

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Bunge Limited (www.bunge.com, NYSE: BG) is a leading global agribusiness and food company operating in over 40 countries with approximately 31,000 employees. Bunge buys, sells, stores and transports oilseeds and grains to serve customers worldwide; processes oilseeds to make protein meal for animal feed and edible oil products for commercial customers and consumers; produces sugar and ethanol from sugarcane; mills wheat, corn and rice to make ingredients used by food companies; and sells fertilizer in South America. The company is headquartered in White Plains, New York, and celebrated, in 2018, its 200th anniversary.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2018	December 31 2018

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

- Argentina
- Austria
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- India
- Italy
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Spain
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United States of America
- Viet Nam

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Grain elevators, port terminals, offices and certain other facilities	In most cases these facilities and operations use low absolute amounts of water. Their aggregate consumption is not material when compared to Bunge's total water withdrawals.

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Neutral	Important	Direct Use: With the exception of sugarcane milling, which relies on freshwater for processing and, in some cases, irrigation of crops, Bunge's production facilities use water primarily for heating and cooling purposes, as well as certain production processes. Water is not a material ingredient in our main products. Indirect Use: Bunge sources agricultural commodities from farmers around the world. Some of these crops are produced in areas reliant on irrigation. A reduction in the availability of groundwater in these localities could impact the quantity of crops available for purchase. Bunge sources a significant amount of crops from regions employing rain fed production.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Not very important	Direct use: Bunge utilizes sea water for cooling at select facilities and wastewater for irrigation/fertilization at sugarcane mills. The company has also expanded its use of recycled water at some facilities. Indirect Use: Low materiality.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	76-99	The company measures and sets targets against water withdrawals for the vast majority of water use (excludes silos and ports). The frequency of water withdrawals is measured differently across different locations. As a minimum standard Bunge meets the requirements of the permits and regulations in the country of withdrawal. Global volumes are reported at least quarterly. The most common method used at the majority of sites to monitor withdrawals is using actual flow meters fitted to withdrawal pipes. In a small number of locations, this is not possible, so the withdrawal is modeled using the flow rate and total number of hours that a pump runs per day.
Water withdrawals – volumes from water stressed areas	76-99	Volumes from water stressed areas follows the same measurement procedure as for non stressed areas, with the exception that the company has a strict goal for water stressed areas to reduce water consumption by 25% instead of the regular 10% goal.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	Volumes from water stressed areas follow the same measurement procedure as for non stressed areas.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	76-99	The company measures and sets targets against water withdrawals. The frequency of water withdrawals quality is measured differently across different locations. As a minimum standard Bunge meets the requirements of the permits and regulations in the country of withdrawal. The most common method used at the majority of sites to monitor water quality is to use monitors fitted to withdrawal pipes. In the EU, Bunge monitors industrial water quality on a daily basis as this is a requirement of operation in this region.
Water discharges – total volumes	76-99	The company tracks water discharges. Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate this value. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	76-99	The company tracks water discharges. Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate this value. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	76-99	The company tracks water discharges. Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate this value. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	76-99	Waste water flow monitors and effluent monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case, the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.
Water discharge quality – temperature	76-99	Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where temperature change is considered material, temperature monitors are also installed. For water used for cooling, temperature is monitored on a daily basis. All industrial discharge is monitored.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Bunge tracks water consumption by using the total volume withdrawn and the total volume discharged. Consumption is determined by calculating the difference between the withdrawal and the discharge from each location. Details of the method and frequency of monitoring of withdrawal and discharge are outlined above. Total volumes are reported publicly via mechanisms other than CDP. The frequency with which consumption is monitored varies by country and at a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country. At a minimum this is calculated annually for sustainability reporting and disclosures.
Water recycled/reused	26-50	The company tracks water recycled where material. Volumes are disclosed publicly where applicable. Most of the cooling occurs via close looped cooling systems, resulting in a considerable volume of water reused / recycled, particularly in the case of sugarcane business. In terms of global water management, this figure is not material for all sites thus it is not tracked in all locations.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	All of our workers are provided with WASH services. Frequency: This is provided at all of our sites and employees have access to them at all times. Fresh, sanitized water is available. The company encourages the improvement of handwashing and self sanitization practices by providing training and guidance and ensuring that the water used for WASH is disposed of correctly.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	99492	Higher	Total withdrawals have increased 2.41% compared with the previous year. Overall production and plants have been included from 2017 with some offset from the idling of Argentine plants. Total withdrawals equal to the sum of total discharges and the total consumption throughout operations.
Total discharges	61598	Higher	Increased discharge due to lower consumption.
Total consumption	37894	Lower	Decreased consumption of about 9% of previous year, motivated by the change of operational plant. Internal program to reduce specific water consumption is also a contributing factor.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Provide the proportion of your total withdrawals sourced from water stressed areas.

	% withdrawn from stressed areas	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	4	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	The WRI Aqueduct tool has been used to assess which of our facilities are located in water stressed areas. To do this, we have entered all of our facilities into the tool and selected to assess 'physical risk quantity' in the tool. This covers the following: baseline water stress, inter-annual variability, seasonal variability, flood occurrence, drought severity, upstream storage and groundwater stress. The results show 1% point decrease in withdrawal from water stressed areas compared with the previous year.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	34764	Much lower	This source of water is the most important for Bunge as it is used for irrigation of sugarcane and in many industrial processes (including washing away of soaps in the oil manufacturing process). This water source is particularly important in the Americas due to licensed operations withdrawing water directly from rivers. Compared with the previous reporting year this source has decreased by 28%.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	43473	Much higher	This water source is often used for cooling within Bunge's manufacturing facilities. There was a large variation from last year as part of the strategy to reduce freshwater usage. Compared with the previous reporting year this source has increased by 84 %.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	496	This is our first year of measurement	Up to previous years Bunge did not consider any ground water as renewable hence the reported number had been 0 during previous years. Starting in 2018 our operations are initiating such classification and this figure is expected to increase.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Relevant	11044	Much lower	Groundwater is used by Bunge for crop irrigation and within its industrial facilities (washing of soap in oil production). Compared with the previous reporting year this source has decreased by 27% due to production decrease in some plants.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not relevant as Bunge does not process oil and gas therefore this by-product is not produced. In this respect, Bunge's activities are not expected to change, therefore there is no future trend to report.
Third party sources	Relevant	9713	Lower	Third party sources are used by Bunge for office facilities, hygiene within industrial facilities (crushing and refining facilities), and agricultural processes. Compared with the previous reporting year this source has decreased by 2%.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	12296	Much lower	Water from Bunge's industrial facilities and agricultural processes are discharged to this water destination. Any discharge is in line with permitting requirements for that country and site. Often this is treated by Bunge prior to discharge in order to meet the requirements set out by the permit. Compared with the previous reporting year this destination has decreased by 57%.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	43474	Much higher	Water from Bunge's open cooling loops at industrial facilities is discharged to this water destination. Compared with the previous reporting year this destination has increased 84%.
Groundwater	Relevant	186	Much higher	Compared with the previous reporting year this destination has increased significantly, as it was not being used in major operations. We are now going back to previous years, being still under reduction compared to 2016, when volume was 388 megaliters, showing a two year decrease of 48%.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	5595	Higher	Third party sources include sewers, to which all of the waste water from non-industrial facilities is discharged. Sometimes waste from industrial facilities is also discharged to this destination. Compared with previous reporting years this destination has increased by 43%. This is attributable to changes in our mix of operating plants.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) What proportion of your total water use do you recycle or reuse?

	% recycled and reused	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Row 1	11-25	About the same	A significant volume of water is reused within Bunge's industrial facilities. Water is reused in closed loop cooling tower systems. The use of these closed loop systems decreases extraction from fresh and brackish water sources and reduces the discharge of water sent back into the environment. At present this information is not consistently tracked across the business as it is not used as a business metric. However it could be tracked in future years. This information is tracked in Brazil as certain facilities were identified as areas of water stress and is therefore considered important in this region. A significant volume of water is reused in operations and activities before discharge. In the future the volume of water reused is likely to remain consistent – the only way this would change is if a new facility with a closed loop cooling system is acquired, new capacity is added to current sites or any current sites are disposed of.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

None currently, but we plan to request this within the next two years

% of total procurement spend

<Not Applicable>

Rationale for this coverage

Bunge engages with farmers on sustainable practices and has partnered with NGOs and other players in the agricultural supply chain in order to provide tools and information that lead to better management of water resources. Examples are the booklet developed in partnership with the NGO The Nature Conservancy for farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado, as well as the Field to Market initiative in the United States where farmers have tools to manage and benchmark their water use. Suppliers, though, are not requested to report on their water use on a consistent basis.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

<Not Applicable>

Comment

It is also important to consider that the majority of third party agricultural production that supplies us is rain fed, which makes reporting on water use and some other metrics impractical

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (management information and benchmark)

% of suppliers by number

Unknown

% of total procurement spend

Unknown

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Bunge engages with farmers on sustainable practices and has partnered with NGOs and other players in the agricultural supply chain in order to provide tools and information that lead to better management of water resources. Examples are the booklet developed in partnership with the NGO The Nature Conservancy for farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado, as well as the Field to Market initiative in the United States where farmers have tools to manage and benchmark their water use. Suppliers, though, are not requested to report on their water use in a consistent basis.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Use of better agricultural practices in the Brazilian Cerrado (West Bahia), in an area that currently faces a reduction of surface water due to constant droughts. Farmers are asked to assure soil conservation practices in order to keep moisture and avoid run off. For the Field to Market initiative in the United States, farmers disclose their metrics including water use (when based on artificial irrigation) and can compare to others in their region.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

Partners that are engaged within the value chain

Bunge operates in a number of geographical regions. For regions that are identified as water stressed, such as Brazil, we engage our customers to attempt to influence behavior.

Method and strategy of engagement

Since 2006, Bunge has funded and run Soya Recicla, a used oil recycling program in Brazil. The aim of this program is to encourage users of cooking oil to dispose of the used oil responsibly, reducing the negative impact that improper disposal has on local and national water sources. The program provides a network of over 2,000 collection hotspots and in 2016 had collected more than 3,000 metric tons of used cooking oil since inception. The Soya Recicla program provides users with an easy access map of where they can find the closest collection point. This program incentivizes consumers by allowing them to exchange 2 liters of cooking oil for 2 bars of organic soap. The use of the organic soap also contributes to a cleaner water system because its production doesn't use herbicides, pesticides or chemical fertilizers which can pollute water courses.

Rationale for prioritizing partners

Prioritization is judged on the impact of the issue and the amount of control or influence that Bunge has with that particular value chain partner. Cooking oil accounts for a significant part of Bunge's business and can cause significant issues in the natural environment and water systems. Incorrect disposal of waste cooking oil can reduce the oxygen content of water courses which in turn has significant detrimental impacts on fish, insects and animals. In addition, it can cause issues with local sewer networks, leading to the bursting or blocking of pipes. Burst pipes allow untreated waste water into local water sources. For this reason, Bunge has chosen to engage with consumers on this topic .

How success is measured

The success of this engagement is evaluated based on the number of liters of cooking oil collected each year.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

No

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies

Tools and methods used

WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct
IPCC Climate Change Projections

Comment

Bunge assesses water risk at facilities and sourcing regions via the WBCSD water tool and WRI Aqueduct tool. In 2018, the company completed a broad analysis of water risk, considering scarcity, regulations, social metrics and business operations.

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct

Comment

Bunge assesses water risk at facilities and sourcing regions via the WBCSD water tool and the WRI Aqueduct tool. For 2018 the company updated its broad analysis of water risk, considering scarcity, regulations, social metrics and business materiality. The research is informing ongoing strategic planning. Water risk analysis of its principal agricultural supply chains is implicit in the company's agricultural supply and demand analysis.

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct

Comment

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Bunge's use of water is minimal as industrial processes use minimal water and most crops are rain fed. For sugarcane production, water availability is material. Bunge evaluates water availability for its facilities via the WBCSD and WRI Aqueduct water tools. This focuses on areas that have been identified as water stressed in previous year assessments but does include all facilities.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Bunge's use of water is minimal as industrial processes use minimal water and most crops (sugarcane) are rain fed. Sugarcane production accounts for a small section of the business and therefore quality of water at a catchment level does not pose risk for the company as a whole. Bunge evaluates water quality for its facilities via the WBCSD and WRI Aqueduct water tools.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Locally evaluated. Bunge has channels of communications to allow relevant stakeholders (local communities / NGOs etc) to raise complaints. So far, there have been no material complaints raised. Bunge also operates a global hotline for reporting concerns.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Bunge considers the implications of water availability for crop production as part of its larger agricultural supply and demand analysis. The company considers that changes in water availability and climate may alter the agricultural potential of certain regions. This is done using the WBCSD tool and WRI Aqueduct and other means.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Each local operation has a team or manager that is responsible for assessment of current and future regulatory frameworks. This ensures that Bunge is compliant across geographical locations.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Not considered	The interaction between Bunge's operations and the ecosystem have not proved to be material. At present there is no plan to include this in the future.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	WASH services are part of Bunge's global policies. Regulations and requirements considered locally.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Not considered	There are no other issues considered

W3.3c

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	Bunge engages with customers on a variety of sustainable agriculture topics. One area of engagement is on correct disposal of used cooking oil. This is an important engagement as it prevents the contamination and pollution of local water sources, meaning there is less risk to water used in Bunge's operations as local water sources remain cleaner and there are fewer issues with blocked or faulty sewers. Bunge also considers customers as part of its risk assessment by ensuring that water discharged is in line with permits and local requirements, as this prevents damage to local communities.
Employees	Relevant, always included	All assessments for operating locations consider workplace health and safety. WASH facilities are provided for all employees in line with local regulations, and training takes place to promote better WASH. Engagement and training also occur to ensure that all employees are aware of and adhere to permitting regulations .
Investors	Relevant, always included	Bunge has engaged with investors for nearly a decade on water related topics. The company concluded a multi-year engagement with the Jesuit Conference and ICCR in 2017. As a result of this engagement, Bunge has expanded its disclosure and participation in water related platforms.
Local communities	Not relevant, included	Local communities are included in risk assessments where material. Bunge has an open channel of communication for local communities which varies depending on the location. Concerns raised through this channel would be considered and addressed as necessary. No material issues have been raised. An example of how Bunge has considered local community risk and actioned mitigation activities is the significant investment in the used cooking oil collection program that has been in place since 2006.
NGOs	Not relevant, included	Bunge has engaged with some NGOs on the topic of water in our facilities. The preponderance of engagement has related to agricultural use of water. One of these NGOs is TNC (The Nature Conservancy). Through this engagement, Bunge has helped farmers and communities assess and manage risks of water scarcity.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Not relevant, included	We consider local users of water and relevant regulations. Our industrial facilities use low amounts of water. The key consumption of water is associated with the irrigation of sugarcane. The majority of this is undertaken using rain water rather than extraction from local water sources so the risk associated with this is considered minimal but is always reviewed as part of the risk assessment and management process.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Changes in regulation are part of our local risk assessments. As we operate in a wide range of locations it is important that we are aware of any changes that may occur. Bunge has local teams that monitor these changes and feed this in to the overall group risk assessment.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	Changes in regulation are part of our local risk assessments. As we operate in a wide range of locations it is important that we are aware of any changes that may occur. Bunge has local teams that monitor these changes and feed this in to the overall group risk assessment.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Not relevant, explanation provided	No statutory special interest groups have been identified in relation to water use.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	Suppliers are a vital part of our value chain and are factored into group risk assessment. Suppliers are located in a number of geographies. We promote best practices and analysis where material and have partnered with NGOs to assess primary supplier's impacts in water availability and quality.
Water utilities at a local level	Not relevant, included	As the majority of our primary suppliers' operations are rain fed, and our use of municipal water is not significant, this topic has been proven to be not relevant .
Other stakeholder, please specify	Not relevant, explanation provided	All relevant stakeholders are listed in the rows above. Bunge has not identified any other relevant stakeholders

W3.3d

(W3.3d) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

Bunge uses a variety of tools to undertake water related risk identification, assessment and management. These tools include WRI Aqueduct, WBCSD Global Water Tool, COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework & IPCC Climate Change Projections. These tools are used because they are provided by trusted sources and provide global oversight which are essential as we are a global business.

Application of these tools (incl. chosen level of coverage and practical implementation).

These tools are used to assess water risk at a facility and regional level.

Description of risk-response decision making process

Risks are assessed and prioritized on the following criteria:

1. Potential operational cost impacts
2. Potential availability of raw material for our operations.

In both cases, there might be risks or opportunities. Impacts may vary depending on regional differences.

Timescale over which the tools were used

The tools are used to assess risk for a 5-year period in to the future. The minimum timescale applied is 2 years.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

While Bunge has not defined a numerical threshold for what constitutes a substantive risk related to water, material impacts to the company's financial results may stem from three types of risk:

1. Our sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that is supplied to us by third-party growers. Both sugarcane crop yields and sucrose content depend significantly on weather conditions, such as rainfall and prevailing temperatures. As such, unfavorable weather conditions have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our sugar operations.
2. Adverse weather conditions have historically caused volatility in the agricultural commodity industry and consequently in our operating results by causing crop failures or significantly reduced harvests, which may affect the supply and pricing of the agricultural commodities that we sell and use in our business, reduce demand for our fertilizer products and negatively affect the creditworthiness of agricultural producers who do business with us.
3. Severe adverse weather conditions, such as hurricanes or flooding, may also result in extensive property damage, extended business interruption, personal injuries and other loss and damage to us. Our direct operations and supply chain also rely on dependable and efficient transportation services. A disruption in transportation services, as a result of weather conditions or otherwise, may also significantly adversely impact our operations.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	8	Less than 1%	Bunge evaluates water availability and quality for its facilities via the WBCSD and WRI Aqueduct water tools

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

7

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Facilities are in areas of low water stress but are subject to higher degrees of seasonal variability. Our sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that is supplied to us by third-party growers and our own plantations. Both sugarcane crop yields and sucrose content depend significantly on weather conditions, such as rainfall and prevailing temperatures. As such, unfavorable weather conditions have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our sugar operations.

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Tocantins

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

Comment

Facility is in area of low water stress but are subject to higher degrees of seasonal variability. Our sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that is supplied to us by third-party growers and our own plantations. Both sugarcane crop yields and sucrose content depend significantly on weather conditions, such as rainfall and prevailing temperatures. As such, unfavorable weather conditions have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our sugar operations.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Drought

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

Our sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that we cultivate or that is supplied to us by third-party growers. Both sugarcane crop yields and sucrose content depend significantly on weather conditions, such as rainfall and prevailing temperatures. As such, unfavorable weather conditions have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our sugar operations. If there was a drought this could lead to a reduction in availability of raw commodities, resulting in a decreased production capacity at these sites. We have used WRI Aqueduct and WBCSD to assess our facilities and identify those at risk of physical drought.

Timeframe

1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact of the occurrence of drought in Brazilian sugarcane could be material in some situations. Please consult previously filed forms 10-k

Primary response to risk

Develop drought emergency plans

Description of response

Drought emergency plans are already developed.

Cost of response

Explanation of cost of response

Drought plans are part of operations management and are already embedded in operational costs

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Tocantins

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Drought

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

Our sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that we cultivate or that is supplied to us by third-party growers. Both sugarcane crop yields and sucrose content depend significantly on weather conditions, such as rainfall and prevailing temperatures. As such, unfavorable weather conditions have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our sugar operations. If there was a drought this could lead to a reduction in availability of raw commodities, resulting in a decreased production capacity at these sites. We have used WRI Aqueduct and WBCSD to assess our facilities and identify those at risk of physical drought.

Timeframe

Current up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact of the occurrence of drought in Brazilian sugarcane could be material in some situations. Please refer to previously filed forms 10-k

Primary response to risk

Develop drought emergency plans

Description of response

Drought emergency plans are already developed.

Cost of response**Explanation of cost of response**

Drought plans are part of management and are already embedded in operational costs

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Drought

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Our sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that we cultivate or that is supplied to us by third-party growers. Both sugarcane crop yields and sucrose content depend significantly on weather conditions, such as rainfall and prevailing temperatures. As such, unfavorable weather conditions have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our sugar operations. If there was a drought this could lead to a reduction in availability of raw commodities, resulting in a decreased production capacity at these sites. We have used WRI Aqueduct and WBCSD to assess our facilities and identify those at risk of physical drought

Timeframe

1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact of the occurrence of drought in Brazilian sugarcane could be material in some situations. Please refer to previously filed forms 10-k

Primary response to risk

Promote adoption of waste water management procedures among suppliers

Description of response

The company directly engaged in agricultural production and best practice promotion

Cost of response**Explanation of cost of response**

Ongoing operational activities, already in place.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased supply chain resilience

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Global trade in corn, wheat and soy is expected to increase by roughly 180 mmt by 2025 and the increase will be driven in part by a rise in the trade of "virtual" water—water embedded in products such as agricultural commodities. Bunge's diverse global operations enable it both to promote and benefit from virtual water trade by supplying regions with water-intensive crops that cannot be efficiently produced locally.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Bunge's diverse, global operations enable it both to promote and benefit from virtual water trade by supplying regions with water-intensive crops that cannot be efficiently produced locally. This has been included due to the strategic impact that it could have on the business.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Near-term dislocations in global agricultural trade flows due to climate or water related impacts on agricultural production and commodity availability present opportunities for Bunge to leverage its global asset network to serve customers and meet demand in times of shortage.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Bunge has a diverse supply chain spread over many geographical regions. Bunge's diverse global operations enable it both to promote and benefit from virtual water trade by supplying regions with water-intensive crops that cannot be efficiently produced locally. This has been included due to the strategic impact that it could have on the business,

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, total water accounting data and comparisons with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Pedro Afonso

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Tocantins

Latitude

-9.11

Longitude

-48.15

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

3791

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

469

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

3322

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

In line with previous year

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Guariroba

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Latitude

-20.07

Longitude

-49.46

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1916

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1915

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Production aspects led the facility to consume more water than 2017.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Frutal

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Latitude

-20.01

Longitude

-48.55

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2070

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

2070

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Stability in the process led the facility to consume less than 2017.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Moema

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Latitude

-20.14

Longitude

-49.21

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

7685

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

13

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

7672

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Monte Verde

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Latitude

-21.99

Longitude

-55.47

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1965

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

4

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1961

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Production aspects led the facility to consume more water than 2017.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Ouroeste

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Latitude

-19.59

Longitude

-50.22

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1633

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

3

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1630

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Production aspects led the facility to consume more water than 2017.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Santa Juliana

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Latitude

-19.44

Longitude

-47.22

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

3603

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

11

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

3592

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Production aspects led the facility to consume more water than 2017.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Itapagipe

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Parana

Latitude

-19.53

Longitude

-49.22

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1867

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

16

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1851

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Production aspects led the facility to consume less water than 2017.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide withdrawal data by water source.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Pedro Afonso

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3791

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

In line with previous year

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Guariroba

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

772

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

Groundwater - non-renewable

1145

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Increased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

Frutal

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

859

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

1211

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

In line with previous year

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name

Moema

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

7679

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

6

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Decreased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name

Monte Verde

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1961

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

4

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Increased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name

Ouroeste

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1607

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

27

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Increased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name

Santa Juliana

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3473

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

129

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

In line with previous year.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name

Itapagipe

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1860

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

7

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Decreased from previous year, led by production aspects.

W5.1b

(W5.1b) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide discharge data by destination.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Pedro Afonso

Fresh surface water

468

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

In line with previous year

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Guariroba

Fresh surface water

1.21

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

Increase consumption from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name

Moema

Fresh surface water

13

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

In line with previous year

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name

Monte Verde

Fresh surface water

4

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

Increased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name

Ouroeste

Fresh surface water

3

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

Increased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name

Santa Juliana

Fresh surface water

11

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

Increased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name

Itapagipe

Fresh surface water

16

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

Decreased from previous year, led by production aspects.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

Frutal

Fresh surface water

0

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

Comment

In line with previous year.

W5.1c

(W5.1c) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide the proportion of your total water use that is recycled or reused, and give the comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Pedro Afonso

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Guariroba

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name

Frutal

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

Frutal

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not reported

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name

Monte Verde

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name

Ouroeste

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

[Please explain](#)

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name

Santa Juliana

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

[Please explain](#)

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name

Itapagipe

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

[Please explain](#)

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name

Moema

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

<Not Applicable>

[Please explain](#)

W5.1d

(W5.1d) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
AA1000AS 2008 Assurance Standard, type 1

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
AA1000AS 2008 Assurance Standard, type 1

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water recycled/reused

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

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

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation	Bunge has a global environmental policy and distinct water performance targets. The purpose of the policy is to show our acknowledgement that water consumption is an important aspect of environmental management and to demonstrate our commitment to water reduction. The aim of the policy is to reduce water consumption in Bunge's direct operations and its supply chain (10% globally per metric ton of production, with 25% reduction in high stress areas). Bunge is a signatory of the UN CEO Water Mandate.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Director on board	Bunge maintains a Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee in its Board of Directors. The Chair of the Board oversees the output of the sustainability committee, and includes water-related issues within its mandate.
Director on board	Bunge maintains a Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee in its Board of Directors. The Committee has four members and a chair, comprised of independent directors.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO is part of the overall Group board and attends meetings of the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	The Senior Vice President of Sustainability and Government Affairs briefs the board on water-related issues. The Board tracks water related issues in all meetings and reviews goals and performance, as well as adherence to strategy. This provides them with a current view of where the organisation is and what needs to be done strategically to mitigate future risks and capitalize on opportunities.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Sustainability, including water stewardship, is overseen by the Senior Vice President of Sustainability and Government Affairs. The responsibilities include discussing water related issues, goals, performance and risks internally and reporting to Senior Management and the Board Committee for Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility. Daily management of water falls into our global Productivity, Quality, Safety and Environment (PQSE) program.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

We engage with local initiatives that intend to promote best practices in water use, leading to better efficiency in use. The objective is to keep resilience in areas of stress and scarcity. We ensure that this engagement is consistent with our internal water policy & commitments by following guidelines from management, including the CEO and the Board of Directors.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	The issues integrated are related to water stress for the next 5 to 10 years. This time horizon is important considering the cycle of commodities in agriculture and potential impact in operations.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	In accordance with goal horizon in environmental performance. This time horizon of 5-10 years is important considering the cycle of commodities in agriculture and potential impact on operations.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Impacts are assessed considering dependency on water in areas under stress. This time horizon is important considering the cycle of commodities in agriculture and potential impact in operations.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

1

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

1

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

1

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

1

Please explain

Capex related to water is not material when considered in context of overall investment.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Climate change, including shifts in agricultural production areas and climatic volatility, could in the long-term result in incidents of stranded physical assets. The business strategy considers the main scenarios that could affect agricultural production. For water related risks, the company has used tools to monitor and assess trends, as explained in the previous sections of this questionnaire.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?

Yes

W7.3b

(W7.3b) What water-related outcomes were identified from the use of climate-related scenario analysis, and what was your organization's response?

	Climate-related scenario(s)	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	2DS Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)	National services are based on global standards and provide long term forecasts that can impact the company strategy	Readiness to respond to extreme events and adjustment to global supply.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

Internal price is based on the average price of impact on the operating companies regarding payment to local agencies, when applicable.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	There are global targets and sites have their own specific targets in order to contribute globally. Local targets vary according to local conditions and availability of water, and are intended to mitigate impacts and enhance resilience. To set targets, Bunge has assessed material sources based on availability of resource and materiality to the organization. Our targets focus on freshwater as we understand this to be a finite resource. We have focused on our direct operations because this is the area that we have the most control and can therefore have the largest impact.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Reduction of 10% in freshwater withdraw/mt of production.

Quantitative metric

% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year

2016

Start year

2016

Target year

2026

% achieved

60

Please explain

Last year there was 8% decrease from previous year report, as a result of shifts in our production plants associated with the water management goals program. We expect to reach our long-term target. Freshwater has been selected as a focus for targets as means to explore other sources, increase productivity and decrease dependence on this finite resource.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Promotion of water data transparency

Level

Other, please specify (Reduction of water use in areas under high stress areas)

Motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal

Reduction of 25% in water consumption in areas of high stress by 2026, year basis 2016.

Baseline year

2016

Start year

2016

End year

2026

Progress

W9. Linkages and trade-offs

W9.1

(W9.1) Has your organization identified any linkages or tradeoffs between water and other environmental issues in its direct operations and/or other parts of its value chain?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Describe the linkages or tradeoffs and the related management policy or action.

Linkage or tradeoff

Linkage

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Increased biodiversity

Description of linkage/tradeoff

The forestry code in Brazil establishes rules for farming near bodies of water. Farmers must register in a public online system, showing how many water bodies are on their farms, are protected or require additional protection. In Brazil's sugar cane farms, we are using waste water discharge from facilities to irrigate crops around the factories. Waste water contains organic matter which is good for the crops and associated wildlife. The water has strict and optimized limits regarding nutrient content.

Policy or action

Farmers in relevant areas will need to provide adequate information to qualify as suppliers.

W10. Verification

W10.1

(W10.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1d)?

No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards and/or processes

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	The Senior Vice President of Sustainability and Government Affairs	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

W11.2

(W11.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	45743000000

SW0.2

(SW0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your organization that you are willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SW0.2a

(SW0.2a) Please share your ISIN in the table below.

	ISIN country code	ISIN numeric identifier (including single check digit)
Row 1	US	BMG1696210

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Have you identified if any of your facilities reported in W5.1 could have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your site facilities?

Yes, for some facilities

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your site facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Jaguare	-23.38	-46.749	Coordinates for the unit directly related to customers

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services across its operations.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors Customers	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms