestation in 2025. This is especially important for regions of South America where deforestation is a greater risk, such as the Cerrado in Brazil and the Gran Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay.

Our history of building strong relationships with farmers, expertise in creating traceable supply chains, and active sector collaboration are all key ingredients in the successful implementation of our 2025 commitment. We believe we are in a leading position to deliver, and can help contribute to the transformation of the broader South America soy value chain.

The foundation of our commitment is built on:

- **A fully traceable supply chain –** Having already achieved 100% traceability in our direct supply in the priority areas of South America, we are shifting our focus on our indirect supply. Through the Sustainable Partnership Program, we continue to exceed our targets, and in 2022 achieved 82% traceability in Brazil's high risk areas. This is a crucial enabler of our 2025 commitment.
- **Promoting regenerative agriculture –** More sustainable farming practices that preserve native vegetation, sequester GHG emissions, and provide economic opportunities for farmers is a key part of our engagement strategy.
- **Sector collaboration –** We want to transform the soy value chain, and we know that we cannot do this alone. That is why we actively participate in sector initiatives to create impact at scale, lending our experience and knowledge to our peers and value chain partners.
- **Publicly reporting on our progress –** Transparency is something we value, so we have improved our disclosure to provide greater insight into how we are engaging with farms in South America that do not currently meet the requirements of our sourcing policies and supporting them toward compliance.

Although our commitment will be implemented in 2025, we already deliver some of the largest volumes of verified deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) soy to global markets today. We accomplish this through robust traceability and monitoring protocols, active promotion of sustainable practices with farmers, and sourcing certified product that often exceeds market demand.

Non-Deforestation Commitment – Soy

Dashboard

16,048	19,689,000+	544	8,000,000+	100%	79% | 21%
Farms mapped and monitored*	Hectares mapped and monitored*	Municipalities mapped and monitored	Hectares of native vegetation preserved	Traceability to resellers (elevators)	Direct vs. Indirect sourcing in Cerrado

TRACEABILITY AND MONITORING

100% — Direct sourcing (priority regions)*

82% — Indirect sourcing (Cerrado)**

100% — Traceability to resellers

DEFORESTATION- AND CONVERSION-FREE (DCF) VOLUMES IN BRAZIL

97.61% — Verified DCF volumes - total

99.86% — Verified DCF - direct sourcing

94.42% — Verified DCF - indirect sourcing

0.08% — Non-verified DCF but traceable to farm - total

0.14% — Non-verified DCF but traceable to farm - direct

2.31% — Non-verified DCF and not traceable to farm - total

0.00% — Non-verified DCF and not traceable to farm - direct

5.58% — Non-verified DCF and not traceable to farm - indirect

**Priority regions where deforestation is a higher risk in the Brazilian states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, Bahia and Mato Grosso (MATOPIBA+MT), and the Argentina states of Chaco, Salta, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero and Jujuy.*

***Priority regions of the Cerrado include the Brazilian States of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, Bahia and Mato Grosso (MATOPIBA+MT).*

Non-Deforestation Commitment – Soy

Creating Impact in Priority Geographies

As the leading soybean processor in South America, 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.

The biomes of the Cerrado and the Grand Chaco are located in South America, and are subject to pressure from agricultural expansion. That is why they are the focus of preservation efforts and are priority areas for the implementation of our non-deforestation commitment. The Amazon biome is another important ecosystem, but is covered by the Amazon Soy Moratorium, to which Bunge is a signatory.

To better understand the situation on the ground, it is important to highlight that the regions where we operate have very different natural characteristics, unique economically dependent communities and have distinct local legislation.

The Gran Chaco:

Home to many different communities, the Gran Chaco is located in parts of Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. It is the largest area of native forest in Argentina and, despite the extreme natural environmental conditions, it is home to thousands of plant and hundreds of wildlife species. It also provides an environmental and bioclimatic balance for the continent. Bunge has sponsored sustainable management efforts with tools such as Agroideal.org already in use in the Brazilian Cerrado. Agroideal.org helps users to analyze and evaluate socioenvironmental risks for the region's soy expansion. In 2022, Bunge conducted a first-of-its-kind study about the risks associated with soy expansion in Paraguay. The analysis, supported by Agrosatélite, covered nearly 400,000 km^2 of areas in the Bosque Atlântico, Chaco and Cerrado biomes. The study compared soybean expansion in the 2022/23 crop season against the 2017/18 season, based on 2018 vegetation data from Global Forest Change. It was identified that, among the 250 districts of Paraguay, two are considered at high risk for deforestation and 11 at medium risk, representing 2.3% of the total soy planted in that country. The results will support Bunge's strategies to strengthen its monitoring processes and farmer engagement in the region. [Source]

The Amazon:

The Amazon biome features rich, dense rainforest vegetation, savannah and diverse fauna. It is home to half of the world's biodiversity and its largest water basin, containing 20% of the planet's fresh water. The biome extends to nine countries, and half of it is in Brazil - concentrated in the north and part of the central-west of the country, including areas in nine Brazilian states. Currently, over 75% of the biome in Brazil is preserved. In the Amazon, 98% of the soy production is located in 102 municipalities, distributed among seven Brazilian states: Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Amapá, and portions of Mato Grosso, Maranhão and Tocantins. There is an industry-wide Soybean Moratorium in place and no signatories to the Moratorium—incuding Bunge—will accept soybean cultivated on areas open after 2008. Bunge's purchases from the areas covered by the Amazon Soybean Moratorium are audited by an independent third-party. [Source]

The Cerrado:

Known as the Brazilian Savannah, the Cerrado is made up predominantly of small vegetation cover and has a continental tropical climate, with a dry season that may cause occasional wildfires. Currently around 52% of the native vegetation remains in the biome. The Cerrado covers around 25% of Brazil, encompassing 12 states with different levels of agricultural development. Soybeans occupy around 10% of the Cerrado, and recent analysis shows that 97% of the soybean expansion between 2014 and 2021 is over previously cleared area. [Source]

Non-Deforestation Commitment – Soy

Traceability and Monitoring

THE FOUNDATION OF OUR STRATEGY

We cannot implement our commitment unless we can identify the source of every soybean we purchase. That's why we've built an extensive supply chain monitoring system to reach 100% traceability for direct and indirect sources in the priority areas before fully implementing our commitment in 2025.

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

But traceability is only part of the solution. Whereas traceability indicates our ability to locate the farm on a map, monitoring describes our ability to see and evaluate what is physically happening on the property. Our monitoring system is industry-leading in terms of its scale and depth and is only possible due to the strong relationships we have developed with suppliers over the past century and our use of third-party satellite imaging technology over the farms in our growing database.

In Brazil, Bunge even monitors farms that no longer supply us. We believe this is a valuable way to assess the prevalence of land-use change across an agricultural region, and apply new landscape approaches to our engagement with farmers.

We successfully achieved 100% traceability to our direct supply in 2020. Since then, we have shifted our focus to the indirect supply chain. Although it is only around 20% of our sourcing in the priority regions of the Cerrado, our indirect supply is the final gap before we can confidently achieve deforestation-free supply chains in 2025. Closing this gap required a groundbreaking innovation: The Sustainable Partnership Program.

The program is a partnership between Bunge and grain resellers that enables us to gain insight into the soy that is part of our indirect supply chain by supporting resellers as they build their own traceability and monitoring systems through the sharing of our knowledge, methodologies, tools, and technologies – including satellite image data. Resellers in the program set targets and create incentives to gradually increase the traceability of their supply chains until they reach 100%. Since 2021, we have engaged 14-large scale resellers in our growing network. We also launched new resources to support program participants, such as a partnership with Vega Monitoramento which offers resellers access to the Lyra platform. Lyra uses remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and structured data to perform socio-environmental analyses of farm properties though an exclusive web interface developed with Bunge.

To date, Bunge is the only company in the sector that is fostering large-scale efforts in the Cerrado to track indirect purchases. Due to the success of the program, we continuously exceed our interim targets. Closing the gap to reach 100% requires a focused approach on engaging resellers that are much smaller and that have more limited resources to build their own traceability systems. Still, Bunge is committed to raising the standards of sustainability and transparency in the indirect soy supply chain in Brazil, influencing the sector as a whole and promoting important system-wide transformation.

"Agro Amazônia's participation in the Sustainable Partnership is aligned with our mission to work for the sustainable development of agribusiness. It has supported us by providing access to knowledge and tools, and raising the socio-environmental standards of our supply chain in the Cerrado".

Roberto Motta
President/CEO of Agro Amazônia

Non-Deforestation Commitment – Soy

Supporting Farmers: Stewards of the Land

The unmatched relationship with farmers in South America that we have nurtured for over 100 years is a driving factor behind our ability to deliver sustainable products that feed and fuel the world. We are continuously strengthening this relationship by investing in programs and partnerships that support farmers as they embrace new opportunities from the increasing demand for low-carbon products, while disincentivizing land-use change and promoting business success.

Orígeo, a joint venture between Bunge and UPL, is key to this strategy. Orígeo supports farmers by offering solutions at various stages of agriculture production, starting at crop planting all the way through harvest. Some of its services include consulting, providing technology and digital tools, and other inputs that assist farmers in Brazil's priority biomes in the transition to lower carbon agriculture.

Additionally, our recently announced regenerative agriculture program in Brazil is engaging 26 soy, corn and wheat producers in a pilot project covering over 250,000 hectares in the Cerrado. Brazilian farmers typically apply a wide range of regenerative practices already, so this new program helps to analyze current practices and provides reliable and bespoke data that farmers can use to implement additional corrective or improvement measures. The project is the first step in what Bunge hopes will become a driver of transformation across the Cerrado.

But not all farmers have the financial or operational resource to engage in such programs. Smallholders in particular are important parts of the value chain that, when looked at collectively, can have a major impact on the industry's transformation. That is why Bunge supports the Semêa Project. Led by Fundação Bunge and made possible through local partnerships, it offers technical assistance and best practices for the adoption of regenerative practices on smallholder and family farms. It also supports greater social inclusion to vulnerable populations in the agribusiness chain that are often marginalized due to their small size.

As certifications remain a powerful market tool to verify the responsibility and sustainability of products and provide assurances to customers, Bunge is also supporting farmers to improve practices and become eligible for new sustainable certification schemes, such as RTRS. By using the technical assistance program AgroPlus, developed by Abiove, it was possible to run a pilot in 2022 allowing farmers to meet the certification criteria. The project included 24 soybean farms that together cover over 200,000 hectares, and are certified as deforestation- and conversion-free.

Bunge is also participating in the Low-carbon Soybean Project, organized by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), which is creating a voluntary certification protocol managed by an accredited third party. The project mandates certain practices that result in soybeans with a lower carbon intensity, backed by credible scientific analysis and carbon accounting.

Our commitment is to be free of deforestation and native vegetation conversion in 2025. But we've already taken major steps to greatly reduce and disincentivize land-use change, which is why over 96% of our Brazil soybean volumes are deforestation and conversion-free. You can read more about how we engage with farmers prior to our 2025 deadline by reading our 2022 Non-Deforestation Progress Report, page 31.

Non-Deforestation Commitment – Soy

Transparency and Accountability

A key part of our non-deforestation approach is to be transparent in what we do, and to continuously improve how we engage with our stakeholders. That is why we have published reports on our non-deforestation progress for soy since 2016.

It is also why we have enhanced our Ethics Helpline to include an option to reference allegations of deforestation and other forms of land-use change.

SUPPLIER SCREENING

BRAZILIAN FARMS BLOCKED DUE TO SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA

470	109	11
In IBAMA embargoed areas	Amazon soy moratorium	Modern slave labor legislation
94	**56**	**740**
Pará Green grain protoco	Bunge's sourcing standards	Total blocked

Non-Deforestation Commitment – Soy

Sector Collaboration

Transforming the agriculture industry in South America depends on strong sector collaboration. Bunge is a driver of industry-wide collaboration and solutions. We are a founder and active member of the most important industry associations and platforms to find practical solutions to common sustainability challenges. And we apply our experience and knowledge to help shape the new standards and approaches for deforestation-free solutions in the sector.

These include:

- **The Agriculture Sector Roadmap** – a multi-industry initiative convened by the U.S. and U.K. governments to accelerate action within supply chains to halt commodity-linked deforestation. Our participation in the soy segment includes working toward common definitions and baselines for key variables that are unique to South America soy.
- **The Soft Commodities Forum** – a network of commodity traders in Brazil convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development that are working to establish common reporting standards for all members, and to find action-driven landscape approaches in targeted municipalities.
- **ABIOVE** – an industry association that advances and supports the industry's cooperation with the public sector, develops sustainability programs, and enhances Brazilian product access to global markets.
- **VISEC** – A sector collaboration whose mission is to drive and promote science-based sectoral actions that promote sustainable soy production in Argentina, focusing on monitoring and controlling land-use changes in the Gran Chaco Region.
- **CIARA** – Gathers the major companies producing vegetable oils and protein meal in Argentina, and supporting good industrial practices.
- **CAPPRO** – Currently comprised of the ten main oilseed processors in Paraguay, this organization promotes industry alignment and collaboration.

Industry collaboration was a key ingredient in the success of the Amazon Soybean Moratorium. Signatories to the Moratorium – including Bunge – do not purchase soy grown on land that was deforested after 2008. As a result, soy-driven deforestation in this biome has dramatically reduced.

This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical facts, including statements regarding our environmental and other sustainability plans and goals, made in this document are forward-looking. We use words such as anticipates, believes, could, estimates, expects, future, intends, may, should, will and similar expressions to try to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and are inherently uncertain. Our actual results, performance or prospects could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements for a variety of reasons, including changes in circumstances, assumptions not being realized, scientific or technological developments, evolving sustainability strategies and government regulations or other risks, uncertainties and factors. These risks, uncertainties and other factors are described in our 2022 Form 10-K, including under Item 1A. Risk Factors. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that may arise after the date of this report except as required by law.