W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Bunge Limited (www.bunge.com, NYSE: BG) is a leading global agribusiness and food company operating in over 40 countries with approximately 32,000 employees. Bunge buys, sells, stores and transports oilseeds and grains to serve customers worldwide; processes oilseeds to make protein meal for animal feed and edible oil products for commercial customers and consumers; produces sugar and ethanol from sugarcane; mills wheat, corn and rice to make ingredients used by food companies; and sells fertilizer in South America. The company is headquartered in White Plains, New York, and celebrates, in 2018, its 200th anniversary.

W0.2

(W0.2) 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January 1 2017</td>
<td>December 31 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W0.3

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

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

W0.4

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

USD
W0.5

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

W0.6

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

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain elevators, port terminals, offices and certain other facilities</td>
<td>In most cases these facilities and operations use low absolute amounts of water. Their aggregate consumption is not material when compared to Bunge’s total water withdrawals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

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

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of sites/facilities/operations</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water withdrawals – total volumes</td>
<td>76-99 The company measures and sets targets against water withdrawals. The frequency of water withdrawals is measured differently across different locations. As a minimum standard Bunge meets the requirements of the permits and regulations in the country of withdrawal. Global volumes are reported at least quarterly. The most common method used at the majority of sites to monitor withdrawals is using actual flow meters fitted to withdrawal pipes. In a small number of locations, this is not possible, so the withdrawal is modeled using the flow rate and total number of hours that a pump runs per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water withdrawals – volumes from water stressed areas</td>
<td>76-99 The company identifies stressed areas and water withdrawals from these regions, and complies with local regulations for such activity. It also discloses publicly about water management and has enhanced controls in place at these and other areas. The frequency of water withdrawals is measured differently across different locations. As a minimum standard Bunge always meets the requirements of the permits and regulations in the country of withdrawal. The most common method used at the majority of sites to monitor withdrawals is using actual flow meters fitted to withdrawal pipes. In some cases, in a small number of locations, this is not possible, so the withdrawal is modeled using the flow rate and total number of hours that a pump runs per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water withdrawals – volumes by source</td>
<td>76-99 The company measures and sets targets against water withdrawals. The frequency of water withdrawals is measured differently across different locations. As a minimum standard, Bunge meets the requirements of the permits and regulations in the country of withdrawal. So, it is possible to report withdrawals by source from across the business. The most common method used at the majority of sites, to monitor withdrawals is using actual flow meters fitted to withdrawal pipes. In some cases, in a small number of locations, this is not possible, so the withdrawal is modeled using the flow rate and total number of hours that a pump runs per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water associated with your metals &amp; mining sector activities - total volumes</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water associated with your oil &amp; gas sector activities - total volumes</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water withdrawals quality</td>
<td>76-99 The company tracks water discharges. Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case, the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate the volume sent to this treatment method. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharges – total volumes</td>
<td>76-99 The company tracks water discharges. Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case, the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate this value. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharges – volumes by destination</td>
<td>76-99 The company tracks water discharges. Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case, the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate this value. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharges – volumes by treatment method</td>
<td>76-99 The company tracks water discharges. Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case, the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate this value. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters</td>
<td>76-99 Waste water flow monitors, and effluent monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where this is not the case the discharge is modeled. All industrial discharge is monitored. One example of modeled discharge is the water used in toilet facilities as this can present challenges to physically monitor. In this case Bunge models the discharge using the average number of employees and industry standard consumption per usage to estimate this value. The frequency with which discharge is monitored varies by country and as a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharge quality – temperature</td>
<td>76-99 Waste water flow monitors are installed by Bunge on the majority of waste water pipes. Where temperature change is considered material, temperature monitors are also installed. For water used for cooling, temperature is monitored on a daily basis. All industrial discharge is monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption – total volume</td>
<td>76-99 Bunge tracks water consumption by using the total volume withdrawn and the total volume discharged. Consumption is determined by calculating the difference between the withdrawal and the discharge from each location. Details of the method and frequency of monitoring of withdrawal and discharge are outlined above. Total volumes are reported publicly via mechanisms other than CDP. The frequency with which consumption is monitored varies by country and at a minimum will meet the requirements set out by the permit of operation in that country. At a minimum this calculated annually for sustainability reporting and disclosures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The company tracks water recycled where material. Volumes are disclosed publicly where applicable. Most of the cooling occurs via close looped cooling systems, resulting in a considerable volume of water reused / recycled in the case of sugarcane business. In terms of global water management, this figure is not material for all sites thus it is not tracked in all locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water recycled/reused</th>
<th>26-50</th>
<th>The company tracks water recycled where material. Volumes are disclosed publicly where applicable. Most of the cooling occurs via close looped cooling systems, resulting in a considerable volume of water reused / recycled in the case of sugarcane business. In terms of global water management, this figure is not material for all sites thus it is not tracked in all locations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All of our workers are provided with WASH services. Frequency- This is provided at all of our sites and employees have access to them at all times. Fresh, sanitized water is available. The company encourages the improvement of handwashing and self sanitation practices by providing training and guidance and ensuring that the water used for WASH is disposed of correctly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**W1.2b**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume (megaliters/year)</th>
<th>Comparison with previous reporting year</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total withdrawals</td>
<td>97147</td>
<td>Higher total withdrawals have increased 5.7% compared with the previous year. Total withdrawals equal to the sum of total discharges and the total consumption throughout operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total discharges</td>
<td>56016</td>
<td>About the same total discharge decreased 0.9% compared with the previous year so there are no significant changes to report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption</td>
<td>41131</td>
<td>Higher total consumption increased 16.3% compared with the previous year. This is attributed to higher consumption of fresh water in Argentina due to increase in local production.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**W1.2d**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% withdrawn from stressed areas</th>
<th>Comparison with previous reporting year</th>
<th>Identification tool</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>WRI Aqueduct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The WRI Aqueduct tool has been used to assess which of our facilities are located in water stressed areas. To do this we have entered all of our facilities into the tool and selected to assess ‘physical risk quantity’ in the tool. This covers the following: baseline water stress, inter-annual variability, seasonal variability, flood occurrence, drought severity, upstream storage and groundwater stress. The results show 3.1% increase in withdrawal of water from water stressed areas compared with the previous year.
## (W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Description</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Volume (megaliters/year)</th>
<th>Comparison with previous reporting year</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>48522</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>This source of water is the most important for Bunge as it is used for irrigation of sugarcane and in many industrial processes (including washing away of soaps in the oil manufacturing process). This water source is particularly important in the Americas due to licensed operations withdrawing water directly from rivers. Compared with the previous reporting year this source has increased by 9%. This is attributed to higher consumption in Argentina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>23618</td>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>This water source is often used for cooling within Bunge’s manufacturing facilities. No variation from last year because such use is limited to certain facilities where production did not vary significantly from last reporting period. Compared with the previous reporting year this source has increased by 9%. This is attributed to higher consumption in Argentina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater – renewable</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>Bunge does not consider ground water a renewable resource. This is not anticipated to change in the future so there is no trend to report on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater – non-renewable</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>15080</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>Groundwater is used by Bunge for crop irrigation and within its industrial facilities (washing of soap in oil production). Compared with the previous reporting year this source has increased by 8% due to drought in some of the sugarcane fields, thus, demanding more irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>Not relevant as Bunge does not process oil and gas therefore this by-product is not produced. In this respect, Bunge’s activities are not expected to change, therefore there is no future trend to report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party sources</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>9927</td>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>Third party sources are used by Bunge for office facilities, hygiene within industrial facilities (crushing and refining facilities) and agricultural processes. Compared with the previous reporting year this source has increased by 1%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Description</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Volume (megaliters/year)</th>
<th>Comparison with previous reporting year</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>28499</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>Water from Bunge’s industrial facilities and agricultural processes are discharged to this water destination. Any discharge is in line with permitting requirements for that country and site. Often this is treated by Bunge prior to discharge in order to meet the requirements set out by the permit. Compared with the previous reporting year this destination has increased by 5% due to higher agricultural use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>23618</td>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>Water from Bunge’s open cooling loops at industrial facilities is discharged to this water destination. Compared with the previous reporting year this destination has increased by 5% due to higher agricultural use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Much lower</td>
<td>Compared with the previous reporting year this destination has decreased by 99%. This is attributable to the discontinuation of discharge in China, although previous volumes (388.58 megalitres previously) were not as significant as the other destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-party destinations</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>3896</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Third party sources include sewers, to which all of the waste water from non-industrial facilities is discharged, sometimes waste from industrial facilities is also discharged to this destination. Compared with the previous reporting year this destination has decreased by 26%. This is attributable to enhancement of internal management and lower dependency on third party services for discharges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**W1.2j** What proportion of your total water use do you recycle or reuse?

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

**W1.4**

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

**W1.4a**

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

**Row 1**

- **% of suppliers by number**
  
  None currently, but we plan to request this within the next two years

- **% of total procurement spend**
  
  <Not Applicable>

**Rationale for this coverage**

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

**Impact of the engagement and measures of success**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Also important to consider that the majority of third party agricultural production that supplies us is rain fed, which makes reporting on water use and some other metrics not practical

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

**Type of engagement**
Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

**Details of engagement**
Other, please specify (management information and benchmark)

**% of suppliers by number**
Unknown

**% of total procurement spend**
Unknown

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

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

**Comment**
What is your organization’s rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

Partners that are engaged with in the value chain

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

Method and strategy of engagement

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

Rationale for prioritizing partners

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

How success is measured

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

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?
No

W2.2

In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?
No
W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Direct operations

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
2 to 5 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies

Tools and methods used
WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct
IPCC Climate Change Projections

Comment
Bunge assesses water risk at facilities and sourcing regions via the WBCSD water tool and WRI Aqueduct tool. For 2017, the company completed a broad analysis of water risk, considering scarcity, regulations, social metrics and business
Supply chain

Coverage
Partial

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
2 to 5 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market

Tools and methods used
WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct

Comment
Bunge assesses water risk at facilities and sourcing regions via the WBCSD water tool and the WRI Aqueduct tool. For 2017 the company updated its broad analysis of water risk, considering scarcity, regulations, social metrics and business materiality. The research is informing ongoing strategic planning. Water risk analysis of its principal agricultural supply chains is implicit in the company’s agricultural supply and demand analysis.

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Partial

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
2 to 5 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market

Tools and methods used
WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct

Comment
### W3.3b Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization’s water-related risk assessments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Relevance &amp; inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water availability at a basin/catchment level</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Bunge’s use of water is minimal as industrial processes use minimal water and most crops are rain fed. For Sugar cane production, water availability is material. Bunge evaluates water availability for its facilities via the WBCSD and WRI Aqueduct water tools. This focuses on areas that have been identified as water stressed in previous years assessments but does include all facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality at a basin/catchment level</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Bunge’s use of water is minimal as industrial processes use minimal water and most crops (sugar cane) are rain fed. Sugar cane production accounts for a small section of the business and therefore quality of water at a catchment level does not pose risk for the company as a whole. Bunge evaluates water quality for its facilities via the WBCSD and WRI Aqueduct water tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Locally evaluated. Bunge has channels of communications to allow relevant stakeholders (local communities / NGOs etc) to raise complaints. So far, there have been no material complaints raised. Bunge also operates a global hotline for reporting concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Bunge considers the implications of water availability for crop production as part of its larger agricultural supply and demand analysis. The company considers that changes in water availability and climate may alter the agricultural potential of certain regions. This is done using the WBCSD tool and WRI Aqueduct and other means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-related regulatory frameworks</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Each local operation has a team or manager that is responsible for assessment of current and future regulatory frameworks. This ensures that Bunge is compliant across geographical locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of ecosystems and habitats</td>
<td>Not considered</td>
<td>The interaction between Bunge’s operations and the ecosystem have not proved to be material. So, at present there is no plan to include this in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>WASH services are part of Bunge's global policies. Regulations and requirements considered locally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other contextual issues, please specify</td>
<td>Not considered</td>
<td>There are no other issues considered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization’s water-related risk assessments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Relevance &amp; inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customers</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Bunge engages with customers on a variety of sustainable agriculture topics. One area of engagement is on correct disposal of used cooking oil. This is an important engagement as it prevents the contamination and pollution of local water courses, meaning there is less risk to water used in Bunge’s operations as local water courses remain cleaner and there are fewer issues with blocked or faulty sewers. Bunge also considers customers as part of its risk assessment by ensuring that water discharged is in line with permits and local requirements, as this prevents damage to local communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>All assessments for operating locations consider workplace health and safety. WASH facilities are provided for all employees in line with local regulations and training takes place to promote better WASH. Engagement and training also occur to ensure that all employees are aware of and adhere to permitting regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investors</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Bunge has engaged with investors for nearly a decade on water related topics. The company concluded a multi-year engagement with the Jesuit Conference and ICCR in 2017. As a result of this engagement, Bunge has expanded its disclosure and participation in water related platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local communities</td>
<td>Not relevant, included</td>
<td>Local communities are included in risk assessments where material. Bunge has an open channel of communication for local communities which varies depending on the location. Concerns raised though this channel would be considered and addressed as necessary. No material issues have been raised. An example of how Bunge has considered local community risk and actioned mitigation activities is the significant investment in the used cooking oil collection program that has been in place since 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Not relevant, included</td>
<td>Bunge has engaged with some NGOs on the topic of water in our facilities. The preponderance of engagement has related to agricultural use of water. One of these NGOs is TNC (The Nature Conservancy). Through this engagement, Bunge has helped farmers and communities assess and manage risks of water scarcity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other water users at a basin/catchment level</td>
<td>Not relevant, included</td>
<td>We consider local users of water and relevant regulations. Our industrial facilities use low amounts of water. The key consumption of water is associated with the irrigation of sugarcane. The majority of this is undertaken using rain water rather than extraction from local water sources so the risk associated with this is considered minimal but is always reviewed as part of the risk assessment and management process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulators</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Changes in regulation are part of our local risk assessments. As we operate in a wide range of locations it is important that we are aware of any changes that may occur. Bunge has local teams that monitor these changes and feed this in to the overall group risk assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River basin management authorities</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Changes in regulation are part of our local risk assessments. As we operate in a wide range of locations it is important that we are aware of any changes that may occur. Bunge has local teams that monitor these changes and feed this in to the overall group risk assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory special interest groups at a local level</td>
<td>Not relevant, explanation provided</td>
<td>No statutory special interest groups have been identified in relation to water use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Suppliers are a vital part of our value chain and are factored in to group risk assessment. Suppliers are located in a number of geographies. We promote best practices and analysis where material and have partnered with NGOs to assess primary supplier’s impacts in water availability and quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water utilities at a local level</td>
<td>Not relevant, included</td>
<td>As the majority of our primary suppliers’ operations are rain fed, and our use of municipal water is not significant, this topic has been proven to be not relevant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stakeholder, please specify</td>
<td>Not relevant, explanation provided</td>
<td>All relevant stakeholders are listed in the rows above. Bunge has not identified any other relevant stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(W3.3d) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

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

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

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

Description of risk-response decision making process

Risks are assessed and prioritized on the following criteria:
1. Potential operational cost impacts
2. Potential availability of raw material for our operations.

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

Timescale over which the tools were used

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

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a
While Bunge has not defined a numerical threshold for what constitutes a substantive risk related to water, material impacts to the company’s financial results may stem from three types of risk:

1. Our sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that is supplied to us by third-party growers. Both sugarcane crop yields and sucrose content depend significantly on weather conditions, such as rainfall and prevailing temperatures. As such, unfavorable weather conditions have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our sugar operations.

2. Adverse weather conditions have historically caused volatility in the agricultural commodity industry and consequently in our operating results by causing crop failures or significantly reduced harvests, which may affect the supply and pricing of the agricultural commodities that we sell and use in our business, reduce demand for our fertilizer products and negatively affect the creditworthiness of agricultural producers who do business with us.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of facilities exposed to water risk</th>
<th>% company-wide facilities this represents</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1-25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bunge evaluates water availability and quality for its facilities via the WBCSD and WRI Aqueduct water tools.

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

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
7

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-25

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

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Tocantins

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

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

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

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Type of risk
Physical

Primary risk driver
Drought

Primary potential impact
Increased operating costs

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

Timeframe
1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Unlikely

Potential financial impact
1

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

Primary response to risk
Develop drought emergency plans

Description of response
Drought emergency plans are already developed.

Cost of response
0

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

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Tocantins

Type of risk
Physical

Primary risk driver
Drought

Primary potential impact
Supply chain disruption

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

**Timeframe**
Current up to 1 year

**Magnitude of potential impact**
Low

**Likelihood**
Unlikely

**Potential financial impact**
1

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

**Primary response to risk**
Develop drought emergency plans

**Description of response**
Drought emergency plans are already developed.

**Cost of response**
1

**Explanation of cost of response**
Drought plans are part of management and are already embedded in operational costs
(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk
Physical

Primary risk driver
Drought

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

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

Timeframe
1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

Potential financial impact
0

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

Primary response to risk
Promote adoption of waste water management procedures among suppliers

Description of response
The company directly engaged in agricultural production and best practice promotion

Cost of response
0

Explanation of cost of response
Ongoing operational activities, already in place.

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity
Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity
Increased supply chain resilience

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

Estimated timeframe for realization
>6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium-high

Potential financial impact
1

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

---

Type of opportunity
Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity
Increased sales of existing products/services

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

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium-high

Potential financial impact
1

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

---

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility name (optional)
Pedro Afonso

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Tocantins

Latitude
-9.11

Longitude
-48.15

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
3801

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
470

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
3331

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Guariroba

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Latitude
20.07

Longitude
-49.46

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1708
Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2
Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1706
Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher
Please explain

Facility reference number
Facility 3
Facility name (optional)
Frutal
Country/Region
Brazil
River basin
Parana
Latitude
-20.01
Longitude
-48.55
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2532
Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0
Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
2532
Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher
Please explain

Facility reference number
Facility 4
Facility name (optional)
Moema
Country/Region
Brazil
Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Monte Verde

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Latitude
-21.99

Longitude
-55.47

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1523

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
3

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)  
1520

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Ouroeste

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Latitude
-19.59

Longitude
-50.22

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1528

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1526

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Santa Juliana

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Latitude
-19.44

Longitude
-47.22
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
3339

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
10

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
3329

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)
Itapagipe

Country/Region
Brazil

River basin
Parana

Latitude
-19.53

Longitude
-49.22

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2489

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0.02

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
2488.8

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility reference number</th>
<th>Facility name</th>
<th>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</th>
<th>Brackish surface water/seawater</th>
<th>Groundwater - renewable</th>
<th>Groundwater - non-renewable</th>
<th>Produced water</th>
<th>Third party sources</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility 1</td>
<td>Pedro Afonso</td>
<td>3801</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility 2</td>
<td>Guariroba</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility 3</td>
<td>Frutal</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility reference number</td>
<td>Facility 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility name</td>
<td>Moema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</td>
<td>7717</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - renewable</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - non-renewable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party sources</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility reference number</th>
<th>Facility 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility name</td>
<td>Monte Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</td>
<td>1404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - renewable</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - non-renewable</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party sources</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility reference number</th>
<th>Facility 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility name</td>
<td>Ouroeste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Type</td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</td>
<td>1502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - renewable</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - non-renewable</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party sources</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment**

**Facility reference number**
Facility 7

**Facility name**
Santa Juliana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</td>
<td>3203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - renewable</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - non-renewable</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party sources</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment**

**Facility reference number**
Facility 8

**Facility name**
Itapagipe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</td>
<td>2360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - renewable</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater - non-renewable</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party sources</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(W.5.1b) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide discharge data by destination.

**Facility 1**

**Facility name**
Pedro Afonso

**Fresh surface water**
470

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**
0

**Groundwater**
0

**Third party destinations**
0

**Comment**

**Facility 2**

**Facility name**
Guariroba

**Fresh surface water**
2

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**
0

**Groundwater**
0

**Third party destinations**
0

**Comment**

**Facility 3**

**Facility name**
Moema

**Fresh surface water**
13

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**
0

**Groundwater**
0

**Third party destinations**
0

**Comment**
Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name
Monte Verde

Fresh surface water
3

Brackish surface water/Seawater
0

Groundwater
0

Third party destinations
0

Comment

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name
Ouroeste

Fresh surface water
2

Brackish surface water/Seawater
0

Groundwater
0

Third party destinations
0

Comment

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name
Santa Juliana

Fresh surface water
10

Brackish surface water/Seawater
0

Groundwater
0

Third party destinations
0

Comment

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name
Itapagipe

Fresh surface water
0.02
Brackish surface water/Seawater
0

Groundwater
0

Third party destinations
0

Comment

W5.1c

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

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name
Pedro Afonso

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name
Guariroba

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name
Frutal

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name
Moema

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name
Monte Verde

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name
Ouroeste

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name
Santa Juliana

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name
Itapagipe

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.
We have not consistently monitored water recycling as this is not deemed an important metric internally.
(W5.1d) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

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

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

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

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water recycled/reused

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company-wide</td>
<td>Description of business dependency on water</td>
<td>Bunge has a global environmental policy and distinct water performance targets. The purpose of the policy to show our acknowledgement that water consumption is an important aspect of environmental management and to demonstrate our commitment to water reduction The aim of the policy content is to reduce water consumption in Bunge’s direct operations and its supply chain. Bunge is a signatory of the UN CEO Water Mandate. Read more at <a href="https://www.bunge.com/sustainability/waterGlobalEnvironment.pdf">https://www.bunge.com/sustainability/waterGlobalEnvironment.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description of business impact on water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Company water targets and goals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W6.2

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

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director on board</td>
<td>Bunge maintains a Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee in its Board of Directors. The Chair of the Board oversees the output of the sustainability committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director on board</td>
<td>Bunge maintains a Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee in its Board of Directors. The Committee has four members and a chair, comprised of independent directors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</td>
<td>The CEO is part of the overall Group board and attends meetings of the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Monitoring implementation and performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Vice President of Sustainability and Corporate Affairs briefs the board on water related issues. The Board tracks water related issues in all meetings and reviews goals and performance, as well as adherence to strategy. This provides them with a current view of where the organisation is and what needs to be done strategically to mitigate future risks and capitalize on opportunities.

W6.3

(W6.3) Below board level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues.

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

**Responsibility**
Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**
Quarterly

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

W6.5

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

Yes, funding research organizations

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

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

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-term business objectives</th>
<th>Are water-related issues integrated?</th>
<th>Long-term time horizon (years)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy for achieving long-term objectives</td>
<td>Yes, water-related issues are integrated</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>The issues integrated are related to water stress for the next 5 to 10 years, this time horizon is important considering the cycle of commodities in agriculture and potential impact in operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial planning</td>
<td>Yes, water-related issues are integrated</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>In accordance with goals horizon in environmental performance. This time horizon of 5-10 years is important considering the cycle of commodities in agriculture and potential impact on operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W7.2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)</th>
<th>Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)</th>
<th>Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)</th>
<th>Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Capex related to water is not material when considered in context of overall investment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W7.3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of climate-related scenario analysis</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W7.3a

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate-related scenario(s)</th>
<th>Description of possible water-related outcomes</th>
<th>Company response to possible water-related outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)</td>
<td>Readiness to respond to extreme events and adjustment to global supply.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?
Yes

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

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels for targets and/or goals</th>
<th>Monitoring at corporate level</th>
<th>Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company-wide targets and goals</td>
<td>Targets are monitored at the corporate level</td>
<td>There are global targets and sites have their own specific targets in order to contribute globally. Local targets vary according to local conditions and availability of water and aim at mitigating impacts and enhancing resilience. To set targets Bunge has assessed material sources based on availability of resource and materiality to the organisation. Our targets focus on freshwater as we understand this to be a finite resource. We have focused on our direct operations because this is the area that we have the most control and can therefore have the largest impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of target
Reduction of 10% in freshwater withdrawn of production across all areas of the business.

Quantitative metric
% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year
2016

Start year
2016

Target year
2026

% achieved
0

Please explain
This year there has been a 2.4% increase due to fluctuations in production in 2017. Due to the nature of the business this is not unusual, and we expect to reach our long-term target. Freshwater has been selected as a focus for targets because this is a finite resource.

W9. Linkages and trade-offs

W9.1

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

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

**Linkage or tradeoff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linkage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of linkage/tradeoff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased biodiversity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description of linkage/tradeoff**

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

**Policy or action**

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

---

**W10. Verification**

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**W10.1**

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

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

---

**W11. Sign off**

---

**W-FI**

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

---

**W11.1**

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

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

---

**W11.2**

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

Yes
SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45794000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SW0.2

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

SW0.2a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISIN country code</th>
<th>ISIN numeric identifier (including single check digit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1 US</td>
<td>BMG1696210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Have you identified if any of your facilities reported in W5.1 could have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?
No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your site facilities not already reported in W5.1?
Yes, for all facilities

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide geolocation data for your site facilities not already reported in W5.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaguare</td>
<td>-23.38</td>
<td>-46.749</td>
<td>Coordinates for the unit directly related to customers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?  
No

SW3.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>OLEO ESPECIAL CUKIN MC 6X3KG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water intensity value</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerator: Water aspect</td>
<td>Water withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator: Unit of production</td>
<td>m³/ton numerator (m³) denominator (Ton of product manufactured)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Water intensity was calculated using total production and total water withdrawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms