

Bunge

# 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

**Important: this export excludes unanswered questions**

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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## C1. Introduction

### (1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

#### (1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

#### (1.3.3) Description of organization

*At Bunge our purpose is to connect farmers to consumers to deliver essential food, feed and fuel to the world. With more than two centuries of experience, global scale and deeply rooted relationships, we work to strengthen global food security, increase sustainability where we operate and help communities prosper. As a leading company in oilseed and grain processing, and a leading producer of vegetable oils and protein meals, we value our partnerships with farmers to bring quality products from where they're grown to where they're consumed. At the same time, we collaborate with our customers to develop tailored and innovative solutions to meet evolving dietary needs and trends in every part of the world. Our Company has its principal executive and registered office in Geneva, Switzerland and its corporate headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. We have approximately 23,000 dedicated employees working across approximately 300 facilities located in more than 40 countries.*

[Fixed row]

### (1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

|  | End date of reporting year | Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period | Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | 12/31/2023                 | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                 | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                |

[Fixed row]

**(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.**

|  |                                                                                                        |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements? |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                                |

[Fixed row]

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

**ISIN code - bond**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

☒ No

**ISIN code - equity**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

CH1300646267

**CUSIP number**

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

H11356104

### Ticker symbol

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BG

### SEDOL code

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

### LEI number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

## D-U-N-S number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

## Other unique identifier

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NCAGE ref: SRFN3

[Add row]

## (1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

[Fixed row]

## (1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

## Production

### (1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Value chain (excluding own land)

### (1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☒ Do not own/manage land

### (1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

*Bunge does not own or manage land to produce agricultural commodities. Bunge sources agricultural commodities directly and indirectly from primary producers. The emissions generated from production of commodity are not in direct control of Bunge operation, and are accounted as scope-3 emissions category 1: Purchase Goods and Services.*

## Processing/ Manufacturing

### (1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

## Distribution

### (1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

### (1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Outside the direct operations of Bunge's organization.

### (1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

*Emissions from distribution activities within our direct operations are accounted for in Scope 3: Category 4 and Category 9.*

## Consumption

### (1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

### (1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

#### Palm oil

#### (1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

#### (1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Processing

☒ Trading

☒ Manufacturing

#### (1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

#### (1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1692248

#### (1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

### (1.22.11) Form of commodity

*Select all that apply*

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

### (1.22.12) % of procurement spend

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-5%

### (1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-10%

### (1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes, disclosing

### (1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

*Select from:*

- ☒ No

### (1.22.19) Please explain

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

## Soy

### (1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

### (1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Processing

☒ Trading

☒ Manufacturing

### (1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Direct soy only

### (1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

### (1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Soybean meal

☒ Soybean oil

☒ Soy biodiesel



- ☒ Soy derivatives
- ☒ Whole soybeans

#### (1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- ☒ 51-60%

#### (1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- ☒ 51-60%

#### (1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, disclosing

#### (1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

#### (1.22.19) Please explain

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

*[Fixed row]*

#### (1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

## Cotton

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Dairy & egg products

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Fish and seafood from aquaculture

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Fruit

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Maize/corn

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

### (1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

### (1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

### (1.23.4) Please explain

*The company is a major global trader and processor of oilseeds and grains. Where provided, financial and cost figures in this submission are estimates presented for purposes of providing general insights into scale and materiality. They are unaudited and not immediately comparable to SEC figures reported in Bunge's public filings. Confidential figures have been omitted. Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for audited financials and other information. Proportion rainfed/irrigation: We are operating globally, and proportion vary depending on origination areas.*

## Nuts

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

### Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

### (1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

### (1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

### (1.23.4) Please explain

*The company is a major global trader and processor of oilseeds and grains. Where provided, financial and cost figures in this submission are estimates presented for purposes of providing general insights into scale and materiality. They are unaudited and not immediately comparable to SEC figures reported in Bunge's public filings. Confidential figures have been omitted. Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for audited financials and other information. Proportion rainfed/irrigation: We are operating globally, and proportion vary depending on origination areas.*

### Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

### (1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 21-30%

### (1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.23.4) Please explain

*The company is a major global trader and processor of oilseeds and grains. Where provided, financial and cost figures in this submission are estimates presented for purposes of providing general insights into scale and materiality. They are unaudited and not immediately comparable to SEC figures reported in Bunge's public filings. Confidential figures have been omitted. Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for audited financials and other information. Proportion rainfed/irrigation: We are operating globally, and proportion vary depending on origination areas.*

## Poultry & hog

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Rice

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Sugar

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Tea

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Tobacco

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Vegetable

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

## Wheat

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

### (1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

### (1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

### (1.23.4) Please explain

*The company is a major global trader and processor of oilseeds and grains. Where provided, financial and cost figures in this submission are estimates presented for purposes of providing general insights into scale and materiality. They are unaudited and not immediately comparable to SEC figures reported in Bunge's public filings. Confidential figures have been omitted. Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for audited financials and other information. Proportion rainfed/irrigation: We are operating globally, and proportion vary depending on origination areas.*

## Other commodity

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

## **(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?**

### **(1.24.1) Value chain mapped**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

### **(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping**

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

### **(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped**

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

### **(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped**

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

### **(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping**

Select from:

☒ Smallholders relevant and included

### **(1.24.7) 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. Soy: 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 19,618 farms we have mapped and monitored as of 2023. 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. Palm: Since Bunge does not own plantations, we require active collaboration from our suppliers who must provide traceability for their products. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. We have some of the highest traceability to plantation (TTP) numbers in the industry. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. We use satellite images of the areas where we have concession data and other supply chain-related information – peat lands, forest reserves, mills – to detect if there is any deforestation taking place. On a biweekly basis, we receive land-use change alerts from Satelligence to detect this. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large areas. The company has worldclass expertise on scalable processing of radar and optical satellite images to assess patterns and trends in forests, agriculture, and water. In 2023, we actively monitored more than 113.9 million hectares of land.*

*[Fixed row]*

## **(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?**

### **(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping**

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### **(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain**

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

### **(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain**

*The majority of Bunge's business is B2B, and plastics are an immaterial part of our operations. Therefore they are not currently a part of Bunge's sustainability strategy, due to low impact.*

*[Fixed row]*



## **(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?**

### **Palm oil**

#### **(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

#### **(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity**

*Select from:*

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

#### **(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped**

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

#### **(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped**

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

#### **(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped**

*Select from:*

☒ 76-99%

#### **(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity**

*Select from:*

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

## Soy

### (1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

### (1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

### (1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

## C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

### Short-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

1

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

5

#### (2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

*Risk management is a foundational part of developing and executing Bunge's ESG Strategy. Since 2021, we have deployed a quarterly Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that captures sustainability-related risks intended to manage exposure, support mitigation efforts, guide strategic investment and planning, and reduce operational costs. Risk management at Bunge is overseen by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee of the Board. ERM is overseen at the executive level by the CRO, who reports to our CEO with input from relevant teams and functions and is reported regularly to Bunge's leadership and the Board of Directors. Overall execution is managed by the risk team and carried out throughout the business. We consider sustainability risks based on their potential magnitude of impact on Bunge's operations, strategy, and financial wellbeing, as well as their likelihood. Our ERM uses a 3 year timeframe for short and a 3 year for long-term horizon. When considering climate-related risks, we use publicly available and peer reviewed scientific data and IPCC findings that factor in aggregate climate information from multiple scientific sources using 5 years as short-term timeline as horizons beyond 5 years may change significantly due to the dynamics of the commodities market.*

### Medium-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

5

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

## (2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

*Risk management is a foundational part of developing and executing Bunge's ESG Strategy. Since 2021, we have deployed a quarterly Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that captures sustainability-related risks intended to manage exposure, support mitigation efforts, guide strategic investment and planning, and reduce operational costs. Risk management at Bunge is overseen by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee of the Board. ERM is overseen at the executive level by the CRO, who reports to our CEO with input from relevant teams and functions and is reported regularly to Bunge's leadership and the Board of Directors. Overall execution is managed by the risk team and carried out throughout the business. We consider sustainability risks based on their potential magnitude of impact on Bunge's operations, strategy, and financial wellbeing, as well as their likelihood. Our ERM uses a 3 year timeframe for short and a 3 year for long-term horizon. For climate medium term strategies and analyses consider longer evolution and cycles of international agricultural supply and demand. These may span 5-20 years due to climate patterns, government policy and market innovations. When considering climate-related risks, we use publicly available and peer reviewed scientific data and IPCC findings that factor in aggregate climate information from multiple scientific sources.*

### Long-term

## (2.1.1) From (years)

## (2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

*Risk management is a foundational part of developing and executing Bunge's ESG Strategy. Since 2021, we have deployed a quarterly Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that captures sustainability-related risks intended to manage exposure, support mitigation efforts, guide strategic investment and planning, and reduce operational costs. Risk management at Bunge is overseen by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee of the Board. ERM is overseen at the executive level by the CRO, who reports to our CEO with input from relevant teams and functions and is reported regularly to Bunge's leadership and the Board of Directors. Overall execution is managed by the risk team and carried out throughout the business. We consider sustainability risks based on their potential magnitude of impact on Bunge's operations, strategy, and financial wellbeing, as well as their likelihood. Our ERM uses a 3 year timeframe for short and a 3 year for long-term horizon. For climate change 3 year as a time horizon is too short in order to capture chronic changes, they are gradual and take longer time to materialize, hence here we consider scenarios beyond 20 years' time that could span multiple commodity market cycles. When considering climate-related risks, we use publicly available and peer reviewed scientific data and IPCC findings that factor in aggregate climate information from multiple scientific sources.*

[Fixed row]

**(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?**

|  | Process in place                                        | Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process                             |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts |

[Fixed row]

**(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?**

|  | Process in place                                        | Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process                             | Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process? |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes              |

[Fixed row]

**(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.**

**Row 1**

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

### (2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

- ☒ Partial

### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

#### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

☒ More than once a year

#### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

#### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

*Select from:*

☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

#### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

☒ Site-specific

☒ Local

☒ Sub-national

☒ National

#### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

### **Commercially/publicly available tools**

- ☒ Encore tool
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ Global Forest Watch Pro
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- ☒ CBF – Corporate Biodiversity Footprint

### **Enterprise Risk Management**

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Risk models

### **International methodologies and standards**

- ☒ Global Forest Watch
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

### **Databases**

- ☒ FAO/AQUASTAT
- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
- ☒ Regional government databases

### **Other**

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Climanomics**

## **(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered**



### **Acute physical**

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

### **Chronic physical**

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Coastal erosion
- ☑ Change in land-use
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

### **Policy**

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

### **Market**

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- ☑ Changing wind patterns
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Land loss to desertification
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

- ☒ Uncertainty in the market signals

### Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

### Technology

- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Limited access to drought-resistant crop varieties
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☒ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques

### Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Moratoria and voluntary agreement
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

## (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Indigenous peoples
- ☒ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

## (2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*Since 2021, we have deployed a quarterly Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that captures sustainability related risks intended to manage exposure, support mitigation efforts, guide strategic investment and planning, and reduce operational costs. Risk management at Bunge is overseen by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee of the Board. ERM is overseen at the executive level by the CRO, who reports to our CEO with input from relevant teams and functions and is reported regularly to Bunge's leadership and the Board of Directors. Overall execution is managed by the risk team and carried out throughout the business. We consider sustainability risks based on their potential magnitude of impact on Bunge's operations, strategy, and financial wellbeing, as well as their likelihood. We Climate Change Risk management is a fundamental part of Bunge's strategy, particularly when it comes to executing our decarbonization strategy. Bunge's Management Risk Committee (MRC) is responsible for reviewing and approving the company's risk management policies and any material changes thereto. The risks covered by the MRC include: commodity price risk, market risk, liquidity, interest rate and financing risk, credit and counterparty risk, country risk, cybersecurity risk and risks related to climate change. When considering these risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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's Enterprise Risk Management Committee and Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee are responsible for assisting the Board and the Corporate Risk Management Committee in fulfilling their supervisory responsibility in 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. Bunge's MRC meets at least quarterly to assess a variety of risks and opportunities that could have impacts on the business. Climate-related risks, such as from adverse weather patterns, current or emerging regulations, reputational hazards, and other sources are included in this process. The results of these assessments are distributed throughout the executive leadership team and to the Board of Directors. The company also has a team directly charged with incorporating carbon pricing strategy worldwide and unlocking new growth opportunities that are defined by their low-carbon attributes. This team works closely with the risk management team to ensure the risks and opportunities adequately reflect the company's approach and strategy.*

[Add row]

## (2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

### (2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

*The very nature of the work we do—connecting farmers to consumers to deliver essential food, feed and fuel to the world—requires a deep understanding of the environment and market demands around us. It means we must face head on the realities of a changing climate and food insecurity, as we work to minimize our*

impact on the planet while meeting the needs of consumers and communities. Bunge has an enterprise risk management program that is designed to support the achievement of our strategic objectives and enhance shareholder value. We regularly review our enterprise level risks, emerging risks and assess our risk tolerance levels and the effectiveness of our risk monitoring and risk management efforts. Our Board has established the Enterprise Risk Management Committee ("ERMC") to provide greater focus at the Board level on risk oversight tailored to our business and industries. Additionally, each of our other Board committees considers risks within its area of responsibility. Bunge also has a Management Risk Committee ("MRC") in its enterprise risk management ("ERM") framework, responsible for reviewing and monitoring key exposures, emerging risks, and drivers of risk. These risks are evaluated: the possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk, and power to mitigate on three criteria. In 2021, Bunge began implementing enhancements to its ERM framework by incorporating more detailed sustainability risks and opportunities into the ERM process. These include risks emanating from changing climate and weather patterns, water scarcity, deforestation, human rights, farmer productivity, and increasing taxation and regulation on GHG emissions. This process was further enhanced in 2022 by adding risk factors into the ERM framework. The ERM process provides Bunge with greater oversight and management of climate-related risks and the potential financial implications, and will help ensure continued short-, medium- and long-term resilience. Since 2021, Bunge has been an active participant in the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), an initiative to improve governance and transparency on nature-related issues. Bunge has established itself as an early adopter and has supported the development of new indicators and reporting guidelines for companies to disclose their biodiversity and nature impacts, and their dependencies. Following TNFD's Guidance, we have advanced our activities to disclose, through our 2024 Sustainability Report, more data and governance on biodiversity impacts and dependencies, using TNFD's LEAP framework.

[Fixed row]

## **(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?**

### **(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

### **(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified**

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

### **(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified**

#### **Sensitive locations**

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

☒ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

- ☒ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- ☒ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

#### **Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities**

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

### **(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations**

*We mapped Bunge's processing facilities and defined locations where Bunge directly interfaces with nature and biodiversity-sensitive regions as per the ArcGIS Biodiversity Hotspots 2016 map. Having located each processing facility, we conducted a dependency analysis to evaluate the level of interface of our facilities within biodiversity sensitive regions compared to the overall company. Additionally we used the World Resource Institute's Aqueduct tool and local team insights to identify Bunge's processing priority locations in high water stress locations.*

### **(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?**

Select from:

- ☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

## **(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?**

### **Risks**

#### **(2.4.1) Type of definition**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

#### **(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect**

Select from:

☒ Asset value

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50M to greater than 500M. Our ERM process rates magnitude in a range of 1-10. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of 200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

#### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

#### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

#### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

#### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*Sustainability opportunities are embedded in our business development strategy. When considering new areas of growth or investment into asset optimization, we endeavor to apply a “climate lens” to our decision-making so that we factor in how our commercial opportunities can meet new market demands and consumer trends. For example, our oilseed origination and processing capability has enabled growth into the renewable feedstock market, which is contributing to the decarbonization of the fuel industry.*

### Risks

#### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

## (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

## (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

## (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50M to greater than 500M. Our ERM process rates magnitude in a range of 1-10. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of 200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*



## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Liabilities

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered*

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## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Market share

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50M to greater than 500M. Our ERM process rates magnitude in a range of 1-10. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of 200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Production capacity

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50M to greater than 500M. Our ERM process rates magnitude in a range of 1-10. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of 200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

## (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50M to greater than 500M. Our ERM process rates magnitude in a range of 1-10. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of 200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Shareholder value

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50M to greater than 500M. Our ERM process rates magnitude in a range of 1-10. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of 200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

## (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Stranded assets

## (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

## (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

200000000

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Magnitude impact on Bunge

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*When considering risks, three criteria are evaluated: possibility of occurrence, magnitude of risk and mitigating actions. 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. Since 2021, Bunge has been enhancing its enterprise risk management (ERM) process by incorporating more detailed climate-related risks and opportunities. With support from a third-party expert, we developed a climate risk analysis (CRA) framework aligned with the TCFD framework to incorporate physical and transition risks into our analysis and strategic planning. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all risks identified. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modelled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50M to greater than 500M. Our ERM process rates magnitude in a range of 1-10. We define substantive financial risks as those which can incur costs of 200,000,000 or more, which would constitute a magnitude of 4 or above in our ERM process. We believe this high threshold underscores Bunge's ability to leverage its global asset footprint to mitigate against climate-related risks, helping to reinforce the climate resilience of our business. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-, medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*

[Add row]

## **(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?**

### **(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

### **(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified**

*Bunge's Quality, Food and Safety Policy commits us to deliver best-in-class results for our products and our people. It is a key part of what we do, and all employees have a role to ensure everyone in our value chain shares responsibility following our policy. As a leader in the global food production chain and with operations in areas of water stress, we work continuously to improve our integrated operations and create highest level of quality ecosystems and human health. We continually build our employees' QFS skills through training and development and leverage comprehensive Quality and Food Safety Management Systems that incorporate standardized policies to help us achieve our overall mission. In addition to conducting our businesses in accordance with regulations related to water management we adhere to our Environmental Policy. Bunge has been proactively advancing our management of water through our Environmental Working Group. We also introduced a global standardized procedure with which we assess and improve each facility with a view to delivering world class environmental and sustainable results.*

[Fixed row]

## **(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.**

Row 1

### **(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category**

Select from:

☒ Nitrates

### **(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**



*Nitrates stimulate the growth of algae. This affects the natural ecosystem and can lead to depletion of the oxygen in the water causing eutrophication. Eutrophication impacts biodiversity.*

#### **(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations

#### **(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

#### **(2.5.1.5) Please explain**

*Bunge is dedicated to the well-being of the communities where we operate through continuous improvement in environmental management at every location. With our global Environmental Policy we committed to implementing innovative solutions to minimize our environmental footprint. As per our principles: - We comply with environmental laws, regulations and requirements applicable to our processes, products, services and projects. - We promote continuous environmental improvement by providing adequate resources, applying environmental management principles, utilizing environmental risk assessments and measuring environmental performance associated with our facilities, processes, products, services and projects. - We further seek environmentally sustainable development through pollution prevention, waste minimization, reuse and recycling in our processes, products, services and projects. Bunge has been proactively advancing our management of water through our Environmental Working Group. We introduced a global standardized procedure with which we assess and improve each facility with a view to delivering specified environmental and sustainable results. In addition, we are looking into new projects and technologies (e.g. digitalization) that can bring further enhancements.*

### **Row 3**

#### **(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Phosphates

### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

*Phosphates stimulate the growth of algae. This affects the natural ecosystem and can lead to depletion of the oxygen in the water causing eutrophication. Eutrophication impacts biodiversity.*

### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

*Select all that apply*

☒ Direct operations

### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

*Select all that apply*

☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*Bunge is dedicated to the well-being of the communities where we operate through continuous improvement in environmental management at every location. With our global Environmental Policy we committed to implementing innovative solutions to minimize our environmental footprint. As per our principles: - We comply with environmental laws, regulations and requirements applicable to our processes, products, services and projects. - We promote continuous environmental improvement by providing adequate resources, applying environmental management principles, utilizing environmental risk assessments and measuring environmental performance associated with our facilities, processes, products, services and projects. - We further seek environmentally sustainable development through pollution prevention, waste minimization, reuse and recycling in our processes, products, services and projects. Bunge has been proactively advancing our management of water through our Environmental Working Group. We introduced a global standardized procedure with which we assess and improve each facility with a view to delivering specified environmental and sustainable results. In addition, we are looking into new projects and technologies (e.g. digitalization) that can bring further enhancements.*

*[Add row]*

### C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

**(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?**

#### Climate change

##### **(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

#### Forests

##### **(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

#### Water

##### **(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified**

*Select from:*

☒ No

##### **(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain**

*Select from:*

☒ Evaluation in progress

### (3.1.3) Please explain

*Bunge is a global company operating in over 40 countries. As a result any individual facility exposed to water related risks is currently considered unlikely to have the potential to have a substantial financial or strategic impact to the global company as a whole. We further periodically assess our facilities on water related risks using a range of tools including WRI Aqueduct tool, to understand facility related risks to put mitigation strategies in place. We will continue to monitor and assess going forward. Bunge sources crops from a variety of locations around the world, some of which are at risk due to changing weather patterns and reduced rainfall as a likely result of climate change. However, our global asset footprint is a natural mitigant to this risk and reduces any negative substantial financial or strategic impacts on the company. For instance, suppliers in high stress regions of North America that are at risk of lower crop yields due to changed weather patterns can be supplemented by supply from other areas of Bunge's global supply chain that are not directly affected by water risk. We will continue to monitor and assess going forward.*

## Plastics

### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

### (3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

### (3.1.3) Please explain

*The majority of Bunge's business is B2B, and plastics are an immaterial part of our operations. Therefore they are not currently a part of Bunge's sustainability strategy.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.**

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Acute physical

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Acute physical risks such as flooding and extreme weather events.

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Ghana

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Austria

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

☒ Hungary

☒ Romania

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Poland

☒ Turkey

☒ Ukraine

☒ Malaysia

☒ Argentina

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Acute physical risks impact on company infrastructure (e.g., the severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods impact on company infrastructure). We use a third-party climate risk assessment modeling platform to support our analysis.*

#### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

*Select from:*

☒ Other, please specify :Business interruption, asset loss, increased cost.

#### **(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

#### **(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon**

*Select from:*

☒ Very likely

#### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

*Select from:*

☒ Medium-low

#### **(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons**

*Less than 250 million on average.*

#### **(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

#### **(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)**

0

#### (3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

250000000

#### (3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

#### (3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

250000000

#### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Impacting daily operation and potential growth of Bunge existing business and plants, could lead to higher insurance cost, loss of plant capacity, lower asset valuation, inability to meet contractual obligations, increased repair costs, and logistical costs.*

#### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

##### **Diversification**

☒ Other diversification, please specify :Bunge has a global footprint that we believe acts as a risk mitigator.

#### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

#### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*We do not have a process to allocate insurance premiums to climate-related risk versus other risks.*

#### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*Infrastructure, property insurance, technology and spending; Compliance, monitoring and targets, policy and plans, diversification*

## Forests

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Soy

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Reputation

☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Argentina

☒ Brazil

☒ Paraguay

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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



*in multiple geographies are sensitive to association with upstream deforestation and have put pressure on Bunge to seek solutions for sustainable soy cultivation We devote considerable effort and resources to promote sustainable agriculture disincentivize native vegetation conversion and incentivize the uptake of certified products that provide assurances of no deforestation or native vegetation conversion Since we established our nondeforestation commitment in 2015 we have developed the industrys most expansive and transparent system of traceability and monitoring giving us unprecedented insight into our supply chain and strengthening relationships with our suppliers As a result of our efforts over 99 of our soybean volumes from Brazil are deforestation and conversion free.*

#### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

#### **(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization**

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

#### **(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon**

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

#### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

☒ High

#### **(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons**

*The anticipated effect of the risk on financial aspects consider a scenario where Bunge's customers would refuse to purchase Brazilian soy volumes that are non-deforestation and conversion free. It would represent a loss to revenue in a given year.*

#### **(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

655647.68

#### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

655647.68

#### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The estimated value considers current soy volumes in Brazil that are non-deforestation and conversion free (non-DCF). Please note that this figure does not necessarily imply deforestation in that volume. Rather, it is mostly a gap in our ability to trace the commodity to its origin through the resellers and third-parties that we currently contract with.*

#### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

##### **Compliance, monitoring and targets**

☒ Ensure no deforestation and no conversion in own operations

#### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2017037.31

#### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

#### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

enables us to gain insight into the soy that is part of our indirect supply chain by supporting resellers as they build their own traceability and monitoring systems through the sharing of our knowledge methodologies tools and technologies, including satellite image data. Resellers in the program set targets and create incentives to gradually increase the traceability of their supply chains until they reach 100%. Since 2021 we have engaged over 40 resellers in our growing network. To date, Bunge is the only company in the sector that is fostering largescale efforts in the Cerrado to track indirect purchases. Due to the success of the program, we continuously exceed our interim targets reaching 97.7% total indirect traceability in 2023. 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.

[Add row]

### **(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.**

#### **Forests**

##### **(3.1.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

☒ OPEX

##### **(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue**

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

##### **(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue**

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

##### **(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures**

The amount of CAPEX disclosed include multiple initiative of forest protection programs e.g. regenerative agriculture, certifications etc.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

|  | Water-related regulatory violations                     | Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties                                                                                              | Comment        |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant | Not applicable |

[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

7

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

21846

### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

432

### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

22462

### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

7069

### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*The actual CO2 emissions reported are slightly varied from the Canada ETS because the emission factors used in Canada ETS are tailored to the program.*

## California CaT - ETS

### (3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

### (3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

### (3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

#### (3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

#### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

#### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

#### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

#### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

#### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

#### (3.5.2.10) Comment

Not applicable

### Canada federal OBPS - ETS

#### (3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

4

### (3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

2

### (3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

### (3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

70675

### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

1366

### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

70315

### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

19394

### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*The actual CO2 emissions reported are slightly varied from the Canada ETS because the emission factors used in Canada ETS are tailored to the program.*

## EU ETS

### (3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

25

### (3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

7

### (3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

### (3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

221014

### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

257941

### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

413196

### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

67378

### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership



Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

#### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*Not applicable*

### Ontario EPS - ETS

#### (3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2.92

#### (3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0.27

#### (3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

#### (3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

#### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

45423

#### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

3356.65

#### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e

48649

### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

2763

### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*The actual CO2 emissions reported are slightly varied from the Canada ETS because the emission factors used in Canada ETS are tailored to the program.*

## Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

### (3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1.91

### (3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

### (3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

### (3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

30850

### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

323.77

#### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

31881

#### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

8129

#### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

#### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*The actual CO2 emissions reported are slightly varied from the Canada ETS because the emission factors used in Canada ETS are tailored to the program.*

### Tianjin pilot ETS

#### (3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

#### (3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

12.36

#### (3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

#### (3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

#### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

117332

#### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

#### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

#### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e

125562

#### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

#### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*The CO<sub>2</sub> emitted in 2023 was 125,562 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. Allowable emissions was 117,332 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e and we had credit of 14,656 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. Therefore, the allowances purchased is zero.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?**

**Climate change**

#### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

## Forests

### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

## Water

### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

### (3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

### (3.6.3) Please explain

*Opportunities exist, but none are anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization. We continue to evaluate these opportunities.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.**

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

### (3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Markets

☒ Improved supply chain engagement

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

☒ Hungary

☒ United States of America

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*We have implemented Regenerative Agriculture programs with farmers in the US, Brazil and the EU, and we are offering low Carbon products to the market. The size of the opportunity depends on the final Land Sector and Removals Guidance (LSRG) version, and the appetite of the market for low carbon products. The implementation of Regenerative Agriculture programs and design of low carbon products mitigates the risk of not achieving our scope 3 target.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

#### (3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

#### (3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

#### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

#### (3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

*It is yet to see how the market will react to the low carbon products. We expect the participation around these products to be higher in 2030.*

#### (3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

20000000

#### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Bunge invested over 20 million in its regenerative agriculture program. The funds will be allocated to award premiums to participating farmers and supply products to Bunge. Additionally, the investment will support the provision of technical assistance, precision agriculture tools, and measurement technologies at no cost, aiming to*

assist producers in adopting methods that contribute to emission reduction in agriculture. This support will be offered through Orígeo, a joint venture of Bunge and UPL.

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*We have low carbon product available and expect market demand in the future.*

## Forests

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

*Select from:*

☒ Opp1

### (3.6.1.2) Commodity

*Select all that apply*

☒ Soy

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Markets

☒ Improved supply chain engagement

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

*Select from:*

☒ Downstream value chain

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

*Select all that apply*

☒ Brazil



### **(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description**

*The European biofuels industry is an important market with increasing relevance to the decarbonization of the energy and transportation sectors. Fuels derived from plant-based sources have lower carbon emissions than traditional fossil fuels and are therefore a powerful way to support the transition to more sustainable energy. As a major exporter of plant-based products to the European market, Bunge has become a leading supplier to the biofuels industry in many EU countries and continues to do so as the fossil fuel transition accelerates.*

### **(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity**

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

### **(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization**

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

### **(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon**

Select from:

☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

### **(3.6.1.12) Magnitude**

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

### **(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons**

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

### **(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

5250000

#### (3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

5750000

#### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

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

#### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1441745.92

#### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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

#### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

*[Add row]*

**(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.**

## Climate change

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*It is yet to see how the market will react to the low carbon products. We expect the participation around these products to be higher in 2030.*

## Forests

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

### (3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*There is a premium in the market but applicable volumes are not able to significantly change the overall revenue of the company.*  
[Add row]

## C4. Governance

### (4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

#### (4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

#### (4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

#### (4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

*Paragraph II.C. of the Corporate Governance Principles states: Characteristics expected of directors include independence, high personal and professional ethics, integrity, sound business judgment, the ability and willingness to commit sufficient time to the Board and to promoting the long-term interests of the Company's shareholders. In evaluating the suitability of individual Board members, the Board considers many factors, including, but not limited to a general understanding of global business, finance and other disciplines relevant to the success of a large publicly traded company; understanding of the Company's business and technology;*

education, professional background and personal accomplishments; and geographic, gender, age, and racial and ethnic diversity. The Board is committed to actively seeking highly qualified women and individuals from historically underrepresented groups to include in the candidate pool from which Board nominees are selected.

**(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)**

bggsa-corporate-governance-principles-2024-05-14.pdf  
[Fixed row]

**(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?**

|                | Board-level oversight of this environmental issue       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Climate change | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Forests        | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Water          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Biodiversity   | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |

[Fixed row]

**(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.**

**Climate change**

**(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO)

#### **(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

#### **(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

#### **(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

#### **(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*Bunge's Board of Directors (Board) oversees our sustainability strategy, disclosures and risks, while our executive leadership team develops and executes this strategy, manages the risks and directs the organization on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. The Board has established five Board committees that oversee various ESG and sustainability considerations, including climate change, deforestation and native vegetation conversion, water, biodiversity, human rights, social development, stakeholder engagement and more. Oversight of sustainability at Bunge is led by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. In addition, oversight of ESG matters is embedded across each of the five Board committees: • Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees and provides input on the development of sustainability and corporate social responsibility governance, policies, strategies and programs of the company •*

*Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee has the overall responsibility for overseeing, among other things, Bunge's governance frameworks and board practices, as well as the identification of qualified board candidates with the appropriate skills, diversity and experience to oversee Bunge's business. •*

*Audit Committee evaluates trends and developments in non-financial reporting practices and requirements, which impact the company's regulatory filings, including ESG disclosures. • Human Resources and Compensation Committee oversees our compensation framework, governance, guidelines and performance criteria, which includes ESG and human capital metrics. It also oversees initiatives and policies related to diversity and inclusion, workforce environment and culture. •*

*Enterprise Risk Management Committee evaluates climate related risks and exposures in connection with its periodic review of other enterprise risks facing the company, and management's risk mitigation strategies.*

## Forests

#### (4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

- |                                                                    |                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other C-Suite Officer          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Risk Officer (CRO)       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive Officer (CEO)  |                                                                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Financial Officer (CFO)  |                                                                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Technology Officer (CTO) |                                                                               |

#### (4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

#### (4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Individual role descriptions

#### (4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

#### (4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*Bunge's Board of Directors (Board) oversees our sustainability strategy, disclosures and risks, while our executive leadership team develops and executes this strategy, manages the risks and directs the organization on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. The Board has established five Board committees that oversee various ESG and sustainability considerations, including climate change, deforestation and native vegetation conversion, water, biodiversity, human*



rights, social development, stakeholder engagement and more. Oversight of sustainability at Bunge is led by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. In addition, oversight of ESG matters is embedded across each of the five Board committees: • Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees and provides input on the development of sustainability and corporate social responsibility governance, policies, strategies and programs of the company •

Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee has the overall responsibility for overseeing, among other things, Bunge's governance frameworks and board practices, as well as the identification of qualified board candidates with the appropriate skills, diversity and experience to oversee Bunge's business. •

Audit Committee evaluates trends and developments in non-financial reporting practices and requirements, which impact the company's regulatory filings, including ESG disclosures. • Human Resources and Compensation Committee oversees our compensation framework, governance, guidelines and performance criteria, which includes ESG and human capital metrics. It also oversees initiatives and policies related to diversity and inclusion, workforce environment and culture. •

Enterprise Risk Management Committee evaluates climate related risks and exposures in connection with its periodic review of other enterprise risks facing the company, and management's risk mitigation strategies.

## Water

### (4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- |                                                                    |                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other C-Suite Officer          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Risk Officer (CRO)       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive Officer (CEO)  |                                                                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Financial Officer (CFO)  |                                                                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Technology Officer (CTO) |                                                                               |

### (4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

### (4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

### (4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

#### (4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*Bunge's Board of Directors (Board) oversees our sustainability strategy, disclosures and risks, while our executive leadership team develops and executes this strategy, manages the risks and directs the organization on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. The Board has established five Board committees that oversee various ESG and sustainability considerations, including climate change, deforestation and native vegetation conversion, water, biodiversity, human rights, social development, stakeholder engagement and more. Oversight of sustainability at Bunge is led by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. In addition, oversight of ESG matters is embedded across each of the five Board committees:*

- *Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees and provides input on the development of sustainability and corporate social responsibility governance, policies, strategies and programs of the company*

- *Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee has the overall responsibility for overseeing, among other things, Bunge's governance frameworks and board practices, as well as the identification of qualified board candidates with the appropriate skills, diversity and experience to oversee Bunge's business.*

- *Audit Committee evaluates trends and developments in non-financial reporting practices and requirements, which impact the company's regulatory filings, including ESG disclosures.*
- *Human Resources and Compensation Committee oversees our compensation framework, governance, guidelines and performance criteria, which includes ESG and human capital metrics. It also oversees initiatives and policies related to diversity and inclusion, workforce environment and culture.*

- *Enterprise Risk Management Committee evaluates climate related risks and exposures in connection with its periodic review of other enterprise risks facing the company, and management's risk mitigation strategies.*

## Biodiversity

### (4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO)

### (4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

### (4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

### (4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

*Select from:*

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

### (4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*Bunge's Board of Directors (Board) oversees our sustainability strategy, disclosures and risks, while our executive leadership team develops and executes this strategy, manages the risks and directs the organization on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. The Board has established five Board committees that oversee various ESG and sustainability considerations, including climate change, deforestation and native vegetation conversion, water, biodiversity, human rights, social development, stakeholder engagement and more. Oversight of sustainability at Bunge is led by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. In addition, oversight of ESG matters is embedded across each of the five Board committees: • Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees and provides input on the development of sustainability and corporate social responsibility governance, policies, strategies and programs of the company •*

*Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee has the overall responsibility for overseeing, among other things, Bunge's governance frameworks and board practices, as well as the identification of qualified board candidates with the appropriate skills, diversity and experience to oversee Bunge's business. •*

*Audit Committee evaluates trends and developments in non-financial reporting practices and requirements, which impact the company's regulatory filings, including ESG disclosures. • Human Resources and Compensation Committee oversees our compensation framework, governance, guidelines and performance criteria, which includes ESG and human capital metrics. It also oversees initiatives and policies related to diversity and inclusion, workforce environment and culture. •*

*Enterprise Risk Management Committee evaluates climate related risks and exposures in connection with its periodic review of other enterprise risks facing the company, and management's risk mitigation strategies.*

*[Fixed row]*

## (4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

### Climate change

#### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

## (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

### Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

## Forests

## (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

## (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

### (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

#### Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

#### Water

### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

### (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

#### Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

#### (4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

|                | Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Climate change | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Forests        | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Water          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Biodiversity   | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |

[Fixed row]

#### (4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

##### Climate change

##### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

##### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

##### Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

#### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Executive Officer is the final arbiter in the management of the sustainability strategy, risks and opportunities, and helps to set the overall vision for the company.*

### Forests

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position



### **Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

### **Strategy and financial planning**

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

#### **(4.3.1.4) Reporting line**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

#### **(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues**

*Select from:*

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### **(4.3.1.6) Please explain**

*Chief Executive Officer is the final arbiter in the management of the sustainability strategy, risks and opportunities, and helps to set the overall vision for the company.*

## **Water**

#### **(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility**

##### **Executive level**

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### **(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position**

### **Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

## Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Executive Officer is the final arbiter in the management of the sustainability strategy, risks and opportunities, and helps to set the overall vision for the company.*

## Climate change

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

## Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

## Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

## Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs (CSO) is the management lead of the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. The CSO oversees a global team operating across multiple geographies and functions, which regularly engages business leadership to advance company-wide alignment with sustainability objectives and opportunities.*

## Forests

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

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- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
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- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs (CSO) is the management lead of the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. The CSO oversees a global team operating across multiple geographies and functions, which regularly engages business leadership to advance company-wide alignment with sustainability objectives and opportunities.*

### Water

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

##### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

##### Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

### **Policies, commitments, and targets**

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

### **Strategy and financial planning**

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

## **(4.3.1.4) Reporting line**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

## **(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues**

*Select from:*

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

## **(4.3.1.6) Please explain**

*Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs (CSO) is the management lead of the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee. The CSO oversees a global team operating across multiple geographies and functions, which regularly engages business leadership to advance company-wide alignment with sustainability objectives and opportunities.*

## **Climate change**

### **(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility**

## Executive level

- ☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is the management lead of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. The CRO oversees the enterprise risk management process of the company, with the inclusion of climate-related risks and opportunities and their impacts on the business strategy, operations and investments.*

## Forests

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### **Executive level**

- ☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

##### **Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

##### **Strategy and financial planning**

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

*Select from:*

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is the management lead of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. The CRO oversees the enterprise risk management process of the company, with the inclusion of climate-related risks and opportunities and their impacts on the business strategy, operations and investments.*



## Water

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

*Select from:*

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is the management lead of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. The CRO oversees the enterprise risk management process of the company, with the inclusion of climate-related risks and opportunities and their impacts on the business strategy, operations and investments.*

## Climate change

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

#### Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the management lead of the Audit Committee. The CFO provides overall guidance and strategic input into financial opportunities and risks associated with sustainability issues, as well as oversight of Bunge's sustainability-linked credit facilities and other "green" loans.*

### Forests

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

##### Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

##### Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

*Select from:*

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the management lead of the Audit Committee. The CFO provides overall guidance and strategic input into financial opportunities and risks associated with sustainability issues, as well as oversight of Bunge's sustainability-linked credit facilities and other "green" loans.*

## Water

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

##### Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
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- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

##### Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the management lead of the Audit Committee. The CFO provides overall guidance and strategic input into financial opportunities and risks associated with sustainability issues, as well as oversight of Bunge's sustainability-linked credit facilities and other "green" loans.*

[Add row]

### (4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

#### Climate change

#### (4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

100

#### (4.5.3) Please explain

*Performance-based sustainability goals are a component of the annual incentive bonuses paid to our C-suite. Our compensation framework is based on a pay-for-performance philosophy with payout now directly impacted by our attainment of certain sustainability targets, including emissions reduction progress and progress to deforestation-free supply chains. There are no monetary incentives provided to board level.*

#### Forests

#### (4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

100

#### (4.5.3) Please explain

*Performance-based sustainability goals are a component of the annual incentive bonuses paid to our C-suite. Our compensation framework is based on a pay-for performance philosophy with payout now directly impacted by our attainment of certain sustainability targets, including emissions reduction progress and progress to deforestation-free supply chains. There are no monetary incentives provided to board level.*

### Water

#### (4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

#### (4.5.3) Please explain

*Not Applicable*

*[Fixed row]*

**(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

**Board or executive level**

☒ Corporate executive team

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Performance-based sustainability goals are a component of the annual incentive bonuses paid to our executive team and over 7,000 of our employees. Our compensation framework is based on a pay-for performance philosophy with payout now directly impacted by our attainment of certain sustainability targets, including emissions reduction progress and progress to deforestation-free supply chains.*

### (4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

*At Bunge, we believe accountability is an important driver of our business success. That is why we have updated our annual incentive plans to ensure that our people are accountable to the commitments that are made within the enterprise. This includes our climate-related commitments and our intention to source lower carbon commodities and products that help to reduce the GHG emissions from the agriculture industry. The AIP covers CEO and all of his direct reports on his corporate executive team and over 7,000 employees but it is most acute for our executive team who are directly responsible and accountable to the strategies that go into the achievement of our GHG reduction goals.*

## Forests

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

## Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

☒ Bonus - % of salary

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

*Select from:*

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Performance-based sustainability goals are a component of the annual incentive bonuses paid to our executive team and over 7,000 of our employees. Our compensation framework is based on a pay-for performance philosophy with payout now directly impacted by our attainment of certain sustainability targets, including emissions reduction progress and progress to deforestation-free supply chains.*

### (4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

*At Bunge, we believe accountability is an important driver of our business success. That is why we have updated our annual incentive plans to ensure that our people are accountable to the commitments that are made within the enterprise. This includes our climate-related commitments and our intention to source lower carbon commodities and products that help to reduce the GHG emissions from the agriculture industry. The AIP covers CEO and all of his direct reports on his corporate executive team and over 7,000 employees but it is most acute for our executive team who are directly responsible and accountable to the strategies that go into the achievement of our GHG reduction goals.*

*[Add row]*



(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

|  |                                                         |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Does your organization have any environmental policies? |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Bunge has a global environmental policy, and principles of the policy include: - We comply with environmental laws, regulations and requirements applicable to our processes, products, services and projects. - We promote continuous environmental improvement by providing adequate resources, applying environmental management principles, utilizing environmental risk assessments and measuring environmental performance associated with our facilities, processes, products, services and projects. - We seek environmentally sustainable development through pollution prevention, waste minimization, reuse and recycling in our processes, products, services and projects. - We demonstrate social responsibility by seeking to meet the environmental needs of our communities and by promoting the responsible use of natural resources. - We engage employees and contractors in environmental sustainability efforts and providing adequate training to enhance environmental management practices. - We establish environmental goals and are transparent in our progress toward these goals.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### **Environmental commitments**

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

##### **Climate-specific commitments**

- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Bunge has an approved Science Based Target: <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/target-dashboard>

##### **Forests-specific commitments**

- ☒ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth
- ☒ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat
- ☒ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- ☒ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach
- ☒ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- ☒ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :2025
- ☒ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :2025
- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025

##### **Water-specific commitments**

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

### Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- ☒ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

### (4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Environmental Policy.pdf*

## Row 2

### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Forests

### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

*Select from:*

- ☒ Selected commodities only

### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*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.*

### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

#### Forests-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth
- ☒ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat
- ☒ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- ☒ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach
- ☒ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- ☒ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :2025
- ☒ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :2025
- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025

### (4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*bungesustainablepalmoilsourcingpolicyv3118.pdf*

### Row 3

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Selected commodities only

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Bunge's grains and oilseeds commitment sets forth the company's commitment to be free of deforestation in all our value chains by end of 2025. This particular document focuses on soy grown in areas of the world with higher risk of deforestation -- chiefly, the Cerrado of Brazil and the Gran Chaco of Paraguay and Argentina. In our grains & oilseeds value chains, Bunge commits to: • achieve deforestation-free supply chains worldwide by 2025, considering both direct and indirect sourcing, and applying to native vegetation conversion in the appropriate geographies, reconciling production with environmental, economic and social interests, • employ science-based definitions and cutoff dates for deforestation and native vegetation conversion determined by a credible multi-stakeholder process, • apply these criteria to our supply chains, in addition to minimum standards of legal compliance, • respect human rights and indigenous community rights, and apply free, prior and*

*informed consent for land purchases and use, • enhance traceability to farm and transparency overall, • ensure respect for legally protected areas, • publicly disclose progress on our efforts, • engage in open and productive dialogue with stakeholders.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### Forests-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth
- ☒ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat
- ☒ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- ☒ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach
- ☒ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- ☒ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :2025
- ☒ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :2025
- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025

#### (4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*grains\_and\_oilseeds\_commitment\_2021\_1.pdf*

#### Row 4

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Respect for human rights is critical to Bunge, and driven by the conviction that we have a positive impact on the lives, livelihoods and rights of the individuals and communities affected by our operations. We are committed to treating people with dignity and respect within Bunge and throughout our supply chain. We support the growth of a more sustainable food system, including through promoting sustainable agriculture, water stewardship, and the reduction of food insecurity, in support of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals. We are committed to maintaining a healthy and safe work environment for all of our employees and contractors, and strive to identify all cases of human rights abuses including those in our value chain.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### **Social commitments**

☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

#### (4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Human Rights Policy.pdf*

### Row 5

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Bunge has a global environmental policy, and principles of the policy include: - We comply with environmental laws, regulations and requirements applicable to our processes, products, services and projects. - We promote continuous environmental improvement by providing adequate resources, applying environmental management principles, utilizing environmental risk assessments and measuring environmental performance associated with our facilities, processes, products, services and projects. - We seek environmentally sustainable development through pollution prevention, waste minimization, reuse and recycling in our processes, products, services and projects. - We demonstrate social responsibility by seeking to meet the environmental needs of our communities and by promoting the responsible use of natural resources. - We engage employees and contractors in environmental sustainability efforts and providing adequate training to enhance environmental management practices. - We establish environmental goals and are transparent in our progress toward these goals.*



#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

#### (4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Environmental Policy.pdf*

### Row 6

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Biodiversity

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

*Select from:*

- ☒ Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Bunge has a global environmental policy, and principles of the policy include: - We comply with environmental laws, regulations and requirements applicable to our processes, products, services and projects. - We promote continuous environmental improvement by providing adequate resources, applying environmental management principles, utilizing environmental risk assessments and measuring environmental performance associated with our facilities, processes, products, services and projects. - We seek environmentally sustainable development through pollution prevention, waste minimization, reuse and recycling in our processes, products, services and projects. - We demonstrate social responsibility by seeking to meet the environmental needs of our communities and by promoting the responsible use of natural resources. - We engage employees and contractors in environmental sustainability efforts and providing adequate training to enhance environmental management practices. - We establish environmental goals and are transparent in our progress toward these goals. Additional to our environmental policy please also refer to our attached land use and biodiversity policy.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Adoption of Technologies that encourage sustainable agricultural practices for biotech and biofuels.

##### Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

#### (4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Land Use and Biodiversity Policy.pdf*

[Add row]

#### (4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

##### (4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

##### (4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- |                                                                               |                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) |

##### (4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

*We are active members of the organizations listed, and leverage our membership to learn from peers and provide our own experiences to advocate development of scalable solutions to common sustainability challenges.*

[Fixed row]

#### (4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

##### (4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

#### **(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

#### **(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Paris Agreement

#### **(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement**

*2024-Bunge-Global-Sustainability-Report.pdf*

#### **(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

#### **(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Mandatory government register
- ☒ Voluntary government register

#### **(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization**

#### **(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan**

*Global Political Engagement: A key feature of our sustainability strategy is to leverage Bunge's position in the value chain and its experience delivering sustainable solutions to stakeholders in order to collaboratively promote industry-wide transformation. At Bunge, we believe political advocacy is an avenue to support our business interests and positively impact the communities where we operate. We support candidates who promote policies that align with our values and business principles, and who have strong connections to areas where we have facilities. In addition, we are members of organizations that may contribute to dialogue and political action on agricultural, food and biofuel issues. We aim to advance our vision by engaging with policymakers, working through public policy-facing organizations, networks, and regulatory bodies, and offering our own insights and experiences through these bodies to improve public understanding around our industry. Bunge's political activities are conducted in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Political activities are overseen at the Board level by the Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee and are executed by members of Bunge's Sustainability and Government Affairs teams. We are committed to eliminating native vegetation conversion associated with agricultural commodity production and trade in 2025 – a commitment that was established in 2015 and which serves as a guide for sector alignment. We intend to build on our shared efforts, working with governments, farmers, and other key stakeholders in our supply chains, to identify opportunities for public-private collaboration focused on eliminating commodity-driven deforestation. Climate Lobbying: One of the pillars of Bunge's sustainability strategy is to take meaningful action on climate. We believe that the agribusiness and food industries have an important role to play in finding scalable and realistic solutions to climate challenges. Our own climate goals and activities are in line with the Paris Climate Agreement, and we participate in organizations that support climate action. For more details please refer to attached Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report page 17. More information on our participation in associations and our impact can be found at page 93. Bunge's approach to political engagement is published on the Political Contributions page of our website: Political Contributions (bunge.com).*

[Fixed row]

#### **(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?**

Row 1

##### **(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

*Renewable Energy Directive*

##### **(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

##### Energy and renewables

☒ Alternative fuels

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

☒ Global

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

☒ Support with no exceptions

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

*Select all that apply*

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Responding to consultations

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

### Row 3

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EUDR

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

**Transparency and due diligence**

- ☒ Traceability requirements
- ☒ Due diligence requirements

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ Global

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ Neutral

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

**Row 4**

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

CSRD

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

**Transparency and due diligence**

- ☒ Mandatory environmental reporting

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ Global

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers



- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

## Row 5

### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*CSDDD*

### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

#### Transparency and due diligence

- ☒ Mandatory environmental reporting

### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ Global

### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ Neutral

### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

## Row 6

### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

ETS

### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- ☒ Emissions trading schemes

### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Global

### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

## Row 7

### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*Supply chain regulations pertaining to deforestation*

### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

#### Transparency and due diligence

- ☒ Traceability requirements
- ☒ Transparency requirements
- ☒ Due diligence requirements

### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ Global

### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Neutral

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

### Row 8

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*Renewable Fuels Standard*

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

**Energy and renewables**

☒ Alternative fuels

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Global

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings

#### Row 9

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*Regulations around measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in agriculture*

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

**Environmental impacts and pressures**

- ☒ Emissions – CO2

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

- ☒ National

#### (4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ United States of America

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

*In terms of Climate Smart Agriculture practices, Bunge supports U.S. government setting up CSA practices in regulation, however, we are advocating for an approach that allows farmers flexibility in the type of practices they would have to implement - this is to account for the differences in weather, climate, and agricultural practices in different parts of the U.S.*

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings

### Row 10

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*Waterways transportation infrastructure*

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

**Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)**

- ☒ Subsidies on infrastructure

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ National

#### (4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

*Select all that apply*

☒ United States of America

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

*Select from:*

☒ Support with no exceptions

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

*Select all that apply*

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

### Row 11

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*Municipal ETS*

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

**Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)**

☒ Other financial mechanisms, please specify :Quota and tax

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Sub-national

#### (4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ China

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Neutral

[Add row]

**(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.**

#### Row 1

##### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

##### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

###### Asia and Pacific

☒ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :China Chamber of Commerce Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal Byproducts (CFNA)

##### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position



Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

#### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Mixed

#### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, and they have changed their position

#### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

*Shared our global best practice in forums/meetings.*

### Row 2

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

### Europe

☒ EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry (FEDIOL)

#### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

#### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

#### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

### Row 3

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

## Europe

☒ European Association of Trade in Cereals, Oilseeds, Rice, Pulses, Olive Oils and Fats, and Agrosupply (COCERAL)

### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

*Select from:*

☒ Consistent

### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

## Row 4

### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

*Select from:*

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

##### Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :EBB

#### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

#### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

*Select from:*

☒ Consistent

#### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

### Row 5

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

##### South America

- ☒ Brazilian Vegetable Oil Industry Association (ABIOVE)

#### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change  
☒ Forests

#### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

#### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

#### Row 6

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

- ☒ Brazilian Grain Exporters Association (ANEC)

#### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change  
☒ Forests

#### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

#### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

## Row 7

### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- ☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Edible Oils Processors Association (EOPA)

### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests

### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.

## Row 8

### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

#### North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Clean Fuels Alliance America

### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position



#### **(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

#### **Row 9**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

*Select from:*

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### **(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

##### **North America**

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :U.S. Canola Association

#### **(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

#### **(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with**

*Select from:*

☒ Consistent

#### **(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

**Row 10**

**(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

*Select from:*

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

**(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

**North America**

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Waterways Council

**(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

**(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with**

*Select from:*

☒ Consistent

**(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### **(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

### **Row 11**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### **(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

##### **North America**

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Grain and Feed Association

#### **(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position**

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### **(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with**

Select from:

☒ Consistent

#### **(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year**

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### **(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

### **Row 12**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

#### **(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual**

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Trade coalition

#### **(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual**

*Fuels America*

#### **(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

#### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

#### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

### Row 13

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

##### North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Oilseed Processors Association

#### (4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

#### (4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

#### **(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year**

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### **(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

### **Row 14**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### **(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

##### **North America**

- ☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Canadian Canola Council (CCC)

#### **(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

#### **(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with**

Select from:

☒ Consistent

**(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

**Row 15**

**(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

**(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

**North America**

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Canada Oilseeds Processors Association

**(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position**

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

**(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with**

Select from:

☒ Consistent

#### (4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

#### (4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

*Positions are based on industry consensus and publicly available. Bunge's contributions to its various trade associations is limited to its membership fees based on the federations statutes.*

[Add row]

#### (4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

##### Row 1

#### (4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

#### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity



#### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

#### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

*The Sustainability Report pages 1-97, the Proxy Statement pages 39-43 and C-1 to C-16, and the Annual Report pages 4-34.*

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

Links to Bunge's 2024 Sustainability Report, 2024 Proxy Statement and 2023 Annual Report are below: <https://delivery.bunge.com/-/media/Files/pdf/2024-Bunge-Global-Sustainability-Report.ashx> <https://investors.bunge.com//media/Files/B/Bunge-IR/documents/shareholder-meeting-materials/bunge-2024-proxy-statement.pdf> <https://investors.bunge.com//media/Files/B/Bunge-IR/documents/shareholder-meeting-materials/bunge-2023-annual-report.pdf>

[Add row]

## C5. Business strategy

### (5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

#### Climate change

##### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

##### (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

#### Forests

##### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

##### (5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Lack of available methodologies

##### (5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

*We have been working on fighting deforestation in priority areas and will continue throughout other areas and definitions.*

#### Water

### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### (5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Lack of available methodologies

### (5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

*Our climate change scenario analysis covers acute and chronic physical risks that are interconnected with water-related challenges. We will evaluate if we can complement this with additional water specific scenario analysis in the future.*

[Fixed row]

## (5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

##### Climate transition scenarios

☒ Bespoke climate transition scenario

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### **Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

##### **Stakeholder and customer demands**

☒ Consumer sentiment

## Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation

## Direct interaction with climate

- ✓ On asset values, on the corporate

## Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Domestic growth
- ✓ Globalizing markets

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*We assume the analysis is centered on climate change impact to Bunge operation and supply chain. Uncertainty is in the rate/intensity of climate change and regional / locational differences. Constraints are model limitation and potential limitation of our internal understanding on the impact of climate change on our businesses.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*We apply two different climate scenarios known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). The first is RCP 4.5, which considers a moderate scenario in which emissions peak around 2040 and then decline. The second is RCP 8.5, which considers business as usual – a “worst-case-scenario” where no actions are taken by companies or countries to reduce emissions. These two scenarios are then applied using three timelines: short-, medium-, and long-term. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all identified risks. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modeled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50 million to greater than 500 million. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability/actions to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Physical climate scenarios

- ✓ RCP 4.5

#### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

##### Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

##### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

##### Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

##### Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

☒ Globalizing markets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*We assume the analysis is centered on climate change impact to Bunge operation and supply chain. Uncertainty is in the rate/intensity of climate change and regional / locational differences. Constraints are model limitation and potential limitation of our internal understanding on the impact of climate change on our businesses*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*We apply two different climate scenarios known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). The first is RCP 4.5, which considers a moderate scenario in which emissions peak around 2040 and then decline. The second is RCP 8.5, which considers business as usual – a “worst-case-scenario” where no actions are taken by companies or countries to reduce emissions. These two scenarios are then applied using three timelines: short-, medium-, and long-term. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all identified risks. To understand and quantify the*

direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modeled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50 million to greater than 500 million. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability/actions to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical



- ☒ Technology

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

##### Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

##### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

##### Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

##### Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

- ☒ Globalizing markets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*We assume the analysis is centered on climate change impact to Bunge operation and supply chain. Uncertainty is in the rate/intensity of climate change and regional / locational differences. Constraints are model limitation and potential limitation of our internal understanding on the impact of climate change on our businesses*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*We apply two different climate scenarios known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). The first is RCP 4.5, which considers a moderate scenario in which emissions peak around 2040 and then decline. The second is RCP 8.5, which considers business as usual – a “worst-case-scenario” where no actions are taken by companies or countries to reduce emissions. These two scenarios are then applied using three timelines: short-, medium-, and long-term. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all identified risks. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modeled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50 million to greater than 500 million. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability/actions to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business.*

*[Add row]*

### (5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

#### Climate change

#### (5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

#### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

*We apply two different climate scenarios known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). The first is RCP 4.5, which considers a moderate scenario in which emissions peak around 2040 and then decline. The second is RCP 8.5, which considers business as usual – a “worst-case-scenario” where no actions are taken by companies or countries to reduce emissions. These two scenarios are then applied using three timelines: short-, medium-, and long-term. Importantly, we desired to quantify the potential exposure to our business, which required that we assess the financial magnitude of all identified risks. To understand and quantify the direct physical risks to our assets and operations, we partnered with an outside expert firm to capture the modeled average annual loss (MAAL) of our major facilities and port locations. For the transition risks, we used our internal expertise to quantify each expected risk across a range of less than 50 million to greater than 500 million. In addition, we assessed the likelihood of these risks occurring and our ability/actions to mitigate against each risk. In doing so, we were able to prioritize risks based on short-medium- and long-term scenarios across RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, providing insight into potential actions we could take to adapt our business. Physical risks to Bunge’s operations are anticipated to be most acute in the RCP 8.5 scenario over the long-term. Using the climate risk analysis framework, we are able to identify the geographies and physical assets that are most exposed to the impacts of climate change in the second half of the century, and their expected cost to our business. The most salient of the physical risks include coastal flooding, which may disrupt Bunge’s ports and related facilities. Transition risks occur in both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, but are more acute in the former. The most significant of the transition risks is expected to involve public-policy decisions that may impact Bunge’s business, such as additional mandates and regulation on carbon which could add costs to our business and lack of availability of lower carbon fuel sources. Any significant risk and opportunities identified go to Bunge’s leadership team for consideration and communicated to the board level (Risk Committee). As an example, in one asset expansion we decided to procure stronger materials, due to prevalence of extreme weather events in that region.*

[Fixed row]

## (5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

### (5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

### (5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

### (5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

### (5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

*We have an internal carbon price and we undertake feasibility studies and implement alternative energy sources where viable.*

### (5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

### (5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

*Bunge maintains an open dialogue with our shareholders on all topics related to ESG including our Climate Transition Plan. This communication channel is managed by our Investor Relations team with direct support from the Global Sustainability function. In recent years we have held a number of Stakeholder Forums to listen to our shareholders and other stakeholders and allow them to provide feedback to our leadership on sustainability performance and opportunities for further improvement. In our 2023 Global Sustainability Report, we shared our intention to evaluate targets aligned with a 1.5C pathway. In pursuit of these plans, we collaborated with Ceres, a leading authority on climate transition plans for food and agriculture companies, and a consortium of key stakeholders. Together, we:*

- conducted a review of our existing strategies, including the growth, innovation and procurement components of Bunge's current GHG emissions goals;*
- prepared an initial situation assessment of the company's major sources of GHG emissions, along with existing actions and initiatives to address those emissions; and*
- validated our approach with the support of a third-party consultant with deep experience in emissions reduction planning and aligning it with new and emerging methodologies within which Bunge is or could take an active role in helping to shape. The next phase of our approach was, and is, to evaluate the implications of setting more ambitious targets and to develop the accompanying transition plan. We remain steadfast in our commitment to transparency and accountability for the sustainability goals we set. As we move forward, we will continue to publicly disclose our progress and engage stakeholders to ensure the shared success of our strategy.*

### (5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

### (5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

*We believe that tangible progress on climate requires taking bold action, embracing innovation and championing collaboration. That is why we are implementing solutions across our value chain to not only minimize our own environmental footprint but help suppliers and customers in their decarbonization journey. We are leaning into our role as a connector so that we can provide low-carbon food, feed and fuel for a growing population, create opportunities for farmers and communities and deliver value to our customers around the world.*

### (5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

*Progress on Our 2030 GHG Emissions Science-Based Targets: Scope 1 & 2: In 2023, we continued our ambition to prioritize investments in emissions reductions by pursuing innovations that improve energy efficiency, drive cost reductions, and lower emissions across the organization. Our investments range from the construction of new sustainable facilities to boiler optimization and replacement, and implementation of technologies with lower-carbon energy sources. The largest reductions achieved in 2023 were accomplished by purchasing zero carbon electricity for multiple plants around the world. We also pursued opportunities to use lower GHG intensity sources of energy. For example, we significantly reduced the coal use in our plants in Türkiye and Poland with an ambition of ceasing use of coal in Europe by end of 2024. Over 188,000 tons of carbon were avoided through 2023 from switching to zero carbon electricity sources. In addition to our SBTs we also have a global GHG emissions intensity goal related to Scopes 1 & 2. With an original goal of reducing 10% from a 2016 baseline, we have already achieved a reduction of approximately 18.0%, far surpassing our initial goal. However, our efforts continue as we seek improvements to our facilities and explore additional levers for reduction as they emerge. Scope 3: The largest share of Bunge's total emissions comes from its supply chain, known as Scope 3. Though outside of our direct operational control, we promote new approaches that reduce emissions. For example, by encouraging the adoption of low carbon practices on farms through our regenerative agriculture programs (see pages 30-32 for more information), optimizing logistics operations, and pushing for the uptake of certified, sustainably produced products. Our most significant Scope 3 reductions are expected to come from implementing our 2025 non-deforestation commitment. In 2023, we evolved our data sourcing and analytics for soy originating from areas of Brazil that experience higher rates of deforestation, leveraging our powerful non-deforestation monitoring system. Accurate data helps us better understand and control our GHG emissions, enabling additional interventions. For more information, see the "Non-Deforestation: 2024 Progress Report" beginning on page 46. Another way we influence Scope 3 emissions is with end-to-end optimization of our supply chain. We use market tools to monitor vessels' performance and cargo ship routes, which help us achieve speed and route optimization, ensure the safety of vessels during the voyage and lower consumption of fuel, which is equivalent to GHG emissions savings. Due to our holistic planning, we aim to minimize time spent in ports and thus reduce GHG emissions. This work is aligned with our participation in the Sea Cargo Charter, which Bunge signed in 2021, which promotes decarbonization and provides a framework for environmentally responsible shipping.*

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

*2024-Bunge-Global-Sustainability-Report.pdf*

### (5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

### (5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

*Our most significant Scope 3 reductions are expected to come from implementing our 2025 non-deforestation commitment. By advancing our 2025 non-deforestation commitment, we are intrinsically linking our business to the protection of ecosystems of high biodiversity value, such as the Cerrado of Brazil and the tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia. Over 9.6 million hectares of native vegetation have been preserved in Brazil alone thanks to robust forest legislation and sustainable farming practices, both of which Bunge has championed for years. Bunge's approach to safeguarding our climate and supporting our customers has unlocked new growth opportunities defined by low-carbon attributes. These include renewable fuels, used cooking oils, regenerative agriculture projects, plant-based proteins and sustainably sourced commodities. Together, we refer to these opportunities as our carbon solutions. We consider regenerative agriculture to be a method of farming and a system of practices aimed to improve and restore the health of soil and ecosystems while strengthening food security and addressing climate risk.*

### (5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Evaluation still in progress

### (5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

*Bunge developed and adopted a Climate Transition Plan (CTP), aligned with a well-below 2°C pathway. We are laser-focused on implementing our CTP and this is a driving force behind the transformation of our company. Bunge employees around the world know they play an important role in achieving these targets, and our teams – including commercial, origination, industrial operations, procurement, finance, risk and sustainability – meet regularly to identify gaps, opportunities and resources needed to progress against the CTP. Evaluating our Future Climate Goals: In our 2023 Global Sustainability Report, we shared our intention to evaluate targets aligned with a 1.5C pathway. In pursuit of these plans, we collaborated with Ceres, a leading authority on climate transition plans for food and agriculture companies, and a consortium of key stakeholders. Together, we: - conducted a review of our existing strategies, including the growth, innovation and procurement components of Bunge's current GHG emissions goals; - prepared an initial situation assessment of the company's major sources of GHG emissions, along with existing actions and initiatives to address those emissions; and - validated our approach with the support of a third-party consultant with deep experience in emissions reduction planning and aligning it with new and emerging methodologies within which Bunge is or could take an active role in helping to shape. The next phase of our approach was, and is, to evaluate the implications of setting more ambitious targets and to develop the accompanying transition plan. A comprehensive evaluation requires the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (GHG Guidance). The release of the GHG Guidance is now expected by the end of 2024. We await this GHG Guidance to complete our assessment with full quantification of potential emissions calculations for a 1.5C pathway. In the meantime, our anticipated merger with Viterra will additionally require Bunge to evaluate and adapt the pathway of the combined company.*

[Fixed row]

### **(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?**

#### **(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning**

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

#### **(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy**

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

### **(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.**

#### **Products and services**

##### **(5.3.1.1) Effect type**

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

##### **(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area**

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Bunge's approach to safeguarding our climate and supporting our customers has unlocked new growth opportunities defined by low-carbon attributes. These include renewable fuels, used cooking oils, regenerative agriculture projects, plant-based proteins and sustainably sourced commodities. Together, we refer to these opportunities as our carbon solutions.*

#### Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☒ Opportunities

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Sustainability opportunities are embedded in our business development strategy. When considering new areas of growth or investment into asset optimization, we endeavor to apply a "climate lens" to our decision making so that we factor in how our commercial opportunities can meet new market demands and consumer trends. For example, our oilseed origination and processing capability has enabled growth into the renewable feedstock market, which is contributing to the decarbonization of the fuel industry.*

#### Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☒ Risks

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area



Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Due to the nature of Bunge's footprint and operations, our business could be affected in the future by regulatory changes, taxation of GHG emissions, or policies related to national emissions reduction plans, deforestation, and market access requirements.*

## Products and services

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Bunge has considered the business opportunities arising from being a provider of sustainable soy, 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. 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 for priority regions of Brazil at 97,7%, 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. 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.*

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Due to the nature of Bunge's footprint and operations, our business could be affected in the future by regulatory changes, taxation of GHG emissions, or policies related to national emissions reduction plans, deforestation, and market access requirements. Potential consequences could include variances in energy, transportation and raw material costs. The company is dependent on global logistics systems to deliver its products. Issues related to emissions in these areas, as well as those related to sourcing from expanding agricultural regions, could affect the company's performance on climate-related strategies.*

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Regenerative Agriculture: We mapped and analyzed the regenerative agriculture practices in a pilot project in Brazil, which covers 250,000 hectares of land in the Brazilian Cerrado region. Based on this analysis, we developed an integrated strategy that involves consolidating an ecosystem of partners to provide technical*

assistance, sustainable inputs, solutions and financial incentives to support the progression of farms within a regenerative model, seeking, above all, to connect with demand in markets interested in adequately remunerating the supply of products with a lower carbon footprint. By 2026, we plan to double the territorial scope of our regenerative agriculture initiative, covering 10 of Brazil's 27 federal units. The benefited area is expected to more than double, increasing from the current 250,000 hectares to 600,000, including soybean, corn, wheat and new seeds such as castor beans and canola. Our pilot demonstrates that Brazilian producers recognize the importance of and are interested in regenerative agriculture practices, and are open to new technologies, which, combined with the scale of our Regenerative Agriculture Program, reinforces our confidence in the transformative power of this initiative for our industry.

[Add row]

## **(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.**

### **Row 1**

#### **(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected**

Select all that apply

☒ Revenues

#### **(5.3.2.2) Effect type**

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

#### **(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements**

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

#### **(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements**

Bunge's approach to safeguarding our climate and supporting our customers has unlocked new growth opportunities defined by low-carbon attributes. These include renewable fuels, used cooking oils, regenerative agriculture projects, plant-based proteins and sustainably sourced commodities. Together, we refer to these opportunities as our carbon solutions.

### **Row 2**

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

### (5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

### (5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

*Making meaningful reductions in GHG emissions requires collaboration between stakeholders, including farmers, crop input companies and processors. Bunge's partnerships with companies like Nutrien Ag Solutions further strengthens our connection with farmers in the U.S. and creates value for participants across all our value chains. We are committed to further investments to support low carbon initiatives including the implementation of regenerative agriculture best practices to improve soil health, capture carbon to minimize emissions and increase biodiversity. Multiple Climate related initiatives have been initiated and implemented in 2023. To know more please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 19.*

## Row 3

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Indirect costs

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

### (5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

### (5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Severe adverse weather conditions, such as hurricanes and storms, may also result in extensive property damage, extended business interruption, personal injuries, and other loss and damage to us. Our operations also rely on dependable and efficient transportation services, including transportation by ocean vessel, river barges, rail, and truck. A disruption in transportation services as a result of weather conditions, such as low river levels following periods of drought, may also have a significant adverse impact on our operations and related supply chains. Additionally, the potential physical impacts of climate change are uncertain and may vary by region. These potential effects could include changes in rainfall patterns, water shortages, changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, shifts in agricultural production areas, changing temperature levels, increased frequency or severity of extreme weather events, and climatic volatility. The frequency and severity of the effects of climate change or weather patterns could increase and adversely impact our business operations, the location, costs and competitiveness of global agricultural commodity production and related storage and processing facilities, as well as the supply and demand for agricultural commodities, and may result in incidents of stranded physical assets. These effects could be material to our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

## Row 4

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditures

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

### (5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

#### (5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

*In 2021, we announced science-based targets (SBTs) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our operations and throughout our value chains, in line with the ambitions of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. These targets are the most ambitious in our sector, and a natural next step in Bunge's climate journey. Over 250 million in capital expenditure (CAPEX) spending has been identified over the next decade that will directly help us meet our Scope 1 and 2 targets.*

#### Row 5

#### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

*Select all that apply*

☒ Access to capital

#### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☒ Opportunities

#### (5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

#### (5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

*New financial instruments have also been realized, including the 1.75 billion sustainability-linked revolving credit facility that was renewed in late 2021, and a trade receivables securitization program in 2022 to which applicable margin will be increased or decreased based on Bunge's performance in comparison with certain sustainability targets: chief among them our climate goals and SBTs.*

*[Add row]*

**(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?**

|  |                                                                                                     |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition      |
|  | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years |

[Fixed row]

**(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?**

|  |                                                                |                                                                            |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities         | Environmental externality priced                                           |
|  | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <i>Select all that apply</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon |

[Fixed row]

**(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.**

**Row 1**

**(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme**

*Select from:*

☒ Implicit price

### (5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment

### (5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Scenario analysis

### (5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

*The sum of all annualized costs of the required measures to achieve our Science Based Targets (25% reduction from 2020 to 2030). We estimate the future prices of electricity, fuel, and other carbon-impacting opportunities.*

### (5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

### (5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

*Select from:*

- ☒ Differentiated

### (5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

*Different business units and projects operate with different carbon abatement costs.*

### (5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

*Select from:*

- ☒ Evolutionary



#### (5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

*We expect the price to vary as new carbon abatement projects/opportunities arise.*

#### (5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

#### (5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

150

#### (5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

#### (5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Used for CAPEX projects above a spend threshold determined by the sustainability and risk teams.

#### (5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

#### (5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

#### (5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

*We calculate our internal carbon price on a regular basis and a report is produced and circulated throughout our leadership team.*  
[Add row]

### (5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

#### Suppliers

##### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

##### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

#### Smallholders

##### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### Customers

##### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

## Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

## Other value chain stakeholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

### (5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- ☒ Other, please specify :Not clear on which "Other value chain stakeholders" are requested

### (5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*We engage with other value chain stakeholders, however we do not have the requisite granularity to respond to this question.*  
*[Fixed row]*

### **(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?**

#### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

#### **(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

#### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*Priority areas that are at risk of deforestation according to our assessment. The number of Tier 1 suppliers disclosed is based on farms mapped and monitored. Please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report 2024, page 50.*

#### **(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*Select from:*

☒ 76-99%

#### (5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

19618

### Forests

#### (5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

#### (5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Dependence on commodities

☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

#### (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

*Priority areas that are at risk of deforestation according to our assessment. The number of Tier 1 suppliers disclosed is based on farms mapped and monitored. Please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report 2024, page 50.*

#### (5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

### (5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

19618  
[Fixed row]

### (5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

#### Climate change

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

#### (5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*A fully traceable supply chain – In 2023 achieved 100% traceability in our direct supply chain in the priority regions of South America, we have shifted our focus to our indirect supply chain in these regions. Through the Sustainable Partnership Program, we continue to exceed our targets, and in 2023 achieved nearly 97.7% traceability in Brazil's priority regions under indirect sourcing. Promoting regenerative agriculture – The adoption of sustainable farming practices that work towards preservation of native vegetation, sequestration of GHG emissions and providing economic opportunities for farmers is a key part of our engagement strategy.*

*Engaging through certification – By offering a broad portfolio of certified deforestation-free products to the market, these certification schemes become a powerful engagement tool to discourage deforestation and engage with producers.*

## Forests

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

### (5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Product lifecycle

☒ Regulatory compliance

☒ Reputation management

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

☒ Product safety and compliance

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*A fully traceable supply chain – In 2023 achieved 100% traceability in our direct supply chain in the priority regions of South America, we have shifted our focus to our indirect supply chain in these regions. Through the Sustainable Partnership Program, we continue to exceed our targets, and in 2023 achieved nearly 97.7% traceability in Brazil's priority regions under indirect sourcing. Promoting regenerative agriculture – The adoption of sustainable farming practices that work towards preservation of native vegetation, sequestration of GHG emissions and providing economic opportunities for farmers is a key part of our engagement strategy. Engaging through certification – By offering a broad portfolio of certified deforestation-free products to the market, these certification schemes become a powerful engagement tool to discourage deforestation and engage with producers.*

[Fixed row]

### (5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

|                | Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process                                                                           | Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance                                                                  | Comment                                                                                                      |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Climate change | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance | <i>Bunge expects its suppliers to adhere by Bunge's policies and supplier code of conduct as applicable.</i> |
| Forests        | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance | <i>Bunge expects its suppliers to adhere by Bunge's policies and supplier code of conduct as applicable.</i> |

[Fixed row]

## (5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

### Climate change

#### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

*Select from:*

- ☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

#### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

*Select all that apply*

- |                                                               |                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certification             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geospatial monitoring tool     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fines and penalties       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Off-site third-party audit     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First-party verification  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based monitoring     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On-site third-party audit | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-based monitoring system |



☒ Supplier self-assessment

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

#### **(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

#### **(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We use a range of different responses to supplier non- compliance including suspend and engage.

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

☒ 100%

### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*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. Bunge 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.bungeloder>*

## Forests

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- |                                                               |                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certification             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geospatial monitoring tool     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fines and penalties       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Off-site third-party audit     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First-party verification  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based monitoring     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On-site third-party audit | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-based monitoring system |

☒ Supplier self-assessment

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

#### **(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

#### **(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We use a range of different responses to supplier non- compliance including suspend and engage.

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*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. Bunge 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.bungeloder>*

[Add row]

### (5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

#### Forests

#### (5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Soy

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

#### Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

### (5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

*In areas where deforestation is a higher risk (chiefly the palm growing regions of the world and the Cerrado of Brazil), Bunge engages with farmers to promote the uptake of more sustainable practices that prevent land use change over native vegetation and tropical rainforest. We offer unique incentives and financial opportunities to farmers that commit to sustainable practices, in addition to encouraging the uptake of certification methods that result in commodities produced with lower carbon intensity since they are free from deforestation and land use change. The figure is a conservative estimate of the number of suppliers in the priority geographies whom we engage directly in these matters.*

### (5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Our environmental requirement is to fight illegal deforestation and keep access to markets. Our engagement is helping our tier 1 supplies to do so.

#### (5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No, because our tier 1 suppliers are producers, and have no suppliers of commodities

### Forests

#### (5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Palm oil

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

#### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

##### Capacity building

☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

##### Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

##### Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 3 suppliers

#### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

#### (5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

#### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

*In areas where deforestation is a higher risk (chiefly the palm growing regions of the world and the Cerrado of Brazil), Bunge engages with farmers to promote the uptake of more sustainable practices that prevent land use change over native vegetation and tropical rainforest. We offer unique incentives and financial opportunities to farmers that commit to sustainable practices, in addition to encouraging the uptake of certification methods that result in commodities produces with lower carbon intensity since they are free from deforestation and land use change. The figure is a conservative estimate of the number of suppliers in the priority geographies whom we engage directly in these matters.*

#### (5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement

#### (5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

[Add row]

## (5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

### Row 1

#### (5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Palm oil

#### (5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

##### Capacity building

☒ Organize capacity building events

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

##### Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

#### (5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*The engagement aims to help - Smallholders increase yields and earnings from their existing farmland, improve their understanding of the environmental impacts of their activities and foster responsible practices. -- The partnership expects to facilitate market access and to raise awareness for certification programs such as Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil and RSPO. The aim is to train more than 1,000 smallholders in sustainable production of palm oil. - The partnership aligns with the Agriculture Sector Roadmap to 1.5 degrees convened by the Tropical Forest Alliance.*

### Row 2

#### (5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Soy



## (5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

### Capacity building

- ✓ Disseminate technical materials
- ✓ Organize capacity building events
- ✓ Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool
- ✓ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services
- ✓ Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain
- ✓ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles
- ✓ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity
- ✓ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management
- ✓ Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

### Financial incentives

- ✓ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices
- ✓ Provide financial incentives for certified products
- ✓ Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices

### Innovation and collaboration

- ✓ Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

## (5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*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.*

[Add row]

## **(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Customers

#### **(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement**

##### **Education/Information sharing**

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

##### **Innovation and collaboration**

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

#### **(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Less than 1%

#### **(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement**

*We rely on an open dialogue between stakeholders, farmers, civil society, customers, partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governments so that we can promote actions that help support a sustainable supply chain. Their feedback provides valuable inputs in terms of their expectations, which helps us shape our sustainability strategy, policies and actions.*

#### **(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

*Through stakeholder engagement, including customers, we can craft strategies that better reflects our stakeholders' priorities. Examples include: - Adoption of Science-Based Targets (SBTs) - Promotion of Regenerative Agriculture Programs - We offer certified deforestation-free products to the market. Our broad soy portfolio includes certifications, such as Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), Proterra, International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), and PRO-S, Bunge's trademark of certification standard. We also offer AceTrack as a customizable level of traceability connecting sourcing farms under different criteria selected by the customer - Supplying low-carbon feedstock for renewable fuels, sourcing and supplying grains planted under regenerative agricultural practices and supplying certified and verified deforestation-free grains and by-products*

### **Forests**

#### **(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

Select from:

☒ Customers

#### **(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement**

##### **Education/Information sharing**

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

##### **Innovation and collaboration**

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

#### **(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged**

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*We rely on an open dialogue between stakeholders, farmers, civil society, customers, partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governments so that we can promote actions that help support a sustainable supply chain. Their feedback provides valuable inputs in terms of their expectations, which helps us shape our sustainability strategy, policies and actions.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Through stakeholder engagement, including customers, we can craft strategies that better reflects our stakeholders' priorities. Examples include: - Bunge' industry-leading non-deforestation commitment - We offer certified deforestation-free products to the market. Our broad soy portfolio includes certifications, such as Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), Proterra, International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), and PRO-S, Bunge's trademark of certification standard. We also offer AceTrack as a customizable level of traceability connecting sourcing farms under different criteria selected by the customer.*

### Water

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

##### Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*We rely on an open dialogue between stakeholders, farmers, civil society, customers, partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governments so that we can promote actions that help support a sustainable supply chain. Their feedback provides valuable inputs in terms of their expectations, which helps us shape our sustainability strategy, policies and actions.*

#### **(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

*Through stakeholder engagement, including customers, we can craft strategies that better reflects our stakeholders' priorities. Examples include: - Bunge's Water intensity reduction targets for its footprint and also for priority locations situated in high stressed areas - Promotion of Regenerative Agriculture Programs*

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

*Select from:*

☒ Investors and shareholders

#### **(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement**

##### **Education/Information sharing**

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### **(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged**

*Select from:*

☒ 26-50%

#### **(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions**

*Select from:*

☒ None

#### **(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement**

*Shareholder Engagement is a key priority of our Board and management. We solicited engagement with Institutional investors representing approximately 40-50% of our issued and outstanding shared to offer the opportunity to discuss current and emerging issues that matter most to them.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Through stakeholder engagement, including investors and shareholders we can craft strategies that better reflects our stakeholders' priorities. Examples include: • We discuss about climate transition planning. • Enhanced our sustainability policies and programs, with respect to addressing climate related risks.*

### Forests

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

*Select from:*

☒ Investors and shareholders

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

##### Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

*Select from:*

☒ 26-50%

#### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Shareholder Engagement is a key priority of our Board and management. We solicited engagement with Institutional investors representing approximately 40-50% of our issued and outstanding shared to offer the opportunity to discuss current and emerging issues that matter most to them.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Through stakeholder engagement, including investors and shareholders we can craft strategies that better reflects our stakeholders' priorities. Examples include: • We discuss our performance and strategy, sustainability, climate matters. • Enhanced our sustainability policies and programs, with respect to addressing deforestation risks in our supply chain.*

### Water

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Shareholder Engagement is a key priority of our Board and management. We solicited engagement with Institutional investors representing approximately 40-50% of our issued and outstanding shared to offer the opportunity to discuss current and emerging issues that matter most to them.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Through stakeholder engagement, including investors and shareholders we can craft strategies that better reflects our stakeholders' priorities. Examples include:*

- We discuss our performance and strategy, sustainability, climate matters.*
- Enhanced our sustainability policies and programs, with respect to addressing water sustainability.*

*[Add row]*

**(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.**

**(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?**

[Fixed row]



## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

### Climate change

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

#### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*We are using the same consolidation approach for all of the listed environmental issues. We have chosen operational control as our consolidation approach because there we have full authority to introduce and implement Bunge policies.*

### Forests

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

#### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*We are using the same consolidation approach for all of the listed environmental issues. We have chosen operational control as our consolidation approach because there we have full authority to introduce and implement Bunge policies.*

### Water

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*We are using the same consolidation approach for all of the listed environmental issues. We have chosen operational control as our consolidation approach because there we have full authority to introduce and implement Bunge policies.*

## Plastics

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*We are using the same consolidation approach for all of the listed environmental issues. We have chosen operational control as our consolidation approach because there we have full authority to introduce and implement Bunge policies.*

## Biodiversity

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*We are using the same consolidation approach for all of the listed environmental issues. We have chosen operational control as our consolidation approach because there we have full authority to introduce and implement Bunge policies.*

[Fixed row]

## C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

|  |                                                                 |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Has there been a structural change?                             |
|  | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

[Fixed row]

**(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?**

|  |                                                                                           |                                                                                                              |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?                     | Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)                                 |
|  | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, a change in methodology | Change in methodology for Scopes 2 and 3 was a result of updated emission factors and internal data sources. |

[Fixed row]

**(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?**

#### (7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

#### (7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

*Impact on emissions calculation is greater than or equal to a 5% significance threshold.*

#### (7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### (7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

#### (7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

### (7.3.3) Comment

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

*[Fixed row]*

## (7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

### Row 1

#### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

*Ports, silos, and offices are excluded from our reporting boundary because they are found to be immaterial sources of emissions.*

#### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

*Select from:*

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

#### (7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

*Select from:*

☒ Emissions are not relevant

#### (7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

#### (7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

#### (7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

#### (7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

#### (7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*Emissions are not relevant nor are they significant according to our calculations and methodologies used.*

#### (7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*Emissions are not relevant nor are they significant according to our calculations and methodologies used.*

[Add row]

### (7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

#### Scope 1

##### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1848301

## **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Includes direct CO2 emissions from fuel use in facilities.*

## **Scope 2 (location-based)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1258833

## **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*After creating science-based targets, our base year Scope 2 emissions were recalculated using the market-based method. The calculation of the location-based method is meant for analysis purposes only and is not audited.*

## **Scope 2 (market-based)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1337140

## **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

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

## **Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

69190691

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

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

## **Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

66598.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

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

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



### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2050024

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

## Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5941712

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

## Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

27545.0

## **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

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

### **Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

## **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2367.0

## **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

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

### **Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

## **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18243.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

### Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61517.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

### Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1689851.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

## **Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

22664366.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

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

## **Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

266018.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

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

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

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8437792

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

## Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*There are no downstream leased assets under Bunge's business model.*

## Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*There are no franchises under Bunge's business model*

### Scope 3 category 15: Investments

## (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

983286.0

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

### Scope 3: Other (upstream)

## (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

All upstream emissions were accounted for in Categories 1-8.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All downstream emissions were accounted for in Categories 9-15.  
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

|                | Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Methodological details                                     |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reporting year | 1667457                                           | Includes direct CO2 emissions from fuel use in facilities. |

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1116264

## (7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1016131

## (7.7.4) Methodological details

*After setting our science-based targets, our base year Scope 2 emissions were recalculated using the market-based method. The calculation of the location-based method is meant for analysis purposes only and is not audited.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Purchased goods and services

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

## (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

61083091

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

## (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

33

## (7.8.5) Please explain



We obtain direct sourcing data for certified material (RSPO, ISCC, 2BSVS, Proterra, etc.) and direct sourcing data in deforestation-risk areas in South America. Other methods include use of emissions factors provided by public sources that are then calculated as per our volume of product purchased in a given year.

## Capital goods

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

160600

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Spend data was obtained internally.

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

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1901846

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Fuel data was obtained internally.*

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6040834

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

63

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Marine transport data was obtained directly from suppliers.*

## Waste generated in operations

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17699

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☒ Hybrid method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Waste data was obtained internally.*

## Business travel

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Not relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20309

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Travel data was obtained from travel management software.

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18733

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Employee travel data was obtained internally.*

### Upstream leased assets

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Not relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

88750

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☒ Spend-based method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Leased assets data was obtained internally.*

### Downstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1304581

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☒ Hybrid method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Downstream transportation and distribution data was obtained internally.*

### Processing of sold products

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15596186

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☒ Hybrid method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Sold products data was obtained internally.*

#### Use of sold products

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

404050

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☒ Hybrid method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Sold products data was obtained internally.*

#### End of life treatment of sold products

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7328017

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Sold products data was obtained internally. EPA WARM Model was used to determine emissions from food waste.*

## Downstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Downstream leased assets are unrelated to Bunge's operations and therefore excluded from calculation.*

## Franchises

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status



Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Franchises are unrelated to Bunge's operations and therefore excluded from calculation.*

## Investments

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

978217

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Investment data was obtained internally.*

## Other (upstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream data was calculated in Categories 1-8.

### Other (downstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

All downstream data was calculated in Categories 9-15.

[Fixed row]

## (7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

|                                          | Verification/assurance status                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scope 1                                  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 2 (location-based or market-based) | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 3                                  | Select from:                                                                                               |

|  |                                                                              |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Verification/assurance status                                                |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance |

[Fixed row]

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

## Row 1

### (7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

### (7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

### (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

*Bunge's 2023 Assurance Report.pdf*

### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

#### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

#### (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

#### Row 1

#### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

#### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

#### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

#### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

#### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*Bunge's 2023 Assurance Report.pdf*

#### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*Page 2, 3 and 7*

#### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

#### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

*[Add row]*

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

#### **Change in renewable energy consumption**

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

21050

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Zero carbon electricity and purchased steam (Scope2): We purchased an additional 192,000 MWh of Renewable electricity and steam, which saved an additional 21,050 tCO<sub>2</sub>.*

## Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

155022

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Increased energy efficiency in plants due to carbon reduction initiatives implemented in the reporting year.*

## Divestment

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Not Applicable*

### Acquisitions

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Not Applicable*

### Mergers

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

#### Change in output

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

#### Change in methodology

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)



0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Not Applicable*

### Change in boundary

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Not Applicable*

### Change in physical operating conditions

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Not Applicable*

### Unidentified

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Not Applicable*

## Other

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

[Fixed row]

**(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?**

**Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)**

### (7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

### (7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7758642

### (7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☒ Metric tons

### (7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (7.14.6) Please explain

*There are fluctuations in raw materials volume sourced by Bunge due to market demand.*

## Soy

### (7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

### (7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29711910

### (7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☒ Metric tons

#### (7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

#### (7.14.6) Please explain

*Emissions from Land use change of originated commodity in the reporting year decreased from the base year.*

*[Fixed row]*

### (7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

#### Argentina

##### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121840

##### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50093

##### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50093

#### Austria

##### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16187

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Brazil**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

7663

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

17210

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

17373

**Canada**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

181118

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

39845

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

38430

## China

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4330

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

518047

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

431730

## Finland

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

772

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

## France

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27630

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1793

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2642

## **Germany**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18401

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

10766

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

15289

## **Ghana**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

10465

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2722

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2722

## **Hungary**



**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1572

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

11745

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

16854

**India**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

126917

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

20035

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

20035

**Italy**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

69686

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

4720

### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

5806

## **Malaysia**

### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

51604

### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

24305

### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

24305

## **Netherlands**

### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

83890

### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

10302

### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

## **Poland**

### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

71429

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

41192

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

55703

## **Romania**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

9988

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

13749

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

14355

## **Spain**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

167904

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

7338

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

4899

## Turkey

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20560

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17265

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17664

## Ukraine

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1326

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9495

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16687

## United States of America

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

674949

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

314870

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

281544

[Fixed row]

### (7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

|       | Business division | Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e) |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Row 1 | Europe/Africa     | 499037                              |
| Row 3 | Asia              | 182851                              |
| Row 4 | South America     | 129502                              |
| Row 5 | North America     | 856067                              |

[Add row]

### (7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

#### (7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☒ Processing/Manufacturing

### (7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1667457

### (7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factor

### (7.18.2.5) Please explain

Bunge Scope 1 emissions relate our processing/manufacturing activities, and its driven by consumption of different fuel sources to produce heat energy in the form of steam.

[Add row]

### (7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

|       | Business division | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Row 1 | North America     | 354715                                     | 319975                                   |
| Row 3 | Europe/ Africa    | 131859                                     | 152620                                   |
| Row 4 | Asia              | 562387                                     | 476070                                   |
| Row 5 | South America     | 67303                                      | 67466                                    |

[Add row]

### (7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

## Consolidated accounting group

### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1667457

### (7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1116264

### (7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1016131

### (7.22.4) Please explain

*The Scope-1 and 2 emissions reported include emissions from operating plants.*

## All other entities

### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.22.4) Please explain

*All our emissions are measured at group level.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

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

**(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?**

**(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.**

|                                                  | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                         |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                         |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat        | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                          |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam       | Select from:                                                                                    |



|                                                    |                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                    | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
|                                                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                                         |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                          |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                         |

[Fixed row]

## (7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

### Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

#### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

#### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3130920

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

8666350

#### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

11797271

## Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1761659

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

311967

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2073626

## Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

932224

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

254894

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1187118

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5824804

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9233211

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

15058015  
[Fixed row]

**(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.**

|                                                         | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity   | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes             |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes             |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam         | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes             |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes             |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes             |

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

**Sustainable biomass**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

☒ HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment***Use of consumed MWh cannot be confirmed.***Other biomass****(7.30.7.1) Heating value***Select from:*☒ Unable to confirm heating value**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Not applicable*

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

*Select from:*

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Not applicable*

## Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

498315

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Use of consumed MWh cannot be confirmed.*

**Oil**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

*Select from:*

☒ HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

40772

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**



0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Use of consumed MWh cannot be confirmed; includes light oil and fuel oil.*

## Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8078465

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

#### (7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

#### (7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

#### (7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Use of consumed MWh cannot be confirmed; includes natural gas and LPG.*

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

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48798

#### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

#### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

#### (7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Use of consumed MWh cannot be confirmed; includes gasoline and diesel.*

**Total fuel**

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11797271

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

#### (7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

#### (7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Use of consumed MWh cannot be confirmed.  
[Fixed row]*

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

#### **Electricity**

##### (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

##### (7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

##### (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

##### (7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

#### **Heat**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**Steam**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**Cooling**

#### (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

#### (7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

#### (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

#### (7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.**

#### Row 1

##### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

##### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

##### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Steam

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Within our portfolio, we buy renewable energy for a number of plants. This includes a mix of zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.

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

242642

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Germany

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

We have no comment.

### Row 2

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Finland

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Steam

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Within our portfolio, we buy renewable energy for a number of plants. This includes a mix of zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.

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

12252

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Finland

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?



Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*We have no comment.*

### Row 3

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

67335

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*We have no comment.*

### Row 4

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Within our portfolio, we buy renewable energy for a number of plants. This includes a mix of zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.

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

813

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Spain

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

We have no comment.

### Row 5

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Within our portfolio, we buy renewable energy for a number of plants. This includes a mix of zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.

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

9799

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*We have no comment.*

## Row 6

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☒ India

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☒ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☒ Wind

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

9968

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ India

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*We have no comment.*

### Row 7

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

**(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used***Select from:*☒ I-REC**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Germany**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment***We have no comment.***Row 8****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ China**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Nuclear

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

6820

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GEC

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

Select from:

☒ China

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

We have no comment.

### Row 9

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area



Select from:

☒ Austria

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

23868

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Austria

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*We have no comment.*

#### Row 10

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☒ Argentina

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Within our portfolio, we buy renewable energy for a number of plants. This includes a mix of zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.

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

29627

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Argentina

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*We have no comment.*

### Row 11

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Within our portfolio, we buy renewable energy for a number of plants. This includes a mix of zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.

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

84398

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

We have no comment.

### Row 12

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Within our portfolio, we buy renewable energy for a number of plants. This includes a mix of zero carbon generation PPAs and renewable energy credits.

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

13551

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*We have no comment.*

*[Add row]*

**(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.**

**Argentina**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

138783

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

138783.00

**Austria**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

23868

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23868.00

**Brazil**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

488379

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

488379.00

## Canada

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205328

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

205328.00

## China

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205806

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

93222375



**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

93428181.00

**Finland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

5895

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

12251.67

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

18146.67

**France**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

21142

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

21142.00

**Ghana**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

5003

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

5003.00

## Germany

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83017

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

242642.27

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

325659.27

## Hungary

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52675

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52675.00

## India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37678

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37678.00

## Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12700

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

12700.00

## **Malaysia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

51588

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

51588.00

**Netherlands**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

32123

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

32123.00

**Poland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

64913

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

64913.00

**Romania**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

52058

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

52058.00

**Spain**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0.00

**Turkey**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

38150

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**



0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38150.00

## Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45970

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45970.00

## United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

681234

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

681234.00

[Fixed row]

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

**Row 1**

**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.0000451

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

2683588

**(7.45.3) Metric denominator**

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

59540000000

#### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

#### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

6

#### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Change in revenue

☒ Other, please specify :Multiple other causes, such as: emission factor for electricity, production volume, energy efficiency, etc.

#### (7.45.9) Please explain

*Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased. The % KPI above however, is not tracked nor representative as we re-baseline our 2020 emissions every year and we do not re-baseline the revenue. Bunge has also incorporated zero carbon electricity purchasing from utilities which are not from any identified source.*

[Add row]

#### (7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

##### Row 1

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

0.51

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

*Metric tons of production*

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

#### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.52.7) Please explain

*Waste generation has decreased.*

### Row 2

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water Usage

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

0.43

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

*m3 of fresh water*

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

*Metric tons of production*

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

#### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.52.7) Please explain

*It is not yet possible to observe the expected emissions reductions from water reuse projects.*

### Row 3

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

0.93

### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

*Metric tons of production*

### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

2

### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.52.7) Please explain

*Energy use has decreased.*

[Add row]

## (7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

### Row 1

#### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

#### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

#### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*BUNG-USA-001-OFF Certificate.pdf*

#### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

#### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*11/17/2021*

#### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

☒ Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

#### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

#### (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

*Select from:*

**(7.53.1.11) End date of base year**

12/31/2020

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

1848301

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

1337140

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

0.000

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

3185441.000

**(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

70.138

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**



12/30/2026

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

25

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

2389080.750

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

1667457

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

1016131

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

2683588.000

**(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target**

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

63.02

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Underway

### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*This target covers Scopes 1 and 2 per SBTi criteria. It includes industrial operations and excludes offices and other non-material sources. Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year. In 2022, we continued our relentless pursuit of projects that improve energy performance, drive cost reductions, and lower emissions across the organization. Over 250 million in capital expenditure (CAPEX) spending has been identified over the next decade that will directly help us meet our Scope 1 and 2 targets. The largest reductions achieved in 2022 were accomplished by contracting low carbon and renewable electricity for multiple plants around the world. In addition to minor changes to some plant operations, the purchasing of greener sources of electricity reduced CO2e (carbon dioxide or equivalent emissions) by more than 331,000 metric tons. This is equivalent to removing nearly 75,000 gas-powered vehicles from the road for a year.*

### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*Reduce emissions by 25%*

### (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Executed on our climate transition plan by transition to low carbon electricity and executing on CAPEX projects as planned.*

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 2

### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

#### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

#### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/17/2021

#### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

#### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

#### (7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

**(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

69190691

**(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

2050024

**(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5941712

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

77182427.000

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

77182427.000

**(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

62.11

**(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

1.84

**(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

5.334

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

69.284

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

70.138

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

12/30/2026

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

12

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

67920535.760

**(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

61083091

**(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1901846

**(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

6040834

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

69025771.000

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

69025771.000

**(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target**

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

88.07

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Underway

**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

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

**(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

*Reduce emissions by 12%*

#### (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*The largest share of Bunge's total emissions comes from the supply chain, known as Scope 3. This is also where we can target the largest reductions. The most important reduction comes from implementing our 2025 non-deforestation commitment. Leveraging our global network of suppliers and partners, we're also cutting Scope 3 emissions by encouraging regenerative farming practices, optimizing logistics operations, and pushing for the uptake of certified products that are produced sustainably. In 2022, we replaced secondary data for soy originated from areas of Brazil that experience higher rates of deforestation, leveraging our powerful non deforestation monitoring system. We did the same for our marine transportation. Having better data helps us better analyze our emissions inventory, therefore enabling interventions that can reduce overall emissions levels.*

#### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[\[Add row\]](#)

### (7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

#### Row 1

#### (7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

#### (7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

#### (7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/30/2016

#### (7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

### (7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

### (7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

### (7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

### (7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2016

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

0.0557

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



0.0557

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

0.1114000000

**(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.55) End date of target**

12/31/2026

**(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

10

**(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

0.1002600000

**(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

10

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

0.04594

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

0.04594

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

0.0918800000

**(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target**

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year**

175.22

**(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Achieved

**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*Bunge achieved the 10% reduction target compared to the 2026 baseline.*

**(7.53.2.86) Target objective**

*Reducing intensity by 10% in scopes 1 and 2 by 2026.*

**(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach**

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

*Emission reduction initiatives that contributed to achieving this target include global green electricity purchases.*

[Add row]

### (7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

#### Row 1

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/30/2016

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

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

##### Energy productivity

☒ Other, energy productivity, please specify :Energy Productivity

#### (7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ GJ

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2016

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2026

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.9

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.93

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

70.0000000000

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The 2016 baseline had the removal of sold assets to reflect business adjustments. We expect to reach the 2026 target.*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*The objective of the target is to track our energy reductions from our 2016 baseline.*

#### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*We continue to promote energy efficiency in our plants by investing in new boilers and other equipment that reduces costs and resource inputs required to power our operations and processes. An example includes heat reuse methodologies that lower overall costs and waste. The result is that our operations are more sustainable and adaptable to the new trends in energy generation. Our target is to reduce energy use by 10% per ton of product by 2026, from a 2016 baseline. We have been making good progress on this target, with further investments needed in the next few years.*

### Row 3

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/30/2016

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

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

##### Waste management

☒ Other waste management, please specify :Waste Management.

#### (7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ metric ton of waste

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2016

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.86

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2026

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.77

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

388.888888889

**(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year***Select from:*☒ Achieved**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?***Select all that apply*☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*Bunge's major industrial facilities create hazardous and non-hazardous waste as a byproduct of the processes to convert the raw materials we purchase into the products that our customers need. Although our overall waste generation is low relative to other industries, we nevertheless have built robust waste management processes and systems to ensure we are minimizing our impact on landscapes and ecosystems. Our target is to reduce waste disposal by 10% per ton of product by 2026, from a 2016 baseline. We have made considerable progress already, overperforming our target by more than threefold.*

**(7.54.2.19) Target objective**

*The objective of the target is to track our waste reductions from our 2016 baseline.*

**(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

*Implementation of new policies to reuse non-hazardous waste products in facilities. After months without any waste disposal reported, Bunge's plant in Xiamen, China achieved zero waste landfill status. All of Bunge's six facilities in the country are now labeled with this accomplishment, adding to the additional 23 plants with zero-waste landfill status in other countries around the world.*

## Row 4

### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 3

### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

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

#### Land use change

☒ Other land use change, please specify :Land Use Change

### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.1



#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.98

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.7777777778

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Remove deforestation

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Bunge's commitment to eliminate deforestation in 2025 applied to all of its supply chains. However, efforts are focused in the priority value chains and geography where deforestation is considered to be a greater risk. This includes regions of South America (in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay within the company's grains & oilseeds platform), and global palm oil volumes.

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

In 2015 Bunge announced a commitment to be free of deforestation and native vegetation conversion in our value chains in 2025.

#### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Bunge has an industry-leading commitment to end deforestation in our supply chains in 2025. We were the first with a 2025 commitment when we set it in 2015. Today, we are one of the largest providers of verified deforestation- and conversion-free soy in the world. We have built one of the industry's most comprehensive monitoring system for the areas of South America facing higher risk of deforestation. It gives us unprecedented visibility into our supply chain, which is important because this visibility allows us to take action and course correct on our partnerships as needed. 100% of our direct purchases of soy are traceable to farms in the priority areas of Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. 16,000 farms across nearly 20 million hectares of land are monitored with satellite, GPS coordinates, and Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) data. 97.7% of our indirect purchases of soy in the priority regions of the Cerrado are traceable. In our global palm value chain, 95% of volumes are traceable to mill, and 93% to plantation. We actively engage with suppliers to drive compliance with our sourcing policies, as well as industry standards. It also includes the promotion of: Certified products, regenerative agriculture, biodiversity protection, and other incentives for more sustainable agriculture practices.

[Add row]

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

|                          | Number of initiatives | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Under investigation      | 0                     | Numeric input                                                                      |
| To be implemented        | 26                    | 9200                                                                               |
| Implementation commenced | 0                     | 0                                                                                  |
| Implemented              | 22                    | 63800                                                                              |

|                       | Number of initiatives | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Not to be implemented | 0                     | <i>Numeric input</i>                                                               |

[Fixed row]

**(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.**

## Row 1

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21050

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*In 2023 Bunge reduced 21,050 tons of CO2 through zero-carbon electricity power purchase agreements.*

### Row 2

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Energy efficiency in production processes**

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2700

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

10000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*In 2023 Bunge reduced 2,700 tons CO2 due to an increase in energy efficiency in key facilities.*

*[Add row]*

### (7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*We updated our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) for how we will hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability commitments. The funding approach calculates a share of profit that is then allocated based on the individual incentive targets for each of the employees in the plan. Many of the targets directly correspond to emissions reduction activities, and for staff whose role is to execute on these activities, more specific climate-related targets have been developed.*

## Row 2

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*Sustainability is a key component of our innovation and budget for low-carbon product development. We continue to see growing interest from potential partners in non-food applications for oils, wanting to replace petroleum-based products with plant-based ones. Nearly half of the products in our pipeline are plant-based alternatives.*

## Row 3

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*With nine interrelated performance pillars in place to improve the efficiency, sustainability and safety of operations worldwide -- including energy efficiency -- the Bunge Production System (BPS) is a comprehensive system that presents consistent and global ways of working. Its focus is on improving and evolving industrial*

processes, on a constant and continuous basis, so that all units operate as efficiently as possible, considering our value chains and reaching the desired level of excellence.

## Row 5

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

We use a 150 shadow price to internally evaluate potential investments (CAPEX and mergers & acquisitions). This 150 was calculated using the pricing of natural gas alternatives for regions in which Bunge operates. Projects that result in an increase in emissions have a positive cashflow input (cost) and vice versa for CO2 decrease / revenue.

[Add row]

**(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.**

## Row 1

### (7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP1

### (7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Land use change

### (7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Preventing land use change and native vegetation conversion is an important means to reduce the levels of GHG emissions into the atmosphere. Bunge is committed to eliminating deforestation and native vegetation conversion in its supply chains in 2025 - the first in the industry with a 2025 commitment. Although Bunge's commitment is in 2025, we are taking active measures to engage with our suppliers before its implementation to disincentivize conversion and incentivize sustainable agricultural practices instead, which will have positive impacts on the planet. Bunge has created a variety of incentives and programs that encourage sustainable expansion. Details of these programs can be found in Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 44.

**(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Financial
- ☒ Knowledge sharing
- ☒ Procurement

**(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

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

**(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
- ☒ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

**(7.68.1.7) Comment**

Preventing land use change and native vegetation conversion is an important means to reduce the levels of GHG emissions into the atmosphere. Bunge is committed to eliminating deforestation and native vegetation conversion in its supply chains in 2025 - the first in the industry with a 2025 commitment. Although Bunge's commitment is in 2025, we are taking active measures to engage with our suppliers before its implementation to disincentivize conversion and incentivize sustainable agricultural practices instead, which will have positive impacts on the planet. Bunge has created a variety of incentives and programs that encourage sustainable expansion. Details of these programs can be found in Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 44.

[Add row]



**(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.**

**Row 1**

**(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number**

Select from:

☒ MP1

**(7.70.1.2) Overall effect**

Select from:

☒ Positive

**(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?**

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

☒ Soil

☒ Water

☒ Yield

**(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts**

*As the world population grows, farmers will be key actors helping to meet the rising demand for food, feed and fuel, while also reducing GHG emissions on farms. Regenerative agriculture creates an opportunity to achieve both. In 2022, Bunge began pilots of multiple regenerative agriculture projects in Europe, South America and North America. In partnership with customers and farmers, we're helping to scale farming practices that will result in productive crop yields that put less pressure on the land and sequester CO2 into the soil. Over time, regenerative agriculture is expected to help companies including Bunge to meet their emissions goals while creating new income streams for farmers.*

**(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

*Farmers that undergo regenerative agriculture practices typically use fewer inputs such as pesticides and fertilizer, they engage in no-till practices, employ the use of cover crops, and undertake other efforts that protect soil health, reduce negative impacts to water supply, and enhance biodiversity.*

*[Add row]*

### (7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

#### Row 1

#### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

#### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

##### Power

☒ Other, please specify :Any and all the above as Bunge procures zero carbon electricity agnostically.

#### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

2.5

[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

|          |                                                         |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|          | Exclusion from disclosure                               |
| Palm oil | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  |
| Soy      | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Soy

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:  
☒ Geographical area

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We are disclosing on priority areas that are at risk of deforestation according to our assessment. Cerrado, Amazon, priority regions of the Gran Chaco.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:  
☒ Other, please specify :Our efforts focus on priority areas as per our assessment.

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:  
☒ No, the volume excluded is confidential

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The information is commercially sensitive and confidential figure.  
[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

|          | Disclosure volume (metric tons)                    | Volume type                                                          | Sourced volume (metric tons)                       |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Palm oil | 1692248                                            | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced | 1692248                                            |
| Soy      | `Numeric input [must be between [0 - 999999999999] | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced | `Numeric input [must be between [0 - 999999999999] |

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Aceh, Bangka-Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Soy

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Argentina

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Grand Chaco*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Company-affiliated smallholders
- ☒ Single contracted producer
- ☒ Multiple contracted producers
- ☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*The Bunge Sustainable Partnership program fosters socio-environmental governance in the soybean chain by supporting grain resellers in structuring their own supplier verification, traceability and monitoring systems, by sharing knowledge, methodologies and tools so that they can advance in the traceability of their supply networks. For more detail please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 53-58.*

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Palm oil



### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Brazil

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Para

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Cambodia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Kaôh Kong*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Colombia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Vichada.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Costa Rica

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alajuela, Chiriquí, Puntarenas.

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Côte d'Ivoire

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Bas-Sassandra*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Ecuador

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo de los, Tsachilas.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Guatemala

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quezaltenango, San Marcos.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Honduras

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlántida, Colón, Yoro.

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil



### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ India

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana.

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Mexico

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiapas, Tabasco.

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Independent smallholders
- ☒ Company-affiliated smallholders
- ☒ Single contracted producer
- ☒ Trader/broker/commodity market
- ☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Nicaragua

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlántico Sur

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Nigeria

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Edo, Rivers

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Panama

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiriquí

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Papua New Guinea

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

## Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Peru

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*San Martín, Ucayali.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Sierra Leone

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil



### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Solomon Islands

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guadalcanal

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

### Palm oil

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phatthalung, Surat Thani, Trang.

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations. Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. For more details, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 62-64.*

**Soy**

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Brazil

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cerrado, Amazon

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Company-affiliated smallholders
- ☒ Single contracted producer
- ☒ Multiple contracted producers
- ☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*The Bunge Sustainable Partnership program fosters socio-environmental governance in the soybean chain by supporting grain resellers in structuring their own supplier verification, traceability and monitoring systems, by sharing knowledge, methodologies and tools so that they can advance in the traceability of their supply networks. For more detail please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 53-58.*

## Soy

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Paraguay

## (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- ☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

## (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Grand Chaco

## (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Company-affiliated smallholders  
☒ Single contracted producer  
☒ Multiple contracted producers  
☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

## (8.5.7) Please explain

*The Bunge Sustainable Partnership program fosters socio-environmental governance in the soybean chain by supporting grain resellers in structuring their own supplier verification, traceability and monitoring systems, by sharing knowledge, methodologies and tools so that they can advance in the traceability of their supply networks. For more detail please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 53-58.*

[Add row]

## (8.6.1) Provide details of how your organization produces or sources palm oil derived biofuel.

### Row 1

### (8.6.1.1) Volume type

Select from:

- ☒ Produced

### (8.6.1.3) Metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons

#### (8.6.1.4) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

#### (8.6.1.5) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

#### (8.6.1.6) % of disclosure volume

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

#### (8.6.1.8) Comment (optional)

*We process oilseeds into vegetable oils and protein meals, principally for the food, animal feed and biofuel industries, through a global network of facilities. Our footprint is well balanced, with approximately 32% of our processing capacity located in South America, 28% in North America, 24% in Europe and 16% in Asia-Pacific. We consider volumes per raw material used business sensitive.*

[Add row]

**(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?**

#### **Palm oil**

#### (8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

## (8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

## (8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

### Soy

## (8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

## (8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

## (8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

## (8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

### Palm oil

#### (8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

#### (8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

*The palm oil we deliver is reported to be produced in accordance with NDPE practices, which guide both our approach and help our customers deliver on their commitments for: No Deforestation, No peat and No Exploitation. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report 2024, page no. 60.*

#### (8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2015

#### (8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

#### (8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

#### (8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

### Soy

#### (8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

#### (8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

*Bunge has invested significant resources to create sustainable soy value chains underpinned by our commitment to be free of deforestation in 2025. We believe we are on track to reach our commitment in 2025, and we already deliver some of the largest volumes of verified deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) soy to global markets today. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report 2024, page no. 49.*

#### (8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2008

#### (8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Chaco, Cerrado and Amazon biomes

#### (8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

#### (8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

[Add row]

**(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.**

**Palm oil**



### (8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

### (8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

### (8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

### (8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

### (8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

#### Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

### (8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☒ Production unit

### (8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2021

#### (8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2020

#### (8.7.2.10) Base year figure

81.1

#### (8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

#### (8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

#### (8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

93.1

#### (8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

63.49

#### (8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

### (8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Priority areas: Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year.*

### (8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

• *Traceability and Monitoring* • *Supplier Due Diligence and Engagement* • *Transforming the Palm Sector* In 2023, 93.1% of our palm oil was traceable to plantation. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 62-64.

### (8.7.2.20) Further details of target

*Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. While we expect full transparency from our suppliers, it is important that we also create our own methods to monitor the supply chain and identify potential cases of deforestation or other sourcing policy violations*

## Soy

### (8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

### (8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

### (8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

### (8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

#### (8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

##### Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

#### (8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☒ Production unit

#### (8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2021

#### (8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2022

#### (8.7.2.10) Base year figure

92.8

#### (8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

#### (8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

#### (8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

### (8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

### (8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

### (8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*A fully traceable supply chain – After achieving 100% traceability in our direct supply chain in the priority regions of South America, we have shifted our focus to our indirect supply chain in these regions. Through the Sustainable Partnership Program, we continue to exceed our targets, and in 2023 achieved nearly 98% traceability in Brazil's priority regions under indirect sourcing.*

### (8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

• Bunge Sustainable Partnership Program • Social and Environmental Compliance • Partnerships and Collaborations • Industry-wide Collaboration In 2023 achieved nearly 98% traceability in Brazil's priority regions under indirect sourcing.

### (8.7.2.20) Further details of target

*Our progress toward 100% of traceability to farm for both direct and indirect sourcing in priority regions, we have established the soy cutoff date for deforestation and conversion of natural vegetation as December 31, 2024. By doing so, we can meet our commitment with our partners in the value chain that for the whole year of 2025 onwards, our soy products will not contribute to deforestation.*

[Add row]

**(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.**

**Palm oil**

### (8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Internal traceability system

### (8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

*Traceability to mill, traceability to plantations, and NDPE IRF Traceability is the cornerstone of more sustainable supply chains. Knowing where a product comes from – and the conditions in which it was grown – enables Bunge's progress toward our Non-Deforestation Commitment. To achieve a comprehensive view of the impact our value chain has and formulate effective non-deforestation plans, we are investing in the total traceability of our palm oil supply chain and collaborating with suppliers and customers. Over time we have strengthened relationships with suppliers and supported best practices so that we have consistently seen increased traceability each year. In 2023, 93.1% of our palm oil was traceable to plantation. Because of our position in the middle of the value chain, we focus our efforts on supporting best practices by our third-party suppliers and the mills from which we source palm oil. This means actively collaborating with the sector through multi-stakeholder initiatives like the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and the Agri-Commodity Roadmap to align on definitions, cutoff dates and other industry standards that can be executed across the value chain to achieve the widest implementations possible. The Agri-Commodity Roadmap has been instrumental in shaping the future of palm oil sustainability and transparency in reporting. Companies in the palm value chain have agreed to sector-wide reporting on deforestation-free volumes, with the expectation that all parties will be deforestation-free in 2025, aligned with Bunge's industry first commitment. The use of the NDPE Independent Reporting Framework (IRF) – a reporting tool designed to help supply chain companies to understand and track progress on NDPE commitments across the production base for the volumes they buy – will enable this shift in public reporting. The NDPE IRF has become the standard method through which companies in the palm oil space report on their progress toward delivering deforestation- and exploitation free volumes to customers. Bunge is an active participant and supporter of the framework and the network that is enabling its uptake by the sector.*

## Soy

### (8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chain-of-custody certification
- ☒ Value chain mapping
- ☒ Supplier engagement/communication
- ☒ Internal traceability system
- ☒ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

## (8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

*Traceability to farm in priority regions, traceability to state in areas not considered as risk, traceability to first gathering point for resellers when traceability to indirect sourcing farms is not feasible. We've developed certification, and use certification standards from the market. Suppliers are engaged in incentives and capacitation program (resellers). We also work in jurisdiction approaches for non risk areas.*

[Fixed row]

## (8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

### Palm oil

#### (8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

93.1

#### (8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

1.9

#### (8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

2.1

#### (8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

2.9

**(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin**

0

**(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported**

100.00

**Soy**

**(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit**

99

**(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit**

1

**(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit**

0

**(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin**

0

**(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin**

0

**(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported**

100.00



[Fixed row]

**(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.**

**Palm oil**

**(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity**

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

**(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year**

78.3

**(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance**

23

**(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit**

55.3

**(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area**

0

**(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?**

Select from:

☒ No

## Soy

### (8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

### (8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

99

### (8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

29

### (8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

97

### (8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

99

### (8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

**(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.**

## Palm oil

### (8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ RSPO producer/grower certification

### (8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

40.3

### (8.9.1.3) Comment

*For more details, please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 61.*

## Soy

### (8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ RTRS standard for Responsible Soy Production

### (8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

29.7

### (8.9.1.3) Comment

*Our broad soy portfolio includes certifications, such as Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), Proterra, International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), and PRO-S, Bunge's trademark of certification standard. We also offer AceTrack as a customizable level of traceability connecting sourcing farms under different criteria selected by the customer. please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 55. The '29.7%' collectively represents Volume from risky areas under certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 08.*

## Soy

### (8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ ProTerra certification

### (8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

29.7

### (8.9.1.3) Comment

*Our broad soy portfolio includes certifications, such as Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), Proterra, International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), and PRO-S, Bunge's trademark of certification standard. We also offer AceTrack as a customizable level of traceability connecting sourcing farms under different criteria selected by the customer. please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 55. The '29.7%' collectively represents Volume from risky areas under certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 08.*

## Soy

### (8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ ISCC EU

### (8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

29.7

### (8.9.1.3) Comment

*Our broad soy portfolio includes certifications, such as Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), Proterra, International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), and PRO-S, Bunge's trademark of certification standard. We also offer AceTrack as a customizable level of traceability connecting sourcing farms under different criteria selected by the customer. please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for*

2024, page no. 55. The '29.7%' collectively represents Volume from risky areas under certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 08.

## Soy

### (8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), and PRO-S, Bunge's trademark of certification standard.

### (8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

29.7

### (8.9.1.3) Comment

*Our broad soy portfolio includes certifications, such as Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme (2BSvs), Proterra, International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), and PRO-S, Bunge's trademark of certification standard. We also offer AceTrack as a customizable level of traceability connecting sourcing farms under different criteria selected by the customer. please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 55. The '29.7%' collectively represents Volume from risky areas under certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 08.*

[Add row]

### (8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

## Palm oil

### (8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

55.30

### (8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

- ☒ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system
- ☒ Other, please specify :Third party verification NDPE IRF

#### (8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

*Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. Satelligence has world-class expertise on scalable processing of radar and optical satellite images to assess patterns and trends in forests, agriculture and water. We use satellite images of the regions where we have plantation maps 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 alerts from Satelligence to detect land-use change.*

#### (8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

#### (8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- ☒ First party
- ☒ Second party
- ☒ Third party

#### (8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

100

#### (8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

*The palm oil we deliver is reported to be produced in accordance with NDPE practices, which guide both our approach and help our customers deliver on their commitments for: No Deforestation; No Peat; No Exploitation. The same is audited annually. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report page no. 60.*

#### (8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)

## Soy

### (8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

97.00

### (8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

- ☒ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system
- ☒ Other, please specify :Third Party Verification

### (8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

*Farm boundaries: We have developed a set of protocols, methodologies and innovative tools that make up a process of socio-environmental verification, traceability and monitoring, based on in-depth knowledge of our value chain and solid relationships with rural producers. With robust data collection, including inputs such as Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) numbers, GPS coordinates and full location details of the property where the soy was produced, we have already achieved full traceability of the direct supply chain in the priority regions in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.*

### (8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

### (8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- ☒ First party

### (8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

### (8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

*We have developed a set of protocols, methodologies and innovative tools that make up a process of socio-environmental verification, traceability and monitoring, based on in-depth knowledge of our value chain and solid relationships with rural producers. With robust data collection, including inputs such as Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) numbers, GPS coordinates and full location details of the property where the soy was produced, we have already achieved full traceability of the direct supply chain in the priority regions in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. In Brazil, where all our direct purchases in priority regions are already monitored, we incorporate traceability and monitoring of indirect sources of supply as well. Working with indirect suppliers is an important way for us to access small and medium sized producers in our supply chain, and we support these producers so they can meet our standards.*

*[Fixed row]*

### (8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

#### Soy

#### (8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

99.00

#### (8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

*Select all that apply*

- |                                                                                       |                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Independent studies                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation with rights holders and other stakeholders                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-based monitoring                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape or jurisdictional approaches            |                                                                                                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing or other geospatial data           |                                                                                                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information gathered through grievance mechanisms |                                                                                                               |

#### (8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment



Regular frequency. Considering third-party monitoring and volume of soy cropped over areas cleared after 2020. We engage with sector to enhance methodologies and to assess landscapes subject to risk.

#### (8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ United States of America

#### (8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Producing Zones connected with areas of interest.

#### (8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

As a sector, the signatories of the 1.5C Soy Roadmap are committed to halting deforestation linked to soy areas in the Chaco, Cerrado and Amazon biomes in 2025 and also the conversion in non-forest primary native vegetation no later than 2030. In the Cerrado and Chaco biomes, the companies' specific cutoff dates are to be established as no later than January 2025 for deforestation. The Soy Roadmap is estimated to potentially preserve 126 million hectares of non-protected forests and up to 55 million hectares of non-forest native vegetation, totaling 84 Gtons of CO2e of potential avoided emissions. In terms of area, the total land preserved equals to 3.5 times the territory of Germany. Please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page no. 57.

[Fixed row]

**(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.**

|          |                                                                      |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint |
| Palm oil | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes              |
| Soy      | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes              |

[Fixed row]

### (8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

#### Palm oil

##### (8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

##### (8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

##### (8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☒ Since a specified cutoff date

##### (8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

### (8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

*Our partner Satelligence specializes in providing highly detailed, semi-automated satellite-based insights and actionable results over large regions. Satelligence has world-class expertise on scalable processing of radar and optical satellite images to assess patterns and trends in forests, agriculture and water. We use satellite images of the regions where we have plantation maps 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 alerts from Satelligence to detect land-use change.*

## Soy

### (8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

### (8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

99

### (8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☒ Since a specified cutoff date

### (8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

### (8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

*Deforestation checked through satellite monitoring followed by soy planted.*

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

|          | Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Palm oil | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes         |
| Soy      | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes         |

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:  
☒ Other, please specify :We employ multiple actions incl. increasing traceability and supplier control systems, working with non- compliant suppliers, working with smallholders, working collaboratively in sector initiatives and landscape/jurisdictional initiatives.

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

#### (8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

*We have developed a process to engage and support the suppliers who provide our palm oil to encourage them to adhere to our highest standards of sustainability and ethics and, at a minimum, comply with our Bunge Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy. In choosing our supply base, four core elements guide our decisions: - seeking to source from suppliers with 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 113.9 million hectares of land cover that we observe; - conducting appropriate risk-based due diligence and promptly logging any allegations of deforestation or exploitation that we are aware of in our public grievance tracker. Our multi-pronged approach in relation to the palm oil value chain includes seeking suppliers' enrollment onto our policies, exercising due diligence of suppliers at the point of onboarding, following up on grievances and collaborating at the sector and government level.*

### Soy

#### (8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We employ multiple actions incl. increasing traceability and supplier control systems, working with non-compliant suppliers, working with smallholders, working collaboratively in sector initiatives and landscape/jurisdictional initiatives.

#### (8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

#### (8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☒ Greater transparency

☒ Greater customer awareness

☒ Increased demand for certified products

☒ Improvement in data collection and quality

- ☒ Greater enforcement of regulations
- ☒ Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- ☒ Price premium for certified materials
- ☒ Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture
- ☒ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- ☒ Development of certification and sustainability standards
- ☒ Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

#### **(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges**

*Improvement of systems and engagement with indirect suppliers.*

*[Add row]*

#### **(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.**

*[Fixed row]*

#### **(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?**

*[Fixed row]*

#### **(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.**

##### **(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes, from suppliers

##### **(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Labor rights

- ☒ Land use rights
- ☒ Environmental protection
- ☒ Human rights protected under international law
- ☒ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- ☒ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring
- ☒ Supplier self-declaration
- ☒ Third party databases

(8.14.5) Please explain

*Palm Oil: We have developed a process to engage and support the suppliers who provide our palm oil to encourage them to adhere to our highest standards of sustainability and ethics and, at a minimum, comply with our Bunge Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy. In choosing our supply base, four core elements guide our decisions: 1. seeking to source from suppliers with robust NDPE commitments and implementation plans; 2. increasing the traceability to plantation for our purchases; 3. using cutting-edge radar and satellite technology to monitor and assess land-use change on the over 113.9 million hectares of land cover that we observe; 4. conducting appropriate risk-based due diligence and promptly logging any allegations of deforestation or exploitation that we are aware of in our public grievance tracker. Soy: We collect CAR information and check public lists connected to environmental and human rights regulations and public commitments.*  
*[Fixed row]*

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

|  |                                                    |
|--|----------------------------------------------------|
|  | Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives |
|  | Select from:                                       |

|  |                                                                                            |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives                                         |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives |

[Fixed row]

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

#### **(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Access to new markets
- ☒ Risk of biodiversity loss
- ☒ Commodity sourcing footprint
- ☒ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
- ☒ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
- ☒ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
- ☒ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
- ☒ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- ☒ Organization has operational presence in area
- ☒ Presence of a neutral convener or implementer
- ☒ Supply of commodities strategically important
- ☒ Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
- ☒ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems

#### **(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement**

*Based on areas subject to risk and with potential for preservation and scalable initiatives.*

[Fixed row]

**(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.**



## Row 1

### (8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ1

### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*Farmers First Cluster, Sustainable Partnership, Visec, Regenerative Agriculture, Partnering supplier*

### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Brazil (Cerrado) and Argentina (Chaco)

### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

*Cerrado, Gran Chaco*

### (8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

*27000000*

### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☒ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

☒ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2020

### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☒ Not defined

### (8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

1000000

### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

#### Environmental

- ☒ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- ☒ Forest fires monitored and prevented
- ☒ Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- ☒ Increased and/or maintained protected areas
- ☒ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- ☒ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production
- ☒ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
- ☒ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

#### Social

- ☒ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- ☒ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups
- ☒ Income diversification amongst producers in area

#### Production

- ☒ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- ☒ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

#### **Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment**

- ☒ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ☒ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping
- ☒ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector
- ☒ Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ☒ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- ☒ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- ☒ Help establish effective mechanisms for undertaking human rights due diligence, risk management, monitoring, verification, and grievance resolution

#### **Enhance government and capacity**

- ☒ Support enforcement of land-use and/or zoning plans

#### **Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices**

- ☒ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)
- ☒ Collaborate on integrated watershed management and remediation activities
- ☒ Improve sustainability of waste management practices
- ☒ Provide financial support to fund FPIC processes and/or activities to halt systemic violations of workers' rights
- ☒ Support Indigenous peoples and local communities to clarify and secure land tenure rights

#### **Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration**

- ☒ Collaborate on commodity traceability
- ☒ Use preferential sourcing to support landscape/jurisdictional initiatives that are demonstrating progress

### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Indigenous peoples

- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ NGO and/or civil society
- ☒ Producers

#### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*Regenerative Agriculture Program: We believe the agriculture of the future is low-carbon, and we strive to be the strategic partner of farmers and customers in sustainable solutions for oilseeds, commodities and related ingredients. We mapped and analyzed the regenerative agriculture practices in a pilot project in Brazil, which covers approximately 250,000 hectares of land in the Cerrado region. Based on this analysis, we have developed a strategy that involves consolidating an ecosystem of partners to provide technical assistance, sustainable inputs, solutions and financial incentives to support farms within a regenerative model, seeking to connect with demand in markets interested the supply of sustainable products. By 2026, we plan to double the territorial scope of the initiative to cover 10 of Brazil's 27 federal units. The benefited area is expected to grow from the current 250,000 hectares to 600,000, including soybean, corn, wheat and new seeds such as castor beans and canola. Our pilot showed us Brazilian producers recognize the importance of and are interested in regenerative practices, as well as being open to new technologies, which, combined with the scale of the program, reinforces our confidence in the transformative power of this initiative for our industry. Please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 56. ViSeC (Visión Sectorial del Gran Chaco): is an association that promotes sustainable, science-based soy production in Argentina. In 2024, ViSeC aims to launch a program with a focus on curbing deforestation in priority conservation areas of the Gran Chaco. The initiative is coordinated by CIARA in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, Tropical Forest Alliance and the consulting firm Peterson. Bunge, together with other industry peers, participated in a 2023 pilot project that will support the program's operation. Please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 58.*

#### (8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Please refer Bunge Sustainability Report '24, page no. 56-58. <https://delivery.bunge.com/-/media/Files/pdf/2024-Bunge-Global-Sustainability-Report.ashx>

#### (8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

*Traceability – Sustainability Report'24 • 19618 farms mapped and monitored (priority region) • 27 million hec mapped and monitored (priority region) • 100% direct sourcing (priority region) • achieving nearly 98% traceability of • indirect sources of supply in Brazil • Our production • group certified more than 600,000 tons in 2023. • With ABIOVE collaboration and its implementing • partners, 61 producers covering more than 1.2 million • hectares of farmland had enrolled in the FFC as of first • quarter of 2024. • Bunge partnered with Musim Mas in 2023 to help form its sixth Trainthe-Trainers Smallholders Hub. Smallholders Hubs train local government Village Extension Officers (VEOs). For more details, please refer Bunge Sustainability Report'24, page no. 49-64. <https://delivery.bunge.com/-/media/Files/pdf/2024-Bunge-Global-Sustainability-Report.ashx>*

#### (8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are making a claim

#### (8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☒ Both individual and collective

#### (8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

*Deforestation free in 2025 with 100 % of visibility of the supply chain in areas subject to deforestation risk deploying company and industry led engagement and initiatives with farmers.*

### Row 2

#### (8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ2

#### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*Aceh Landscape*

#### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

#### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

*Sumatera*

#### (8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

2300000

#### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

*Select all that apply*

☒ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

#### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2016

#### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

*Select from:*

☒ Please specify :2025

#### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

##### **Environmental**

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

☒ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

#### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

##### **Other**

☒ Other, please specify :Forest protection & restauration Government support and capacity building Supply chain transformation Resilient farmers

#### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ NGO and/or civil society
- ☒ Producers
- ☒ Private sector

#### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*Balancing production, forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and good social and labour practices at scale For more information please refer to <https://www.earthworm.org/our-work/projects/aceh-indonesia>*

#### (8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify

#### (8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

- *Reduced deforestation by 66%-67% • Directly impacted 2058 households • Improved worker conditions covering 36 plantations and 10 mills*

#### (8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

- ☒ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### Row 3

#### (8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- ☒ LJ3

#### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*The Smallholders Hub*

### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Kalimantan

### (8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

600000

### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☒ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2020

### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☒ Please specify :2025

### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement



## Environmental

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

## Production

- ☒ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)

### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

## Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Support capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices

### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ NGO and/or civil society
- ☒ Producers
- ☒ Private sector

### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*The training covers good agricultural practices, business management, and NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) approaches to palm production. The program will help smallholders increase yields and earnings from their existing farmland, improve their understanding of the environmental impacts of their activities, and foster responsible practices. As most deforestation occurs outside corporate concession areas, such programs are vital. For more information please refer to <https://bunge.com/Press-Releases/Bunge-and-Musim-Mas-Collaborate-to-Make-Palm-Value-Chain-more-Sustainable>*

### (8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify

### (8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

1500 smallholders reached

#### (8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☒ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

#### Row 4

#### (8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ4

#### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*Sabah: Melangking Wildlife Corridor*

#### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

#### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

*Sabah*

#### (8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

55

#### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

*Select all that apply*

☒ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

#### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2018

#### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

*Select from:*

☒ Please specify :2023

#### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

**Other**

☒ Other, please specify :Multiple including: 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;

#### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

**Other**

☒ Other, please specify :Engaging with communities on importance of wildlife coexistence and biodiversity conservation.

#### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

*Select all that apply*

☒ Local communities

☒ NGO and/or civil society

☒ Producers

☒ Private sector

### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*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 Lodgers 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.*

### (8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☒ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify

### (8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

- 30000 trees planted • 2 wild life corridors established

### (8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☒ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

**(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.**

**Row 1**

### (8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ1

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

**(8.15.3.3) Commodity**

*Select from:*

☒ Soy

**(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction**

30

**Row 2**

**(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID**

*Select from:*

☒ LJ2

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

**(8.15.3.3) Commodity**

*Select from:*

☒ Palm oil

**Row 3**

### (8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ3

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

### (8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Palm oil

## Row 4

### (8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ4

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

### (8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Palm oil

[Add row]

## **(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains**

### **Row 1**

#### **(8.16.1.1) Commodity**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Palm oil

#### **(8.16.1.2) Activities**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with communities

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

#### **(8.16.1.3) Country/area**

*Select from:*

☒ Not applicable

#### **(8.16.1.4) Subnational area**

*Select from:*

☒ Not applicable

#### **(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity**

*We lean into our role as a connector – bringing together the perspectives of the full value chain to find sustainable solutions. Bunge plays a leadership role across important industry efforts, including: The Agri-Sector Roadmap: a multi-stakeholder initiative focused on reducing emissions from land-use change in the cattle, palm oil and soy sectors, while protecting global food systems and producer livelihoods. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO): an organization that unites stakeholders from the seven sectors of the palm oil industry: oil palm producers, processors or traders, consumer goods manufacturers, retailers, banks/investors and*

environmental and social non-governmental organizations, to develop and implement global standards for sustainable palm oil. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report 2024, page no.36. Initiative- Partnering with Musim Mas to Make Palm Value Chain More Sustainable in Indonesia. Bunge and Musim Mas believe broader sector collaboration is critical in addressing agriculture's impact on climate and empowering smallholders to be part of the solution. To promote the use of sustainable practices among smallholder farmers in Indonesia, Bunge partnered with Musim Mas in 2023 to help form its sixth Train the-Trainers Smallholders Hub. Smallholders Hubs train local government Village Extension Officers (VEOs). Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report 2024, page no.64.

## Row 2

### (8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Soy

### (8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with communities

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

### (8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

### (8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

### (8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We lean into our role as a connector – bringing together the perspectives of the full value chain to find sustainable solutions. Bunge plays a leadership role across important industry efforts, including: The Agri-Sector Roadmap: a multi-stakeholder initiative focused on reducing emissions from land-use change in the cattle, palm oil and soy sectors, while protecting global food systems and producer livelihoods. Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS): a non-profit organization promoting the



growth of production, trade and use of responsible soy. Soft Commodities Forum (SCF): a network of global commodity traders convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Please refer Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report 2024, page no.36.  
[Add row]

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

**Row 1**

#### **(8.17.1.1) Project reference**

Select from:

☒ Project 1

#### **(8.17.1.2) Project type**

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

#### **(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project**

Select all that apply

☒ Improvement to soil health

☒ Reduction of GHG emissions

☒ Compliance with certification

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Increase in carbon sequestration

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☒ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☒ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

#### **(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?**

Select from:

☒ No

#### (8.17.1.5) Description of project

*Forest Ecosystem Restoration*

#### (8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

*Select all that apply*

☒ Project based in area with direct operations

#### (8.17.1.7) Start year

*2020*

#### (8.17.1.8) Target year

*Select from:*

☒ 2025

#### (8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

*27000000*

#### (8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

*28000000*

#### (8.17.1.11) Country/Area

*Select from:*

☒ Brazil

#### (8.17.1.12) Latitude

*-17.8422*

### (8.17.1.13) Longitude

-50.9975

### (8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Six-monthly or more frequently

### (8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

1500000

### (8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with certification

☒ Improvement to soil health

☒ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☒ Other, please specify :• Protection of land tenure • Reduce/halt biodiversity loss • Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

### (8.17.1.17) Please explain

*Regenerative Agriculture Program: We mapped and analyzed the regenerative agriculture practices in a pilot project in Brazil, which covers approximately 250,000 hectares of land in the Cerrado region. By 2026, we plan to double the territorial scope of the initiative to cover 10 of Brazil's 27 federal units. The benefited area is expected to grow from the current 250,000 hectares to 600,000, including soybean, corn, wheat and new seeds such as castor beans and canola. Our pilot showed us Brazilian producers recognize the importance of and are interested in regenerative practices, as well as being open to new technologies, which, combined with the scale of the program, reinforces our confidence in the transformative power of this initiative for our industry. Our fintech Fincrop, launched in May 2023, supports sustainable practices by intermediating credit operations. With our robust supplier verification and socioenvironmental monitoring system on board, the intelligent platform carries out risk analysis for credit, based on verifiable ESG criteria. Fincrop's products are aimed at resellers companies that are part of the Bunge ecosystem. In addition to a service for managing credit portfolios, Fincrop also has a solution — with 500 million dollars initially available - to support credit operations between resellers and rural producers. Farmers First Cluster (FFC): The Soft Commodities Forum is a network of commodity traders in Brazil, convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, that is harmonizing reporting standards for all its members, improving the approach to traceability over indirect suppliers and implementing action-driven landscape approaches in targeted municipalities, such as the Farmers First Cluster (FFC), a leading project in key areas of preservation of the Brazilian Cerrado. With ABIOVE collaboration and its implementing partners, 61 producers covering more than 1.2 million hectares of farmland had enrolled in the FFC as of first quarter of 2024. For more detail, please refer to Bunge's Annual Sustainability Report for 2024, page 56-57. The details of reported*

*in column 'Project area to date (Hectares)', 'Project area in the target year (Hectares)', 'Monitoring frequency' and 'Total investment over the project period (currency)' covers region of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay all together.*  
*[Add row]*

## C9. Environmental performance - Water security

### (9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

#### Row 1

##### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

##### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*1. We exclude facilities that are not under our operational control. 2. From facilities under our control we exclude offices, grain elevators, port terminals, and other facilities with low absolute amounts of water withdrawals*

##### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :1. We only consider facilities where we have operational control. 2. Facilities under operational control with low water withdrawals, such as offices and other facilities, volumes of water withdrawal is negligible vs our industrial operations.

##### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

##### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

*1. Facilities not under operational control: we are not tracking facilities that are not under our operational control; the percentage indicated here of the water volume this exclusion represents is therefore only an estimate. 2. Non-industrial facilities under operational control: the water usage of these facilities and operations are minimal compared to our industrial operations and are not reported since they are not considered material.*

[Add row]

## **(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

### **Water withdrawals – total volumes**

#### **(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations**

Select from:

☒ 76-99

#### **(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement**

Select from:

☒ Monthly

#### **(9.2.3) Method of measurement**

*We measure water withdrawals predominantly using flowmeters or hydrometers. Depending on the site the frequency may range between continuously overflow meter to monthly. Water Withdrawals are reported in the 'Sustainability Environment Dashboard' at plant level.*

#### **(9.2.4) Please explain**

*In many plants water withdrawals are continuously monitored. Volumes are reported monthly at plant level and aggregated in central 'Sustainability Environmental Dashboard' which analyses and visualizes all water withdrawal data from our industrial operations and highlights the water withdrawal performance of current year vs previous year both in terms of absolute and percentage change. Data is taken predominantly from flow and hydrometers, as well as water bills. We assume informed estimates where we cannot yet measure and are in process of closing these gaps.*

### **Water withdrawals – volumes by source**

#### **(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations**

Select from:

☒ 76-99

#### **(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement**

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*We measure water withdrawals predominantly using flowmeters or hydrometers. Depending on the site the frequency may range between continuously overflow meter to monthly. Water Withdrawals are reported in the 'Sustainability Environmental Dashboard' at plant level.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*In many plants water withdrawals are continuously monitored. Volumes are reported monthly at plant level and aggregated in Sustainability Environmental Dashboard which analyses and visualizes all water withdrawal data from our industrial operations and highlights the water withdrawal performance of current year vs previous year both in terms of absolute and percentage change. Data is taken predominantly from flow and hydrometers, as well as water bills. We assume informed estimates where we cannot yet measure and are in process of closing these gaps.*

## Water withdrawals quality

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*The water withdrawal quality is measured and monitored via internal lab or external lab analysis.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water is an important resource for our operations. To ensure quality water supply we measure and monitor quality of water withdrawals where relevant at plant level, either by internal lab analysis or using external services in compliance with Bunge's quality and safety policies and legal requirements. The frequency of measurement depends on plant specific water use and legal requirements and can range between daily to annual frequency.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water discharge volumes are predominately measured using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Data is centrally aggregated on a monthly basis.*

## Water discharges – volumes by destination

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement



Water discharge volumes are predominately measured using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices.

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge is estimated where we cannot yet measure, and we are in process of closing these gaps.

### Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are predominately measured using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices.

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge by treatment method is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge by treatment method is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps.

### Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*The water discharge quality is measured and monitored in internal lab and/or external lab with digital meter equipment.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Bunge is committed towards Environmental Compliance. We measure and monitor these parameters in plants where legally required. The parameter of quality analysis varies from plant to plant, all our facility conduct regular quality inhouse lab analysis and also in external/third party lab. Water discharge quality is tested in accordance with local regulations and in compliance with Bunge's quality and safety policies using either automatic equipment of lab analysis internally and/or externally. The frequency of measurement depends on plant specific water use case and can range between continuously to monthly.*

## Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*The water discharge quality is measured and monitored in internal lab and/or external lab with digital meter, equipment.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Bunge is committed towards Environmental Compliance. We measure and monitor these parameters in plants where legally required. The parameter of quality analysis varies from plant to plant, all our facility conduct regular quality inhouse lab analysis and also in external/third party lab. Water discharge quality is tested in*

accordance with local regulations and in compliance with Bunge's quality and safety policies using either automatic equipment of lab analysis internally and/or externally. The frequency of measurement depends on plant specific water use case and can range between continuously to monthly. We report as per environmental permit requirements

## Water discharge quality – temperature

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water discharge temperature is measured and monitored in internal lab and external lab with digital meter.

### (9.2.4) Please explain

Bunge is committed towards Environmental Compliance. We measure and monitor these parameters in plants where legally required. The parameter of quality analysis varies from plant to plant, all our facility conduct regular quality inhouse lab analysis and also in external/third party lab. Water discharge quality is tested in accordance with local regulations and in compliance with Bunge's quality and safety policies using either automatic equipment of lab analysis internally and/or externally. The frequency of measurement depends on plant specific operations and can range between continuously to monthly

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Predominantly using flowmeter, hydrometers or by water balance which considers water withdrawals and water discharges.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water consumption is measured in all operational sites where water is added to the final product at processing step. For all other sites, water consumption is estimated based on monthly reported water withdrawals and discharge volumes. Depending on plant the frequency ranges between continuously to monthly*

## Water recycled/reused

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*We measure and monitor through water meters/flow meters*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Depending on plant the frequency ranges between continuously to monthly In FY'23 multiple projects were implemented at plant level to reduce freshwater withdrawal by recycling and reusing.*

## The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water for WASH services is predominantly supplied by municipal services. We have third party or inhouse testing in case water for WASH services is provided from another source.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*WASH services are provided to all Bunge employees and contractors across our operating locations and geographies. Each site complies at minimum with local regulation.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?**

#### **Total withdrawals**

#### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

86841

#### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*In many plants water withdrawals are continuously monitored. Volumes are reported monthly at plant level and aggregated in Bunge's Sustainability Environmental Dashboard which analyses and visualizes all water withdrawal data from our industrial operations. Data is taken predominantly from flow and hydrometers, as well as water bills. We assume informed estimates where we cannot yet measure and are in process of closing these gaps* Thresholds: About the same: within +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Much higher: 10%; Lower:

## Total discharges

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

74856

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

#### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Data is centrally aggregated on a monthly basis* Thresholds: About the same: within +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Much higher: 10%; Lower:

### Total consumption

#### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

11985

#### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

#### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

#### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*We calculate total consumption by subtracting total discharge volumes from total withdrawal volumes. Thresholds: About the same: within +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Much higher: 10%; Lower:*

*[Fixed row]*

**(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.**

#### (9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

12786

#### (9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same



#### (9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

#### (9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

14.72

#### (9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

#### (9.2.4.9) Please explain

*The figure provided is based on volumes withdrawn from water stressed areas using the Water Resource Institute Aqueduct Tool. In many plants water withdrawals are continuously monitored. Volumes are reported monthly at plant level and aggregated in central Environmental Performance Dashboard which analyses and visualizes all water withdrawal data from our industrial operations. Data is taken predominantly from flow and hydrometers, as well as water bills. We assume informed estimates where we cannot yet measure and are in process of closing these gaps. Tool Used: We mapped all our industrial facilities using the water stress data set of the World Resource Institute Aqueduct Tool version 4.0 and included all water withdrawals volumes of facilities identified in an area with a baseline water stress of 40% or higher. We have a target of 25% intensity reduction of our freshwater withdrawals for priority locations situated in high stressed watersheds (per ton of product) by 2026 starting from a 2016 baseline. We used the World Research Institute's Tool Aqueduct and local team insights to identify these priority locations in high stressed watersheds. In 2023 we reduced water intensity by approximately 9,6% in these locations. Forecast: we are investing in new projects and technologies as we continue to work towards our target and therefore we anticipate that volumes decrease further over time. These represents Bunge's best estimates based upon presently available data.*

[Fixed row]

## **(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?**

### **Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)**

#### **(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress**

Select from:

☒ 26-50

#### **(9.2.6.3) Please explain**

*The proportion of the commodity sourced in areas of water stress is modeled based on different datasets: • 2022 originated volumes; • Visibility levels into the supply chain which can vary depending on commodity and/or region and type of supply chain; • Water stress data set of the World Resource Institute Aqueduct tool considering baseline water stress of 40% or higher; • Blue water footprint using Water Footprint Network 2020 Factors. We identified areas with water stress using the water stress data set of the World Resource Institute Aqueduct tool. We source these raw materials direct and indirectly, we do not produce commodities ourselves.*

### **Soy**

#### **(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress**

Select from:

☒ 1-10

### (9.2.6.3) Please explain

*The proportion of the commodity sourced in areas of water stress is modeled based on different datasets: • 2022 originated volumes; • Visibility levels into the supply chain which can vary depending on region and type of supply chain; • Water stress data set of the World Resource Institute Aqueduct tool considering baseline water stress of 40% or higher; • Blue water footprint using Water Footprint Network 2020 Factors. We identified areas with water stress using the water stress data set of the World Resource Institute Aqueduct tool. We source these raw materials direct and indirectly we do not produce commodities ourselves.*  
[Fixed row]

### (9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes**

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11662

#### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

#### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*The availability of freshwater sources is important for our operations. Primary reason for comparison: A combination of different drivers causes the water withdrawal to be about the same. 1. Change in accounting methodology. 2. Fluctuations in regional production levels while size of regional footprints vary hence regional impacts also differ. 3. Changes in efficiency. In 2023 this resulted to an about the same absolute freshwater withdrawal volume against 2022. Thresholds used: About the same +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Lower:*

## Brackish surface water/Seawater

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

53998

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*The availability of brackish/seawater sources is important for our operations. Primary reason for comparison: A combination of different drivers causes the water withdrawal to be about the same. 1. Change in accounting methodology. 2. Fluctuations in regional production levels while size of regional footprints vary hence regional impacts also differ. 3. Changes in efficiency. In 2023 this resulted to an about the same absolute brackish/seawater withdrawal volume against 2022. Thresholds used: About the same +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Lower:*

## Groundwater – renewable

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5587

#### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

#### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*The availability of groundwater sources is important for our operations. Primary reason for comparison: A combination of different drivers causes the water withdrawal to be lower: 1. Change in accounting methodology 2. Fluctuations in regional production levels while size of regional footprints vary hence regional impacts also differ 3. Changes in efficiency. In 2023 this resulted to a lower absolute renewable groundwater withdrawal volume against 2022. Thresholds used: About the same +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Lower:*

### Groundwater – non-renewable

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4936

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*The availability of groundwater sources is important for our operations. Primary reason for comparison: A combination of different drivers causes the water withdrawal to be higher: 1. Change in accounting methodology 2. Fluctuations in regional production levels while size of regional footprints vary hence regional impacts also differ 3. Changes in efficiency. In 2023 this resulted to a higher absolute non- renewable groundwater withdrawal volume against 2022. Thresholds used: About the same +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Lower:*

## Produced/Entrained water

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Relevance: Volumes of produced water from commodity crushing process are not material vs our withdrawn water for processing. Primary reason for comparison with previous re-orting year: No changes in our processes.*

## Third party sources

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10982

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*The availability of third party sources is important for our operations. Primary reason for comparison: A combination of different drivers causes the water withdrawal to be about the same: 1. Change in accounting methodology 2. Fluctuations in regional production levels while size of regional footprints vary hence regional impacts also differ 3. Changes in efficiency. In 2023 this resulted to an about the same absolute third party withdrawal volume against 2022. Thresholds used: About the same +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Lower: [Fixed row]*

## (9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

### Fresh surface water

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13694

### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Data is centrally aggregated on a monthly basis. Thresholds: About the same: within +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Much higher: 10%; Lower:*

## Brackish surface water/seawater

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

54554

### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:



☒ Change in accounting methodology

#### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Data is centrally aggregated on a monthly basis. Thresholds: About the same: within +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Much higher: 10%; Lower:*

### Groundwater

#### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

21

#### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

#### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

#### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Data is centrally aggregated on a monthly basis. Thresholds: About the same: within +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Much higher: 10%; Lower:*

## Third-party destinations

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6588

### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*We have implemented a water data collection tool across all plants to centralize detailed water management data. Water discharge is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Data is centrally aggregated on a monthly basis. Thresholds: About the same: within +/-5%; Higher: 5%; Much higher: 10%; Lower: [Fixed row]*

## (9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

## Tertiary treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

375

#### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

#### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

#### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 11-20

#### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Relevance of treatment level to discharge: Bunge has a variety of different operational plants such as milling, bottling, crushing, refining etc. hence wastewater and selected treatment differ. We use tertiary treatment where necessary to meet or exceed applicable water-related laws and regulations. Water discharge by treatment is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information to related to water discharge by treatment is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Primary reason for change: More plants are reporting more granular data.*

### Secondary treatment

#### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5493

#### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

#### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

#### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 31-40

#### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Relevance of treatment level to discharge: Bunge has a variety of different operational plants such as milling, bottling, crushing, refining etc. hence wastewater and selected treatment differ. We use secondary treatment where necessary to meet or exceed applicable water-related laws and regulations. Water discharge by treatment is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge by treatment is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Primary reason for change: More plants are reporting more granular data.*

#### Primary treatment only

#### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

**(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Much higher**(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology**(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to**

Select from:

☒ 21-30**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

*Relevance of treatment level to discharge: Bunge has a variety of different operational plants such as milling, bottling, crushing, refining etc. hence wastewater and selected treatment differ. We use primary treatment where necessary to meet or exceed applicable water-related laws and regulations. Water discharge by treatment is measured at site level using flowmeters or based on water bills/invoices. For some sites, information related to water discharge by treatment is estimated where we cannot yet measure and we are in process of closing these gaps. Primary reason for change: More plants are reporting more granular data.*

**Discharge to the natural environment without treatment****(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

☒ Relevant**(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)**

63244

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 11-20

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Relevance of treatment level to discharge: Bunge has a variety of different operational plants such as milling, bottling, crushing, refining etc. hence wastewater and selected treatment differ. Water for cooling purposes is discharged to the natural environment without treatment when meeting or exceeding applicable water-related laws and regulations. Primary reason for change: More plants are reporting more granular data.*

## Discharge to a third party without treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2199

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

#### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

#### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 21-30

#### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Relevance of treatment level to discharge: Bunge has a variety of different operational plants such as milling, bottling, crushing, refining etc. hence wastewater and selected treatment differ. Water is discharged to a third party without treatment when meeting or exceeding applicable water-related laws and regulations. Primary reason for change: More plants are reporting more granular data.*

#### Other

#### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

#### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*To meet or exceed applicable water-related laws and regulations we have primary, secondary and tertiary treatment systems at our facilities, and/or discharge directly to natural environment and/or to third party.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.**

### (9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Nitrates

☒ Phosphates

### (9.2.10.4) Please explain

*Our facilities have crushing and refining processes during which nitrates and phosphates are released into our wastewater. We measure and monitor water discharge quality at facility level in accordance with local regulation and in compliance with Bunge's quality and safety policies, but currently do not measure total global emissions in metric tons. We cannot estimate total global emissions in metric tons as we have many different activities and different concentration levels depending on facility. Bunge is further working to improve levels of water discharge quality by e.g. installation of new control equipment.*

*[Fixed row]*

## (9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

### Direct operations

#### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### (9.3.4) Please explain

*Environmental risks exist for individual facilities, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization.*

### Upstream value chain

#### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage



Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### (9.3.4) Please explain

*Upstream value chain for Bunge means farms. Environmental risks exist for individual upstream growers, farms, or other type one facility, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization, as the upstream value chain is comprised of many different sources.*

*[Fixed row]*

#### (9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

##### (9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

59540000000

##### (9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

685620.85

##### (9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

*In 2016 Bunge established 10-year freshwater withdrawal intensity goals: 10% intensity reduction of our freshwater withdrawals globally and 25% intensity reduction of our freshwater withdrawals in priority locations situated in high stressed areas. As a result, we have implemented new technologies that see gradual decreases in water intensity year over year. We anticipate that we will continue to implement best practices, hence expect to increase total water withdrawal efficiency.*

*[Fixed row]*

#### (9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

|                                    | Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated                                                                      | Please explain                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil) | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years | Currently we measure and monitor freshwater withdrawal intensity for our industrial facilities. |
| Soy                                | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years | Currently we measure and monitor freshwater withdrawal intensity for our industrial facilities. |

[Add row]

### (9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

|  | Products contain hazardous substances                  | Comment                                                                                                                 |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Bunge is committed to feeding and fueling the world, and that starts with ensuring quality, food and feed safety (QFS). |

[Fixed row]

### (9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

#### (9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

### (9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No market signals to define low water impact products.

### (9.14.4) Please explain

*There are currently no market signals for products classified as low water impact. We will re-evaluate should this change. In the meantime, we will progress with our operational water targets as well as our regenerative agriculture programs. Please refer Bunge Annual Sustainability Report'24, page no. 26, 30.*

[Fixed row]

### (9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

|                                                | Target set in this category                                                                             | Please explain                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Water pollution                                | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years        | <i>We are in process of a major acquisition and plan to review this category once we have closed and are integrating.</i> |
| Water withdrawals                              | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                                 | <i>Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]</i>                                                                    |
| Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years        | <i>We are in process of a major acquisition and plan to review this category once we have closed and are integrating.</i> |
| Other                                          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years | <i>We are in process of a major acquisition and plan to review this category once we have closed and are integrating.</i> |

[Fixed row]

## (9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

### Row 1

#### (9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

#### (9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

#### (9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

##### Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

#### (9.15.2.4) Date target was set

11/30/2016

#### (9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2016

#### (9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.51

#### (9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

#### (9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.46

#### (9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.43

#### (9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

#### (9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

160

#### (9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

#### (9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*In 2016 Bunge established global environmental management 10-year goals, two of which relate to the freshwater withdrawal intensity reduction. Target 1 is our 10% intensity reduction of freshwater withdrawals globally (per ton of product) by 2026 starting from a 2016 baseline. Bunge is making good progress and already surpassed its 2026 target. At Bunge we have a long history of recognizing water's importance for our business. The environment and the communities we touch. We have worked on freshwater intensity efficiency in our operations since 2008 when the first targets to reduce freshwater withdrawals were introduced by the company. Reducing water intensity is a long-term effort. Early on, we implemented easier solutions and have since moved on to more complex water re-use and recycling projects.*

#### (9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

*In 2016 Bunge established global environmental management 10-year goals, two of which relate to the freshwater withdrawal intensity reduction. Target 1 is our 10% intensity reduction of freshwater withdrawals globally (per ton of product) by 2026 starting from a 2016 baseline. Bunge is making good progress and already surpassed its 2026 target. At Bunge we have a long history of recognizing water's importance for our business. The environment and the communities we touch. We*

have worked on freshwater intensity efficiency in our operations since 2008 when the first targets to reduce freshwater withdrawals were introduced by the company. Reducing water intensity is a long-term effort. Early on, we implemented easier solutions and have since moved on to more complex water re-use and recycling projects.

#### (9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In 2016 Bunge established global environmental management 10-year goals, two of which relate to the freshwater withdrawal intensity reduction. Target 1 is our 10% intensity reduction of freshwater withdrawals globally (per ton of product) by 2026 starting from a 2016 baseline. Bunge is making good progress and already surpassed its 2026 target. At Bunge we have a long history of recognizing water's importance for our business. The environment and the communities we touch. We have worked on freshwater intensity efficiency in our operations since 2008 when the first targets to reduce freshwater withdrawals were introduced by the company. Reducing water intensity is a long-term effort. Early on, we implemented easier solutions and have since moved on to more complex water re-use and recycling projects.

### Row 2

#### (9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

#### (9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

#### (9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

##### Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

#### (9.15.2.4) Date target was set

11/30/2016

#### (9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2016

#### (9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.42

#### (9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

#### (9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.31

#### (9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.38

#### (9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

36

#### (9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

#### (9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*In 2016 Bunge established global environmental management 10-year goals, two of which relate to the freshwater withdrawal intensity reduction: Target 2 is our 25% intensity reduction of our freshwater withdrawals for priority locations situated in high stressed waterbasins (per ton of product) by 2026 starting from a 2016 baseline.*

*We used the World Research Institute's Tool Aquaduct and local team insights to identify these priority locations. In 2023 we reduced water intensity by approximately 9,6% in these locations. At Bunge we have a long history of recognizing water's importance for our business. The environment and the communities we touch. We have worked on freshwater intensity efficiency in our operations since 2008 when the first targets to reduce freshwater withdrawals were introduced by the company. Reducing water intensity is a long-term effort. Early on, we implemented easier solutions and have since moved on to more complex water re-use and recycling projects.*

#### **(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

*In 2016 Bunge established global environmental management 10-year goals, two of which relate to the freshwater withdrawal intensity reduction: Target 2 is our 25% intensity reduction of our freshwater withdrawals for priority locations situated in high stressed waterbasins (per ton of product) by 2026 starting from a 2016 baseline. We used the World Research Institute's Tool Aquaduct and local team insights to identify these priority locations. In 2023 we reduced water intensity by approximately 9,6% in these locations. At Bunge we have a long history of recognizing water's importance for our business. The environment and the communities we touch. We have worked on freshwater intensity efficiency in our operations since 2008 when the first targets to reduce freshwater withdrawals were introduced by the company. Reducing water intensity is a long-term effort. Early on, we implemented easier solutions and have since moved on to more complex water re-use and recycling projects.*

#### **(9.15.2.16) Further details of target**

*In 2016 Bunge established global environmental management 10-year goals, two of which relate to the freshwater withdrawal intensity reduction: Target 2 is our 25% intensity reduction of our freshwater withdrawals for priority locations situated in high stressed waterbasins (per ton of product) by 2026 starting from a 2016 baseline. We used the World Research Institute's Tool Aquaduct and local team insights to identify these priority locations. In 2023 we reduced water intensity by approximately 9,6% in these locations. At Bunge we have a long history of recognizing water's importance for our business. The environment and the communities we touch. We have worked on freshwater intensity efficiency in our operations since 2008 when the first targets to reduce freshwater withdrawals were introduced by the company. Reducing water intensity is a long-term effort. Early on, we implemented easier solutions and have since moved on to more complex water re-use and recycling projects.*

[Add row]



C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

|  |                                                                                                         |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Targets in place                                                                                        |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years |

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Law & policy

☒ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

|  | Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance? | Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance                                       |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators |

|  | Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance? | Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance                                                                |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |                                                                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators |

[Fixed row]

**(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?**

### Legally protected areas

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (11.4.2) Comment

*A portion of areas in the Cerrado and Atlantic Rainforest are protected legally.*

### UNESCO World Heritage sites

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

☒ No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*Not Applicable*

## **UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

*Select from:*

☒ No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*Not Applicable*

## **Ramsar sites**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

*Select from:*

☒ No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*Not Applicable*

## **Key Biodiversity Areas**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

## (11.4.2) Comment

*We have mapped our company's processing facility locations over the ArcGIS Biodiversity Hotspots 2016 map and have calculated the percentage of our total processing facilities that are within these priority regions.*

### Other areas important for biodiversity

## (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

## (11.4.2) Comment

*Not Applicable*

*[Fixed row]*

## (11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

### Row 1

## (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

## (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Cerrado*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

*Select from:*

☒ Overlap

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*The operation of our facilities*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

*Select all that apply*

☒ Other, please specify :Non-deforestation commitment, impacts on water and pollution, sustainable partnerships and practices, etc.

#### (11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

*Our Biodiversity approach is adopted from the TNFD's LEAP approach, which offers a framework to locate, evaluate, assess, and prepare the response to nature-related risks and opportunities. Our promotion of cover crops and regenerative agriculture programs in multiple geographies around the world creates additional opportunities to improve biodiversity. Cover crops help reduce nutrient loss on farms, promote overall soil health and support natural wildlife. Regenerative agriculture practices can lead to reduced fertilizer and pesticide runoff which protects sensitive waterways. For more information on our biodiversity approach, cover crops, and regenerative agriculture work, see pages 26-27 and 29-31 of our sustainability report. By advancing our 2025 non-deforestation commitment, we are intrinsically linking our business to the protection of ecosystems of high biodiversity value, such as the Cerrado of Brazil and the tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia. Over 9.6 million hectares of native vegetation have been preserved in Brazil alone thanks to robust forest legislation and sustainable farming practices, both of which Bunge has championed for years.*

## Row 2

### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Atlantic Forest*

### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*The operation of our facilities*

### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Non-deforestation commitment, impacts on water and pollution, sustainable partnerships and practices, etc.

#### (11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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### Row 3

#### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

*Select all that apply*

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

*Select from:*

☒ Turkey

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Mediterranean Basin*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

*Select from:*

☒ Overlap

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*The operation of our facilities*



#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Impacts on water and pollution, sustainable partnerships and practices, etc.

#### (11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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### Row 4

#### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*North American Coastal Plain*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*The operation of our facilities*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Impacts on water and pollution, sustainable partnerships and practices, etc.

#### (11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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### Row 5

#### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Indo-Burma*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*The operation of our facilities*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Non-deforestation commitment, impacts on water and pollution, sustainable partnerships and practices, etc.

#### (11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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practices can lead to reduced fertilizer and pesticide runoff which protects sensitive waterways. For more information on our biodiversity approach, cover crops, and regenerative agriculture work, see pages 26-27 and 29-31 of our sustainability report. By advancing our 2025 non-deforestation commitment, we are intrinsically linking our business to the protection of ecosystems of high biodiversity value, such as the Cerrado of Brazil and the tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia. Over 9.6 million hectares of native vegetation have been preserved in Brazil alone thanks to robust forest legislation and sustainable farming practices, both of which Bunge has championed for years.

## Row 6

### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

California Floristic Province

### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The operation of our facilities

### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### **(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Other, please specify :Impacts on water and pollution, sustainable partnerships and practices, etc.

#### **(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

*Our Biodiversity approach is adopted from the TNFD's LEAP approach, which offers a framework to locate, evaluate, assess, and prepare the response to nature-related risks and opportunities. Our promotion of cover crops and regenerative agriculture programs in multiple geographies around the world creates additional opportunities to improve biodiversity. Cover crops help reduce nutrient loss on farms, promote overall soil health and support natural wildlife. Regenerative agriculture practices can lead to reduced fertilizer and pesticide runoff which protects sensitive waterways. For more information on our biodiversity approach, cover crops, and regenerative agriculture work, see pages 26-27 and 29-31 of our sustainability report.*

*[Add row]*

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

|  |                                                                                                           |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                                   |

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☒ Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

## General standards

- ☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :Bunge Palm Oil Traceability Protocol

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*Our palm traceability levels to mill and plantation, as well as our NDPE scores are publicly available on our transparency and traceability dashboard and annually third party verified.*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Attestation Bunge Palm Protocol\_NDPE\_TTM\_TTP\_2023.pdf*

## Row 2

### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change

### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

#### Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☒ Base year emissions
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### Climate change-related standards

- ☒ ISO 14064-3

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We annually verify with limited assurance our year on year change in absolute emissions and base year emissions.

**(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)**

SPT 1- Bunge's 2023 Assurance Report.pdf  
[Add row]

**(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.**

**(13.3.1) Job title**

Chief Sustainability Officer and Government Affairs

**(13.3.2) Corresponding job category**

Select from:  
☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)  
[Fixed row]



