C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description 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 24,000 employees. The decrease in the number of employees is primarily related to the formation of the BP Bunge Bioenergia joint venture in December 2019, to which we contributed our Brazilian sugar and bioenergy operations.

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; mills wheat, corn and rice to make ingredients used by food companies; and sells fertilizer in South America. The company is now headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri, and celebrated its 200th anniversary in 2018.

C0.2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting year</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years</th>
<th>Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1 2019</td>
<td>December 31 2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas 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

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Forestry</td>
<td>Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing/Manufacturing</td>
<td>Direct operations only [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Direct operations only [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural commodity</th>
<th>% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity</th>
<th>Produced or sourced</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soy</td>
<td>40-60%</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Oil</td>
<td>Less than 10%</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>In 2018, Bunge acquired 70% of Loders Croklaan, which primary business is related to Palm products. We are reporting palm related results for 2019 for the first time jointly, as Bunge (considering also Bunge Loders Croklaan - BLC business). 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual(s)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director on board</td>
<td>Sustainability activities and issues, including climate change risks, are overseen by the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Bunge Ltd. Board of Directors. This committee was established in 2014. Climate change is also considered by the full board and by various teams and functions, including global sustainability, corporate affairs and economic research. Daily management of emissions falls under our global Productivity, Quality, Safety and Environment (PQSE) program, which is managed by a member of our global senior leadership team, reporting to the Bunge Limited CEO. The selected individuals have oversight of climate related issues because they oversee sustainability and environmental performance for the Company. Therefore, they are best placed to manage climate related issues as they are integrated in to general business strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Scope of board-level oversight</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled – some meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</td>
<td>The Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee regularly reviews issues, strategy and performance related to climate change, including emissions and deforestation. Written updates on overall sustainability performance, issues and related topics are provided to the full board at each of its meetings. Reviews consider adherence to strategy, risk mitigation and business alignment in Bunge’s operations, supply and value chains.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)</th>
<th>Reporting line</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Coverage of responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President, Global Corporate Affairs serves as global lead for sustainability and reports on issues, strategies and progress to the Board Committee quarterly. The CEO attends all Board Committee meetings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.2a

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

Where in the structure does this committee sit?

The Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee (SCRC) is made up of independent directors of the board. The Chair of the Committee provides updates and feedback to the full Board. The full Board also receives quarterly reports from the Senior Vice President, Sustainability & Governmental Affairs. The CEO is engaged in discussing and addressing, in the highest management level, the issues identified that are related to climate change.

The Senior Vice President, Sustainability & Governmental Affairs (SVP) serves as a regular conduit between the Sustainability Committee and the business. The SVP interacts directly with EHS areas as well as global operations to assure policies and practices are implemented. The company discloses progress on the monitoring and management of material issues regularly, and produces GRI reports at a global or regional level annually.

Why does responsibility lie here?

Responsibility for climate related issues sits here because the members of this committee have influence on the strategy and policy of Bunge’s general management. Through this they can ensure that climate issues are integrated in to business strategy and monitor progress effectively.

What are the responsibilities of the committee?

The responsibilities of the committee include discussion on climate related issues, review and setting of goals, monitoring performance and identifying and considering major risks.

Description of position(s)/committee(s) specific climate-related issues monitoring process

Each area of global operations is responsible for its own climate related management. The committee, via the SVP, engages with the different business areas to collect information on climate – related issues. This information is discussed with the committee at meetings and where required fed into board meetings.
(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Climate related issues are part of compensation metrics for given members of the senior executive leadership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.3a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entitled to incentive</th>
<th>Type of incentive</th>
<th>Activity incentivized</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other C-Suite Officer</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Executives managing businesses or regional operations where there are material issues, often have supply chain related engagement included among annual performance goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Energy reduction target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supply chain engagement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment/Sustainability manager</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction project</td>
<td>Accomplishment of climate change related targets are part of incentive plans for environmental managers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Energy reduction target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental criteria included in purchases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities manager</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Efficiency project</td>
<td>Accomplishment of supply chain engagement goals are part of incentive plans for facilities operational managers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental criteria included in purchases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From (years)</th>
<th>To (years)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5  Due to the dynamics of the commodities market, horizons beyond 5 years may change significantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10 Medium term strategies and analyses consider longer evolution and cycles of international agricultural supply and demand. These may span 5 to 10 years due to climate patterns, government policy and market innovations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30 Long term horizons are those that consider scenarios beyond 10 years time and could span multiple commodity market cycles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Adverse weather conditions, including as a result of climate change, may adversely affect the availability, quality and price of agricultural commodities and agricultural commodity products, as well as our operations and operating results. Adverse weather conditions have historically caused volatility in the agricultural commodity industry and consequently in our operating results by causing crop failures or significantly reduced harvests, which may affect the supply and pricing of the agricultural commodities that we sell and use in our business, reduce demand for our fertilizer products and negatively affect the creditworthiness of agricultural producers who do business with us.

Severe adverse weather conditions, such as hurricanes or severe storms, may also result in extensive property damage, extended business interruption, personal injuries and other loss and damage to us. Our operations also rely on dependable and efficient transportation services. A disruption in transportation services, as a result of weather conditions or otherwise, may also significantly adversely impact our operations.

Additionally, the potential physical impacts of climate change are uncertain and may vary by region. These potential effects could include changes in rainfall patterns, water shortages, changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, and changing temperature levels that could adversely impact our costs and business operations, the location, costs and competitiveness of global agricultural commodity production and related storage and processing facilities and the supply and demand for agricultural commodities. These effects could be material to our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

Finally, our business could be affected in the future by the regulation or taxation of greenhouse gas emissions or policies related to national emission reduction plans. We regularly assess the potential impacts to our business resulting from regulation or policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

C2.2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value chain stage(s) covered</th>
<th>Direct operations</th>
<th>Upstream</th>
<th>Downstream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk management process</th>
<th>Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of assessment</th>
<th>Annually</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time horizon(s) covered</th>
<th>Medium-term</th>
<th>Long-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description of process**

Due to the nature of Bunge’s footprint and operations, our business could be affected in the future by regulation, taxation of greenhouse gas emissions, or policies related to national emissions reduction plans and market access requirements. Potential consequences could include variances in energy, transportation and raw material costs. The company is dependent on global logistics systems to deliver its products. Issues related to emissions in these areas, as well as those related to sourcing from expanding agricultural regions, could affect the company’s performance on climate related strategies. Bunge’s Enterprise Risk Management team (ERM) meets quarterly and assesses a variety of risks and opportunities that could have impacts on the business. Climate related risks, such as from adverse weather patterns, current or emerging regulations, reputational hazards, and other sources are included in this process. The results of these assessments are distributed throughout the executive leadership team and to the Board of Directors, and provided to key stakeholders in annual risk reports. More specifically, the company has a team directly charged with incorporating carbon pricing strategy worldwide and tracking low carbon intensity products to leverage the business opportunities. This team works closely with the risk management team to ensure the risk and opportunities adequately reflect the company’s approach and ambitions. As a result of climate-related risks in the ERM process, the company has taken steps to mitigate, such as increasing the share of renewable energy sources for its operations, reducing emissions in our facilities and no longer sourcing from newly deforested areas in the Amazon Biome, in an effort to respond to climate issues and shift such production to areas of lower environmental impact. An emerging European Union regulation in 2019 related to the sustainability of soybean in biofuels presented a possible risk for the Company, but was in fact mitigated by Bunge’s global asset footprint. As a consequence, Bunge was able to leverage its capacity to deliver deforestation-free soybeans from North America to supply the EU’s biofuel directive. Oilseed-based fuels like soy renewable diesel are considered green or drop-in biofuels, chemically equivalent to traditional diesel fuels, but significantly better for the environment. The carbon intensity score for soy renewable diesel is about half that of traditional fossil fuels and much better than corn-derived ethanol.

C2.2a
(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

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

### Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

**Chronic physical**

Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

### Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

### Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

### Company-specific description

Bunge’s risk assessment process has identified weather-related disruptions in particular geographic areas as having an impact on financial, logistical and operational performance. Although Bunge’s global footprint helps to mitigate the disruptions to our supply chain, there are nevertheless persistent risks to areas exposed to varying fluctuations in climate and weather patterns. For example, changing weather patterns and situations brought about by increased rainfall can have negative impacts on facilities or plants that are nearby important water sources, and furthermore can diminish the company’s ability to ship product. This happened in Bunge facilities in North America in 2019 due to historic rainfall and flooding.
Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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 figure
Impacts would vary depending upon the nature of the operations affected, and the availability of crop. Financial impact could include property damage, damage to infrastructure, transportation disruption, higher costs for transporting product, higher insurance costs, and loss of customer or business revenue.

Cost of response to risk
100000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Bunge endeavours to source commodities from a variety of sources globally to mitigate disruptions in the supply chain. Our global footprint enables this wider logistic network. Additionally, Bunge widely uses technologies that help track and predict weather patterns that can help minimize instances of shocks from severe weather. Finally, climate-related factors are built into CAPEX and M&A decision-making process to help mitigate the possibility of climate disasters in future scenarios.

Comment
Please refer to financial note in section C-AC0.7

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current regulation</th>
<th>Carbon pricing mechanisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Bunge is subject to regulations and carbon pricing for emissions in various local and regional contexts. The growth of this regulatory regime presents additional costs for our operating companies in these regions, as well as locations that are not yet subject to carbon taxation or trading schemes. Also, due to its large footprint, some units of the company are located in areas with high risk of acute climate events.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

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 figure
In 2019, Bunge paid carbon-related taxes, owing to regulation mostly in the European Union. The annual costs vary depending on the tax levels and other regulations in each national context. Similar levels of taxation throughout all 40 countries in which Bunge operates could increase these annual figures.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Bunge has already implemented a proprietary facility management system intended to reduce costs and to improve efficiency across over 40 countries where the company operates. In 2019 the system was embedded into 97% of Bunge facilities. As a result of Bunge's long-term GHG emissions reduction goals (10% between 2016-2026 per
unit of production), we can expect to reduce costs associated with carbon taxation and other regulation. Additionally, in 2019 the company began a task force to measure and find business opportunities based on the carbon intensity of Bunge's products. This includes the impact of carbon taxes on facilities where relevant.

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Risk 3

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Upstream

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reputation</th>
<th>Stigmatization of sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Bunge has a significant impact on the environment through our supply chain. Agriculture already accounts for nearly 30% of global carbon emissions, driven by land use change and agricultural operations. Therefore Bunge is subject to scrutiny by a variety of stakeholders: customers, investors, consumers, the media, NGOs, governments and international organizations, and its own employees. For example, Bunge is the largest trader of soybean from Brazil, specifically areas of the country that are at higher risk of deforestation like the Cerrado in the MATOPIBA and Mato Grosso States. In 2019, the situation in the Amazon became globally known as farmers increased the amount of fire used to clear land for agricultural purposes. Although Bunge opposes the use of fire to clear land (even when legal), and we no longer purchase soy grown from land in the Amazon deforested after 2008, there was still considerable reputational risk due to the company's size in the country and its global operations.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**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 figure**

Increased reputational scrutiny could result in decreased revenues from consumer-facing brands, particularly those based in countries where regulation against Brazil-based soy has the potential to emerge. In 2019, there were reasonable possibilities of boycotts of Brazil-based products into the EU due to the Amazon fire situation. This could have resulted in financial losses to the company.

**Cost of response to risk**

200000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Since 2016 Bunge has developed a supply chain-wide non-deforestation policy. Additionally, the company commits to environmental goals related to carbon emissions, water usage, and waste disposal to help mitigate our impact on ecosystems. The company also maintains high standards for labor, human rights, and workplace safety. Bunge is also a participant in a variety of trade associations, working groups, and international organizations that demonstrate our commitment to sustainability throughout our operations. Annual disclosures and a transparent culture help ensure that the brand is valued by stakeholders. Specific to our Brazil operations, we track and disclose information on our sourcing from high-risk areas of the Cerrado, where deforestation is more common. We have issued 8 progress reports so far providing a high level of transparency into the operations. In 2019 we achieved 100% traceability to all direct sourcing, and have achieved 100% monitoring for direct source farms in Argentina and Paraguay, and 91% monitoring in Brazil. This offers a high degree of trust in our ability to deliver products to market without exposure to sustainability or climate-related risks.

**Comment**

Figures above are estimates based on management approach and monitoring systems.

---

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

Yes

---

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.
**Identifier**
Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**
Direct operations

**Opportunity type**
Energy source

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

**Primary potential financial impact**
Reduced direct costs

**Company-specific description**
The majority of Bunge’s facilities are in South America (primarily Brazil) and in North America. Since the facilities in Brazil are all powered by renewable energy, the main opportunity for growth in use of renewables is in North America. By utilizing solar and wind power, Bunge can reduce energy costs for its facilities. Through 2019, the company closed a deal with a wind energy provider for two large facilities in Kansas to be 100% renewable, with additional locations already embracing clean electricity generation. Furthermore, Bunge North America is 100% coal-free.

**Time horizon**
Short-term

**Likelihood**
Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**
Medium-low

**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 figure**
Positive impact due to reduction in energy procurement from third party sources in select regions.

**Cost to realize opportunity**
0

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**
Since 2016 the company has committed to a global energy consumption reduction target of 10% per year. This involves a commitment to using renewable energy where feasible. Bunge’s journey towards Best in Class operations continues. Our Bunge Management Operating System is now implemented in 97% of our facilities. We have embarked to develop this into an enhanced framework, called the Bunge Production System. Lead-Learning Sites in each region were defined with the next level of operational excellence in 2019. Building on previous successes, we launched a new Energy Optimization Program in 2017 that will cover 55 facilities worldwide by 2020. Under the program, Bunge is implementing energy reduction projects and enabling the use of modern software technology to monitor and optimize energy consumption on a continual basis. Furthermore, the company seeks to lock in low rate renewable energy deals with third party providers for facilities, particularly North America.

**Comment**
Costs to realize these opportunities have been considered as investments in past periods. Please refer to financial note in section C-AC0.7

---

**Identifier**
Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**
Downstream

**Opportunity type**
Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**
Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

**Primary potential financial impact**
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**
Responding to consumer, investor, and customer demand for more sustainable supply chains, Bunge has developed and implemented policies that will improve our environmental footprint in the high-risk areas in which we operate. The commodities most affected by this policy are soy and palm oil, which are the main commodities operated by the company, accounting for more than 60% of annual revenue. Bunge has developed traceability systems to ensure better management of climate and reputation related supply chain issues, and has offered such systems as differentials in the commodity market. In recent years, Bunge was the trader with largest amount of certified RTRS beans during 2018. The company continues to operate with other certification related to climate change mitigation / business opportunities. Our ability to provide certified products to market has allowed the company to close on its first-ever sustainability-linked revolving credit facility, where 2 of the performance targets are tied to growth in certified products. This reflects stakeholder trust in the company's ability to deliver market demands.

**Time horizon**
Short-term

**Likelihood**
Very likely
Magnitude of 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 figure
Use of certified products offers customers an option to buy beans and oil from sustainable sources in compliance with multistakeholder initiatives on non-deforestation. Bunge was the largest trader of RTRS-certified beans in 2018, amounting to over 180,000 MT of beans and credits. Our growth in the use of certified products across both soy and palm commodities is built into the company's sustainability-linked revolving credit facility, amount to a loan of $1.75 billion. Please refer to financial note in section C-AC0.7

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
As the largest soy trader in Brazil, Bunge is an active member of multi-stakeholder platforms developing solutions to deforestation, including a signatory to the Amazon Moratorium, and a participant of the Cerrado Working Group (GTC). Through dialogues with participants in these forums, Bunge is promoting industry-wide transparency and disclosure practices that will allow upstream suppliers and downstream customers to understand our positive environmental impact.

Comment
Costs to realize the opportunity are based on gathering data from farmers, monitoring performance, and engaging and investing to build sustainable approaches in multiple regions. Please refer to financial note in section C-AC0.7

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Resource substitutes/diversification

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Bunge operates a global asset footprint and sources agricultural commodities from multiple regions. This provides the company with an ability to supply world demand and meet customer needs in times of climate volatility and variability that may reduce agricultural production in specific areas or disrupt global trade flows.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

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 figure
Dislocation in agricultural supply can have a material impact on Bunge's results. This is mitigated by the company's global footprint, allowing the sourcing of products from diverse locations.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Bunge maintains a global asset network and manages agricultural product flows in an integrated manner. The company conducts regular agricultural supply and demand analysis, considering climate and other variables.

Comment
Investments to realize this opportunity have been made in past periods. Other costs include ongoing variable costs associated with the regular operation of our facilities. Please refer to financial note in section C-AC0.7.
C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization’s strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate-related scenarios and models applied</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (internal analysis and tailor made models)</td>
<td>The company uses internal models to define its emissions targets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2DS

In 2018, Bunge investigated the alignment of the company’s GHG emissions goals with a 2 degrees Celsius pathway. To assess Bunge’s SBTi for Scope 1 & 2 emissions, the 2DS scenario was chosen, aligning Bunge’s requirements to the Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach (SDA) methodology. To validate the outputs of the SDA model, Bunge has used RCP 2.6. As Bunge operates in the agricultural sector, which has no specific pathway, RCP 2.6 was analysed to ensure that the SDA output was appropriate. Science based targets are currently being modeled to a number of target years, with 2030 being the longest-term target assessed. 2030 has been identified and chosen due to the SBTi validation criteria C5 and the requirement of a long-term carbon reduction target. As Bunge would seek SBTi validation in setting an SBT, alignment to the validation criteria is necessary. Our entire Scope 1 & 2 footprint, including emissions originating from biogenic sources, have been included within the scope of our scenario analysis. This covers approximately 99% of our global Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions and therefore all of our operations that have a material impact on our environmental performance.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?</th>
<th>Description of influence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Products and services</td>
<td>Climate change as a result of fossil fuel-based energy emissions continues to grow. In order to wean consumers off dependency on fuels like extracted oil, it will be important to develop and integrate sustainable energy sources for consumption, particularly automotive use. Bunge has a number of facilities in Brazil that produce ethanol from sugar cane and the company is an important global player in the biofuel industry producing biofuel from soybeans. This fuel produces lower carbon emissions than traditional fuel sources. In 2019, this business overall (market general figure) accounted for 40% of Brazilian soybean oil production derived to biofuel. The company also runs biofuel plants in Europe, sourcing other grains and palm oil as raw materials. The company recently created a multi-disciplinary team to evaluate carbon intensity of products and to propose low carbon business opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply chain and/or value chain</td>
<td>Responding to consumer, investor, and customer demand for more sustainable supply chains, Bunge has developed and implemented policies that will improve our environmental footprint in the high-risk areas in which we operate. For example, we have established a company-wide goal of deforestation-free supply chain by 2025. This policy applies to all of Bunge’s investments, strategy and operations, and is extended to suppliers and joint business ventures. The commodities most affected by this policy are soy and palm, which are the main commodities sourced by the company, accounting for more than 60% of annual revenue. Bunge has developed traceability systems to ensure better management of climate and reputation related supply chain issues, and has offered such systems as differentials in the commodity market. In both soy and palm, Bunge offers certified and verified products based on market demand, and delivers these products with assurances of their sustainability and quality credentials. As the largest soy trader in Brazil, Bunge is an active member of multi-stakeholder platforms developing solutions to deforestation, including a signatory to the Amazon Moraesal, a participant of the Cerrodo Working Group (GTC), and a founding member of the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF). Through dialogues with participants in these forums, Bunge is promoting industry-wide transparency and disclosure practices that will allow upstream suppliers and downstream customers to understand our positive environmental impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in R&amp;D</td>
<td>Research and development factors strongly into Bunge’s ability to provide new products to market, as well as minimize risks associated with climate and other sustainability variables. For example, Bunge’s Vênus sunflower cooking oil has been a well-known brand in the market for years. By shifting the sourcing of oilsides into ISCC+ certification, the local team successfully rebranded the product. Vênus, which was already GMO-free, is also now certified for sustainability in ISCC+ standards, bottled in 50% recycled PET, and using IFSC-certified paper for its label. A marketing campaign advertised these benefits to customers to increase their visibility and tangibility and, as a result, the brand has increased its sales and expanded into different markets. These and other future sustainability innovations, are helping the brand maintain its leadership in the eastern European market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>Enhancing the climate resilience and sustainability impact of Bunge’s operations is a key component of our strategy, with particular emphasis found to be cutting costs associated with energy use. Since 2016, Bunge has been progressively reducing the intensity of its energy use and the scope 1 and 2 emissions from its facilities, with the goal of reaching an overall 10% reduction by 2026. We are making good progress on these goals, and expect to meet them by the deadline. In 2019, Bunge’s use of renewable energy in facilities in North America, including 100% wind powered facilities in Atchison AND Emporia, Kansas, USA, is helping the company to reduce costs in the amount of over $200,000 a year, as well as help meet our emissions and energy use goals. This is in addition to other facilities on the continent that also benefit from renewable energy, including a large processing plant in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Furthermore, due to widely available access to the more sustainable biofuel source in Brazil, our facilities there have significantly lower emissions than in other parts of the world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial planning elements that have been influenced</th>
<th>Description of influence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>As customer preference for sustainably sourced commodities increases, Bunge has explored ways to add these products into our portfolio as an opportunity to increase revenue. Certification schemes provide a way to ensure verification for products with a premium cost. As long as customers demand for certification continues, Bunge will incorporate these into revenue expectations. The magnitude of impact is medium-low on overall revenue. In 2019, Bunge closed its first $1.75bn sustainability-linked revolving credit facility tied to performance targets -- two of which directly relate to the company's push to supply more certified products to customers on demand. In parallel, the company established a carbon task-force in 2019 with the purpose of identifying the carbon intensity of its products, in order to find short term carbon market opportunities. The wide availability of renewable energy from wind power in key North American states where Bunge operates processing and crushing facilities has made it possible to lower operating costs associated with electricity generation. The magnitude of impact is medium-low because most facilities in North America are low-electricity usage grain storage. However in 2018 Bunge began purchasing wind power indirectly for two high-energy usage facilities in Kansas, which will be 100% renewable through wind. Energy savings in 2019 were from $200,000. Bunge is actively seeking additional renewable energy sources for its other facilities in North America, and regularly seeks ways to reduce costs with these sources. Bunge monitors capital expenditure risks and opportunities, but has not identified any materially relevant situations to date. However, starting in 2019, Bunge began a process to modernize its capital expenditures strategy to ensure that strict environmental and sustainability criteria were reflected in future planning and investment. The content will encompass material factors that will help Bunge to meet its environmental goals of reductions in emissions, energy, waste and water usage by 2026, and will have a doubling effect of reducing costs to account for future regulations and taxation on carbon emissions. In parallel, a task force was established to incorporate carbon pricing into all future CAPEX planning for the future. Access to capital represents a significant opportunity for Bunge's climate-related financial planning. Market direction points towards capital being more closely tied to sustainability considerations. In 2019 Bunge closed its first $1.75 billion revolving credit facility tied to performance across five sustainability indicators: emissions intensity reductions, soy traceability, palm traceability, soy certification and palm certification. Widely hailed by our stakeholders for its ambition and complexity, Bunge believes that capital opportunities such as these will become more prominent in the future, and therefore is actively exploring additional options to build upon this achievement. Climate change and acute physical impacts associated with rapidly changing weather patterns and increased storm likelihood present significant risks to Bunge's assets along coastal waterways and other maritime locations. In 2019, a Bunge facility in the United States was damaged due to unusually high seasonal flooding and storms, considered to be a new consequence of global climate change. This reflects the importance of asset location and vulnerability, and as such, is factored into new planning and strategy. We are subject to various environmental protection and occupational health and safety laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate, and we incur costs to comply with these requirements. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations relating to environmental matters has not had a material financial or competitive effect on our business. However, due to our extensive operations across multiple industries and jurisdictions globally, we are exposed to the risk of claims and liabilities under these laws and regulations. Violation can result in substantial fines, administrative sanctions, criminal penalties, revocations of operating permits and/or shutdown of facilities. In 2019, Bunge did not have any materially significant fines related to climate or other sustainability factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

Climate change and other environmental issues are a significant part of the agriculture industry. As much as 30% of greenhouse gas emissions are a result of land use change and agricultural development. Therefore these issues are implicitly recognized in Bunge's long-term supply and demand strategic forecasting processes. Bunge seeks to mitigate the effects of agricultural production on local ecosystems by employing a company-wide environmental management policy that requires reductions in emissions, water usage, waste disposal, and total energy use. Bunge also embraces the use of new technologies and strategies that minimize costs while also reducing our dependence on emissions-related operations. In 2019, Bunge developed a new industrial operations approach, called the Bunge Production System (BPS), in which environmental sustainability is a key pillar with specific KPIs associated with industrial operations performance.

The rapid growth of markets demanding low carbon intensity products has also motivated the establishment of a multi-disciplinary task force responsible carbon tracking. As an outcome of this task force, the company is developing strategies and objectives to deliver value products to market based on the company's low-carbon intensity performance.

Bunge also has short-term targets and objectives that are in alignment with business strategy and environmental performance. Our non-deforestation policy is applicable throughout our entire supply-chain, and continues to improve as we source products from more suppliers each year. By 2020, 100% of our soy volumes directly sourced from farms in areas of South America considered at higher risk of deforestation are traceable. We monitor over 8,300 farms across more than 14 million hectares of land. A portion of these farms are no longer supply to us, though we continue to monitor them for any land use change.

C4. Targets and performance

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

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

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year
2016

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.06155

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2026

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
10

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.055395

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.05901

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
41.2672623883022

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
In 2019 the company underwent significant changes to its operations, and therefore saw changes in its ESG reporting boundary. The most notable include the divesting of Bunge’s sugar and bioenergy assets to a joint venture with BP, and the inclusion of new plants following the acquisition of Loders Croklaan in 2018. Considering these changes, Bunge's baseline calculation from 2016 has been adjusted to reflect the removal of the sugar & bioenergy assets in 2019. The 2026 target date remains consistent with the original reporting. The new plants from Bunge Loders Croklaan are implementing their goal to reduce 10% of its emissions reductions as well and will report accordingly such metric starting next year.

C4.2

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

C4.2b

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

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy productivity</th>
<th>Other, please specify (Energy (Scopes 1&amp;2))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste management</th>
<th>Other, please specify (total waste to landfill)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2015

Target coverage
CDP
Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**
Absolute

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use change</th>
<th>Percent of supply chain compliant with zero gross deforestation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2016

**Figure or percentage in base year**

10

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

100

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

98

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

97.7777777777778

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**
Connected to sustainable supply chains, indirectly supporting reduction of emissions that could cause climate change.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**
Remove deforestation

**Please explain (including target coverage)**
The target covers the company’s efforts to eliminate deforestation in our global supply chains, particularly soy from South America. The KPI covers monitoring of direct source farms from areas at higher risk of deforestation in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. More information available at https://www.bunge.com/sustainability/non-deforestation.

---

**C4.3**

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

Yes

---

**C4.3a**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of initiatives</th>
<th>Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be implemented*</td>
<td>310000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation commenced*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implemented*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not to be implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**C4.3b**

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

---

**C4.3c**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated budget for energy efficiency</td>
<td>Bunge’s Best in Class initiative, including enhanced analytics, optimized assets and improved processes, is being implemented throughout all of our operations. Our Bunge Management Operating System is now implemented in nearly 100% of our facilities. We have embarked to develop this into an enhanced framework, called the Bunge Production System. Lead-Learning Sites in each region were defined and implemented throughout 2019. Building on previous successes, we have progressed with our Energy Optimization Program and are focusing on the 14 plants under current implementation until completion and delivery of results. Under the program, Bunge is implementing energy reduction projects and enabling the use of modern software technology to monitor and optimize energy consumption on a continual basis. Further development will evolve according to the successes of the Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td>Certain units in plants and other facilities have been utilizing previous generation equipment that needs to be replaced in order to support approach for achieving emissions targets. Bunge's optimization programs are addressing these units and intend to update with modern equivalents offering lower carbon emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial optimization calculations</td>
<td>Some initiatives aim to extend the life span of equipment that would allow company to realize financial optimization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

**Level of aggregation**
Group of products

**Description of product/Group of products**
The company produces biofuel, which can be used as fuel or added to regular fossil fuel and still reduces over to 60% of emissions when compared to traditional fossil fuels.

**Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?**
Avoided emissions

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**
The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total portfolio value**
<Not Applicable>

**Asset classes/product types**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
We own and operate biodiesel facilities in Europe and Brazil and have equity investments in biodiesel producers in Europe and Argentina. This business is complementary to our core Agribusiness operations as in each case we supply some of the raw materials (crude vegetable oil) used in their production processes. Due to business confidentiality, we do not disclose the specific revenue from such product or sales. It's important to note that up to 40% of crude oil sales in Brazil are linked to biofuel supplies.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1
(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1663890

Comment
Includes direct CO2 emissions from fuel use in facilities.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1674805

Comment
This refers to GHG emissions from purchased energy.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
No market based emissions were implemented at the baseline year.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C5.2a

(C5.2a) Provide details of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Argentine Secretary of Energy and the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology are also sources of regional indexes that support the use of global guidelines like the GHG protocol and IPCC.

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1958125

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In 2019 the company underwent significant changes to its operations, and therefore saw changes in its ESG reporting boundary. The most notable include the divesting of Bunge's sugar and bioenergy assets to a joint venture with BP, and the inclusion of new plants following the acquisition of Loders Croklaan in 2018.
(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
Most sites use location-based Scope 2, and there are a few locations where Bunge is purchasing 100% renewable electricity (from wind and solar), therefore it is included in the reported market base portion.

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
1791572

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
0

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The company acquires third party generated steam and electricity which are both from renewable sources and therefore with no indirect emissions and within proper certificate guidelines and credentials.

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

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

Source
Ports, silos and offices

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)
Emissions are not relevant

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

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
49062756

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Supplier data (from farms and growers) is not collected as the basis is very large and spread (farmers, silos and intermediaries spread worldwide). Despite this, we see an increased amount from 2018, mainly due to the acquisition of Bunge Loders Croklaan and the incorporation of those facilities into the reporting boundary.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
96501

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Primary data not available, no material change from 2018, used same value for 2019.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
860560

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Considerable reduction from 2018 as a result of reduction programs and business scope changes.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
5511781

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Not available; ~90% calculated from primary data and remaining from spend. Reduction from lower tonnage as of last tear and business scope change.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
10075

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0.01

Please explain
Amount of hazardous / non hazardous waste is tracked. Emissions calculated using factors.
Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
10500

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Amount of air travel is centrally controlled and each flight has its associated CO2e emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
23948

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0.03

Please explain
Calculated using factors based on full time employees, reduced from 2018 to 2019 due to lower number of employees.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
85442

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0.09

Please explain
Current data not available, but there has been no material change in the baseline. Previous year amount has been reported.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
2823909

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Data not available. Calculated from factors and using intensity of upstream Ex-sea transportation.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
24370517

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Data not available. Calculated from factors derived from volumes sold.
Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
275,647

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Data not available. Calculated from spend data and factors.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
3,081,866

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Primary data not available. Calculated from tonnage data and factors.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Leased assets are immaterial to company operations

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No franchises under Bunge's business model

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
4,462

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Data not available. Calculated from list of partners and public data. Amount is immaterial and was reported the same as previous year.
Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

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

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

(C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
3721048

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain
Reduction from previous year due to change in scope of business. Biogenic emissions remain as the main source of boiler fuel in the Brazilian operations.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Please select

Please explain
Biogenic emissions disclosed from biomass only. Biofuel related emissions area immaterial.

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

Agricultural commodities
Soy
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Please explain
we calculate emissions considering GHG agricultural protocol and consider metrics currently used for the certification of emissions.

Agricultural commodities
Palm Oil
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Please explain
we calculate emissions considering GHG agricultural protocol and consider metrics currently used for the certification of emissions.

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

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

Palm Oil
Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10870455

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
First year of measurement due to recent acquisition of a new business.

Soy
Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
16335010

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
About the same

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

Intensity figure
0.094

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
3749697

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
39852000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
31.78

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Change on the business baseline due to BLC acquisition and S&B divestiture.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>191802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>17444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>49671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>175186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>26062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>50417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>126309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>61703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>78938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>15702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>2772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>174990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>35429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>670803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>98723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>115435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>58559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.3

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

By business division
### C7.3a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>847672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>240472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>591993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>287989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Partially

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

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

#### Activity
- Processing/Manufacturing

#### Emissions category
- <Not Applicable>

#### Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

- 1958125

#### Methodology
- Default emissions factor

#### Please explain
- Primary fuel tonnage use controlled and emission factors applied.

### C7.5

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>483219</td>
<td>661211</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>33923</td>
<td>190361</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>26016</td>
<td>473203</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>5113.49</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>25915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25915</td>
<td>25915</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>14214</td>
<td>32436</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5541</td>
<td>13731</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>17560</td>
<td>51056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>28068</td>
<td>83203</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>14380</td>
<td>43767</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>31268</td>
<td>331778</td>
<td>257260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>44881</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>8602</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>21558</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>817006</td>
<td>1024374</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>31060</td>
<td>32925</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>21469</td>
<td>47168</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>14718</td>
<td>15601</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>91361</td>
<td>170907</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>30469</td>
<td>65957</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>56245</td>
<td>63513</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please select</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C7.6

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

C7.6a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>538068</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>116962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>217505</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>610029</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.9

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

C7.9a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Emissions value (percentage)</th>
<th>Please explain calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in renewable energy consumption</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Biogenic only emissions difference between 2019 and 2018 for ex - Sugar and Bioenergy scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divestment</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Biogenic only: Diversion from sugar and bio energy business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition of Bunge Loders Crooklan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergers</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in output</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in methodology</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in boundary</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in physical operating conditions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.9b

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

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?
More than 65% but less than or equal to 70%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C8.2a**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)</th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>MWh from renewable sources</th>
<th>MWh from non-renewable sources</th>
<th>Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LHV (lower heating value)</td>
<td>3387845</td>
<td>9471127</td>
<td>12858972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>2438181.99</td>
<td>2438181.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>1131636</td>
<td>1131636</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>16428790</td>
<td>16428790.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C8.2b**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C8.2c**

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

- **Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**
  - Natural Gas
    - Heating value: LHV (lower heating value)
    - Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization: 8457601
    - MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
    - MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
    - MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
    - MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling: <Not Applicable>
    - MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
  - Petrol
    - Emission factor: 0.00192
    - Unit: metric tons CO2e per m3
    - Emissions factor source: Factor for metric countries. For USA it was used 0.054495 Metric Tons / MCF

| Heating value | CDP | Page of 42 |
### LHV (lower heating value)

| Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization | 1342 |
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling | <Not Applicable> |

#### Emission factor

| Emission factor | 0.00231 |
| Emissions factor source | metric tons CO2e per liter |

**Comment**: Factor for metric countries. For USA it was used 0.008778 Metric Tons / Gallons

### Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

**Diesel**

| Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization | 431421.4 |
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling | <Not Applicable> |

#### Emission factor

| Emission factor | 0.0027 |
| Emissions factor source | metric tons CO2e per liter |

**Comment**: Factor for metric countries. For USA it was used 0.010241 Metric Tons / Gallons

### Light Distillate

| Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization | 117960 |
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam |  
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling | <Not Applicable> |

#### Emission factor

| Emission factor | Please select |
| Emissions factor source | metric tons CO2e per liter |

**Comment**: Factor for metric countries. For USA it was used 0.010241 Metric Tons / Gallons

### Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

| Heating value | LHV (lower heating value) |
| Fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration |  
| Emission factor |  
| Emissions factor source |  

**Comment**: Factor for metric countries. For USA it was used 0.010241 Metric Tons / Gallons
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Heating Value</th>
<th>Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration</th>
<th>Emission factor</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Emission factor source</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>LHV</td>
<td>61651</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00151</td>
<td>metric tons CO2e per liter</td>
<td>Factor for metric countries. For USA it was used 0.005744 Metric Tons / Gallons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>LHV</td>
<td>789432</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Please select</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Biomass Waste</td>
<td>LHV</td>
<td>1636657</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Please select</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1751187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Please select</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CDP**
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor
Unit
Please select
Emissions factor source
Comment
Seed hulls + other solid B-Mass

C8.2d

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Gross generation (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
<th>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>254358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (Renewable Energy market based approach)

Country/regional of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Other, please specify (Austria (25,915 MWh), Germany (11,121 MWh), and Spain (208 MWh))

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
37244

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (Different low carbon supplies)

Country/regional of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Other, please specify (Finland (8,602 MWh from B-Mass) and Germany (246,139 Mwh of Muni solid waste cogen plant)).

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
254741

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Energy usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric value</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric numerator</td>
<td>GJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric denominator (intensity metric only)</td>
<td>metric Tons of production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change from previous year</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction of change</td>
<td>Increased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please explain
Change in footprint and originated volumes has affected negatively our YoY KPI progress. Change is not material and we see as normal and will not affect our long term goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric value</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric numerator</td>
<td>M3 waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric denominator (intensity metric only)</td>
<td>metric Tons of production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change from previous year</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction of change</td>
<td>Increased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please explain
Change in footprint and originated volumes has affected negatively our YoY KPI progress. Change is not material and we see as normal and will not affect our long term goals.

C10. Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verification/assurance status</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>No third-party verification or assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)</td>
<td>No third-party verification or assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 3</td>
<td>No third-party verification or assurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years.

C11. Carbon pricing

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

EU ETS

Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by:

EU ETS

| % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS | 25 |
| % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS | 7  |
| Period start date                | January 1 2019 |
| Period end date                  | July 12 2019   |
| Allowances allocated            |                |
| Allowances purchased            |                |
| Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e |                |
| Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e |                |
| Details of ownership            | Facilities we own and operate |
| Comment                         | Plants under ETS in Poland and Spain did purchase allowances, other European plants did not buy allowances as were under the free allocated levels. |

What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

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

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

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

Through 2019, Bunge began an internal process to explore setting a carbon price globally, beyond just the European Market. We expect to implement this new global carbon pricing system in the near future.

Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
- Navigate GHG regulations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Other, please specify (Calculate payback investments for CAPEX projects under carbon price)

GHG Scope
- Scope 1
- Scope 2

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

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
- 25

Variance of price(s) used
Prices vary according to markets, in 2019 internal operations were directly impacted by EU ETS (~EUR 25). Internal pricing methodology preparation for pilot adoption in 2020.

Type of internal carbon price
- Shadow price
- Implicit price

Impact & implication
Internal carbon price has been used in selected facilities located in areas where carbon is or may be priced.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
- Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement
- Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs
- Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number
- 95

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
- 95

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
- 95

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Engagement through contract clauses and application of Code of Ethics to all agricultural suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
- Compliance to the company’s code and policy, decreasing negative impact on the environment, land use change and reputation and sourcing capacity risks in the direct supply chain.

Comment
Policies are explained and are part of commercial contracts with suppliers, supporting adherence and compliance to the company’s directives.

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

**Type of engagement**
Education/information sharing

**Details of engagement**
Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number
70

% of customer-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
80

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**
Customers demand more information on land use change in our supply chain and what are the policies in place. Our role is not only to promote the right incentives and governance over suppliers, but also to engage customers into positive discussions and solutions, sharing the responsibility with them. Global customers are primary target, while local business also receive the outcomes of the governance in place.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Customers are more aware about feasible solutions and their share of responsibility. Company is then able to minimize reputation issues and enhances possible solutions into the market, supporting the resilience of the systems.

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

Bunge’s Grains & Oilseeds commitment, established in 2015, sets out our approach to promoting sustainable agriculture and achieving deforestation-free supply chains. It calls for value chains that are transparent, verified sustainable and which create positive impacts on the ground while advancing the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals. The commitment calls for:
- eliminating deforestation from our agricultural supply chains worldwide by 2025
- reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- protecting peat land and other carbon-capturing ecosystems
- conserving freshwater and acting responsibly in water-stressed regions
- conserving biodiversity
- supporting livelihoods
- respecting labor and land use rights
- applying free, prior and informed consent.

Our commitment is especially material for soybeans sourced in areas of South America that are at higher risk of deforestation, such the Brazilian Cerrado and Argentinian Chaco regions. In 2020, 100% of our soy volumes directly sourced from farms in these regions are traceable. We monitor over 8,300 farms across more than 14 million hectares of land. A portion of these farms are no longer supply to us, though we continue to monitor them for any land use change.

Bunge believes that palm oil and palm kernel oil must be produced in a manner that is legally compliant and traceable, that protects forests and biodiversity, reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and respects the rights of indigenous peoples, workers and local communities. Our Palm Oil Sourcing Policy shows our approach to sustainable sourcing of this commodity. In 2019, we achieved 98% traceability to the mill for palm oil, and over 36% traceability to plantation. Over 20 million hectares of forest are monitored by satellite and radar. Land use changes are reported on a bi-weekly basis, and we work with a variety of stakeholders to engage plantations that are identified as having violated our sourcing policy.

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Corporate position</th>
<th>Details of engagement</th>
<th>Proposed Legislative solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean energy generation</td>
<td>Support with minor exceptions</td>
<td>Bunge engages with policy makers on issues related to biofuel production, marketing, sustainability and trade. The company supports market-based approaches to promoting economically and environmentally efficient first generation biofuels.</td>
<td>To encourage the use of biofuel and bio-electricity where it is available, considering a proper relation to food supply and local economic viability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?
Yes

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade association</th>
<th>Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?</th>
<th>Please explain the trade association's position</th>
<th>How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fediol</td>
<td>Consistent</td>
<td>Support the use of oilseed raw materials for biofuel</td>
<td>Participation in the board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade association</th>
<th>Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?</th>
<th>Please explain the trade association's position</th>
<th>How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abiove</td>
<td>Consistent</td>
<td>Support the use of oilseed raw materials for biofuel</td>
<td>Participation in the council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Public affairs’ activities at Bunge are overseen by the SVP Sustainability & Governmental Affairs, who reports to the Bunge Limited CEO. The Global Government Affairs committee, which is comprised of public affairs’ heads from each of Bunge’s regional operating companies and global segments, coordinates policies, positions and activities on an ongoing basis.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>In other regulatory filings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attach the document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Content elements**
- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Other metrics

**Comment**
Annual report (10-k filing) brings the content marked above plus other metrics as per financial requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>In voluntary sustainability report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attach the document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Content elements**
- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

**Comment**
GRI-Core, Global sustainability report with the latest 2019 data.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

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

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 1</th>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Corresponding job category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senior Vice President, Sustainability and Government Affairs</td>
<td>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>41140000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?
Yes

Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISIN country code (2 letters)</th>
<th>ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>USBMG1696210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Requesting member**
Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
19.22

**Uncertainty (±%)**
5

**Major sources of emissions**
Verified
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Bunge South America Data - All emission data were based on Brazilian GHG Protocol Guidelines.

**Requesting member**
Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 2

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
10.11

**Uncertainty (±%)**
5

**Major sources of emissions**
Verified
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Bunge South America Data - All emission data were based on Brazilian GHG Protocol Guidelines.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Arcos Dorados</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>460.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>Verified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the volume of products purchased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Bunge South America Data - All emission data were based on Brazilian GHG Protocol Guidelines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Arcos Dorados</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>421.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>Verified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the volume of products purchased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Bunge South America Data - All emission data were based on Brazilian GHG Protocol Guidelines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Arcos Dorados</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>20291.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>cultivation, production, processing and logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verified</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the volume of products purchased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Bunge South America Data - All emission data were based on Brazilian GHG Protocol Guidelines.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Kellogg Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the volume of products purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>7384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>Verified: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>PepsiCo, Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the volume of products purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>6755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>Verified: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>PepsiCo, Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the volume of products purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>6177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>Verified: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
5652

**Uncertainty (±%)**
5

**Major sources of emissions**
cultivation, production, processing and logistics

Verified
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

**Requesting member**
PepsiCo, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 3

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
154850

**Uncertainty (±%)**
5

**Major sources of emissions**

Verified
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

**Requesting member**
Kellogg Company

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 3

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
185081

**Uncertainty (±%)**
5

**Major sources of emissions**

Verified
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

**Requesting member**
Anheuser Busch InBev

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Business unit (subsidiary company)

**Allocation level detail**

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
1480
Uncertainty (±%)  
5 

Major sources of emissions 
Verified  
No 

Allocation method  
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased 

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

Requesting member  
Anheuser Busch InBev 

Scope of emissions 
Scope 2 

Allocation level  
Business unit (subsidiary company) 

Allocation level detail 
Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e  
1354 

Uncertainty (±%)  
5 

Major sources of emissions 
Verified  
No 

Allocation method  
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased 

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

Requesting member  
Anheuser Busch InBev 

Scope of emissions 
Scope 3 

Allocation level  
Business unit (subsidiary company) 

Allocation level detail 
Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e  
37111 

Uncertainty (±%)  
5 

Major sources of emissions 
Verified  
No 

Allocation method  
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased 

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

SC1.2 

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

SC1.3 

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation challenges</th>
<th>Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective</td>
<td>Full life cycle analysis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SC1.4a
(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.
Bunge currently allocates emissions to specific customers based on total revenue.
Additionally Bunge adopts the continuous improvement in order to improve accuracy of data and calculations.

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

SC2.2
(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC3.1
(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC3.2
(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP’s 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC4.1
(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response
In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am submitting my response</th>
<th>Public or Non-Public Submission</th>
<th>Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investors, Customers</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms