

SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE
<p><b>SDG 2</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p><b>SDG 8:</b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>Bunge is a leading agribusiness and food company whose fully integrated value chain spans the globe. We are accelerating our approach to sustainability, aiming to become a shaper of sustainable practices within our sector.</p> <p>We're working on one of the world's biggest challenges — how to ensure food security for a growing population in a sustainable way. Our approximately 33,000 employees help farmers produce larger harvests by ensuring a seamless connection between farmers and customers, and among regions, and produce high-quality products ranging from consumer foods to animal feed to renewable fuels. In operation for nearly 200 years, we currently run activities in more than 40 countries related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Origination of oilseeds and grains from the world's primary growing regions and transport them to customers worldwide</li> <li>• Crushing oilseeds to make meal for the livestock industry and oil for the food processing, food service and biofuel industries</li> <li>• Producing bottled oils, mayonnaise, margarines and other food products for consumers, providing affordable access to staple foods</li> <li>• mill wheat and corn for food processors, bakeries, brewers and other commercial customers</li> <li>• crush sugarcane to make sugar, ethanol and electricity, supporting the development of renewable sources that support the well-being in developing countries</li> <li>• sell fertilizer to farmers</li> </ul> <p><i>Our Sustainability Pillars</i></p> <p>Bunge aims to improve the global food production chain, from farm to fork, to help meet global nutrition and food security needs while conserving natural resources and supporting local communities.</p> <p><b>HOW WE ACT: Our Business</b></p> <p>For Bunge, everything starts in the agricultural fields. Although we do not operate farms for most of the agricultural products we source, we have built strong relationships with farmers, sourcing oilseed oils and whole grains and delivering them to where demand is around the globe. We also process food and ingredients, and operate in the bioenergy market.</p> <p><b>Nutrition</b></p> <p>Nutritious food supports human health, which is the basis of human well-being and development. Grains and oilseed oils, specifically, account for 50% of the available calories in the global food supply today. Bunge enhances the nutritional profile of diets around the world with our oilseed oils and grains and through the fortified foods we produce.</p> <p><i>Nutritious Oils &amp; Grains</i></p> <p>Soybean, canola, rapeseed and sunflower oils are among the richest dietary sources of polyunsaturated fat and omega-3 and omega-6 fats, all of which have known health benefits. Whole grains are rich in fiber, which is associated with a reduced risk of diabetes and heart disease. They also provide minerals such as iron, magnesium and zinc, as well as B vitamins. And quinoa, millet and sorghum — gluten-free grains — are a good source of nutrients.</p>

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<p><b>SDG 4</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p><b>Community Development</b></p> <p>Bunge participates in and sponsors activities that support the communities in which we operate around the world. In 2015, these activities supported access to water, disaster and hunger relief, farm safety, children and families in need, environmental preservation, education and literacy, and arts and culture.</p> <p><i>60+ years of community development in Brazil</i></p> <p>The Bunge Foundation, which celebrated a milestone 60 years in Brazil in 2015, supports <b>literacy, history education, individual achievements and sustainable development</b> in that country. Some 500 Bunge Brazil employees volunteered in local community activities in 2015, and more than 32,000 people participated in Foundation activities during the year.</p> <p><b>Uruguay’s XXI Century Rural School (“Escuela Rural Siglo XXI”)</b></p> <p>A joint project with Reaching U and Fundación e.dúcate Uruguay over 11 primary schools, benefiting 100 rural families. The objective is to strengthen the rural educational initiative, developing the capabilities of the Rural Educational Community (inspection, schools, teachers)" In this terms, children will be able to broaden their geographical and cultural horizons while improving their academic standards, expanding their cultural knowledge and maximizing their creative skills.</p>

<p><b>SDG 5</b> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p><b>ENGAGE: Our Employees</b></p> <p>We engage in best practices to attract a richly diverse workforce and aim to include all voices in our operations. Our extensive employee-training offerings are an investment in our workforce and the future of our business.</p> <p><b>Diversity &amp; Inclusion</b></p> <p>With nearly 33,000 employees across more than 40 countries, diversity and inclusion are valued at Bunge. We are committed to supporting our diverse workforce and to boosting diversity within our operations. We strive to cast a wide net so that our global workforce will be reflective of our broad customer base and so that a diversity of thought is represented across our operations. We also review policies and practices to ensure that none inadvertently undermines diversity.</p> <p>We take proactive measures to increase employees’ participation and inclusion once they are a part of Bunge, and examine policies and rules, both written and unwritten, to assess whether any are excluding participation in any way. We also examine comments received on our Ethics &amp; Compliance hotline and website and our employee engagement survey to gauge employees’ sense of inclusion. To support diversity of professional viewpoints, we also aim for cross-functional representation on our internal teams.</p>
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<p><b>SDG 6</b> <b>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b></p>	<p><b>Water</b></p> <p>Because water plays a central role in the growing of food and production processes, and because access to safe, clean water is a UN-recognized human right, managing the limited availability of freshwater around the world is a central concern for the agribusiness and food sector. Agriculture is generally considered to use roughly 70% of the world’s available freshwater.</p> <p>The direct use of freshwater in Bunge’s operations occurs mainly during our production processes, including heating and cooling, and in some secondary industrial contexts. As the world plans to grow more crops to meet growing demand, Bunge is preparing to simultaneously further reduce our freshwater use, manage our risk in water-stressed locations and support water availability for local communities. Soybean, Bunge’s largest commodity by revenue, is a rain-fed crop in the majority of areas from which we source it.</p> <p><i>Assessing and managing water risk</i></p> <p>Using the CEO Water Mandate’s definitions for key water stewardship terms, Bunge assesses water stress and water risk in watersheds or other areas where our facilities are located using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal company knowledge</li> <li>• Regional government databases</li> <li>• The WBCSD Global Water Tool® (GWT) and Aqueduct</li> </ul> <p>Some percentage of Bunge facilities are located in <b>river basins considered at risk</b>, though their exposure to this risk is minor at present due to the nature of the facilities’ operations. In addition, Bunge operates some facilities in 20 separate river basins in the world classified as being at high or extremely high <b>baseline water stress</b>, as defined by the World Resources Institute’s Aqueduct tool embedded in the GWT. We also have facilities in 19 separate river basins that will be <b>below sufficient projected annual renewable water supply</b> per person in 2025, according to a World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) 2016 update.</p> <p>Of all of the above locations, the risk of potential financial impact from climate change, drought, increased water scarcity or stress, flooding, extreme weather and pollution of water sources is considered medium to high only in the Parana River basin (South America) and low to medium or low in the remaining basins.</p> <p><i>Progress, disclosure and partnerships</i></p> <p>We have made strides in water conservation within our operations, having already reduced our freshwater use by 9% since 2013, tripling our goal of a 3% reduction by year-end 2016. We have accomplished this by making our operational processes more efficient.</p> <p>2015 marked our fourth year of disclosure to the CDP Water program and our first as an endorser of the UN Global Compact’s <a href="#">CEO Water Mandate</a>.</p>

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<b>Water as a Human Right</b> Bunge recently became a signatory to the UN Global Compact’s CEO Water Mandate, a global mobilization of business leaders to advance water stewardship, sanitation and the Sustainable Development Goals. As part of our respect for water as a human right, Bunge also has been engaged in dialogue with investors, including the National Jesuit Committee on Investment Responsibility and members of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, for several years regarding water security and human rights. Please see our <a href="#">Water</a> section for more information on our water stewardship efforts and performance.											
<b>Bunge Global Innovation Award: Water Conservation</b> In response to the most severe drought conditions in 150 years in São Paulo, Brazil, the team at our Araçatuba industrial plant constructed a closed-circuit water system in 2014 to dramatically reduce freshwater consumption. As a result of this innovation, the plant has become more sustainable, and during the 2015 harvest period reduced its water consumption by 3.6M cubic meters, energy usage by 150,000 kWh and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by 75 tons.											

<b>SDG 7</b> <b>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	We produce sugarcane products sustainably in Brazil, with three of our eight sugarcane mills producing Bonsucro®- certified products as demand requires. In addition, our mills not only produce sugarcane ethanol, an advanced biofuel, but also run on bagasse, a renewable-energy byproduct of sugarcane processing, resulting in carbon-neutral electricity and the ability to contribute surplus to the grid to meet local power needs. In 2015, our Sugar & Bioenergy division exported 570,043 MWh to the Brazilian national grid (SIN), an increase of 8.03% over the previous year and enough energy to meet the annual power needs of approximately 300,000 households in Brazil.
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<p><b>SDG 12</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	<p><b>Waste</b></p> <p>Bunge’s biggest achievement in the environmental space in 2015 was our 11% reduction of waste sent to landfill since 2013, more than double our target of a 5% reduction by year-end 2016. We also reduced the generation of solid waste in the majority of our operating companies in 2015, and are in the process of preparing for a landfill-free future.</p>																																																															
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		Incineration —without energy recovery	1,214																																																													
		Incineration — with energy recovery	6,910																																																													
		Fertilizer	1,599																																																													
		Biogas production	25,420																																																													
		Recovery	14,589																																																													
		Reuse	22,277																																																													
		Recycling	51,339																																																													
		On-site storage	3,449																																																													
		Mining waste (waste rock)	0																																																													
		Mining process waste (tailings)	0																																																													
		Another treatment	1,651																																																													
	<b>Total non-hazardous wastes</b>		<b>204,412</b>																																																													
<b>Hazardous Wastes</b>	Incineration	1,391																																																														
	Hazardous landfill disposal	746																																																														
	Recycling	976																																																														
	Recovery	748																																																														
	Reuse	212																																																														
	Land farming	0																																																														
	On-site storage	210																																																														
	Another treatment	114																																																														
<b>Total hazardous wastes</b>		<b>4,282</b>																																																														
<b>Total weight of waste</b>		<b>208,694</b>																																																														
<p><b>Total Weight of Waste (by type and disposal method)</b></p> <p>Non-hazardous wastes (204,412 total metric tons)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recycling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill disposal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			2015	Recycling	25%	Landfill disposal	20%																																																									
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SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE	
<p><b>SDG 12</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	Composting	8%
	Biogas production	12%
	Other	11%
	Reuse	24%
	Hazardous wastes (4,282 total metric tons)	
		2015
	Recycling	23%
	Hazardous landfill	17%
	Recovery	17%
	Incineration	32%
Reuse	5%	
On-site storage	5%	
(GRI-G4, EN23, 25)		
<p>In South America, where Bunge strongly serves Brazilian consumers directly with food products, the company also runs programs to promote awareness, waste management and recycling. The most important example is the Soya Recicla Program. Created in 2006, the Soya Recicla program consolidated its position as the main Bunge recycling initiative as of 2014. The largest voluntary used cooking oil collection program in the country, Soya Recicla is in place in more than 40 municipalities in eight states (Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Ceará, Pará, Pernambuco and Minas Gerais); it is currently being implanted in another 23 municipal districts.</p>		
<p>In 2015, the number of schools participating in the program was also expanded, in addition to which collection hotspots were installed in 20 municipal parks in Greater São Paulo. Overall, in 2015, a total of 2,188 active collection hotspots (10% up on 2014) collected 804,042 kg of oil, a 21% increase over the previous year. Since 2006, the program has collected more than 3 million kilograms of post-consumer vegetable oil. A total of 15.7 metric tons of PET packaging was collected, a volume increase of 35% compared with 2014.</p>		

SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE
<p><b>SDG 13</b> <b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b></p>	<p><b>Energy Use, Emissions and Climate</b></p> <p>Carbon emissions and deforestation may contribute to the warming of the atmosphere, which further destabilizes climate patterns and places food supplies and livelihoods at risk.</p> <p>As an agribusiness and food company, Bunge seeks to support adaptation and resilience to climate change in our operations and supply chain by managing the location and diversity of crops; by reducing our own energy use and emissions in both our facilities and our fleet; and by protecting forests. Such activities are core to Bunge’s climate change mitigation efforts.</p> <p><i>Managing climate change risks</i></p> <p>Climate change poses acknowledged risks for Bunge. First, future additional regulations or taxation of GHG emissions, or policies related to national emission-reduction plans, could affect costs for our business. And second, adverse weather, including as a result of climate change, could affect the availability of agricultural commodities and products, as well as our operations and results.</p> <p>These same possibilities could also create opportunities for our business, in that they could result in a greater demand for our crops grown in unaffected regions, as well as opportunities to leverage our global asset network to meet demand in times of shortages.</p> <p><i>Public policy advocacy</i></p> <p>We seek to influence public policy on bioenergy through direct engagement with policy makers and participation in the trade associations of FEDIOL, ABIOVE and UNICA, in whose governance we are also active, and we report avoided emissions to the CDP Climate Change program for our low-carbon products: ethanol, biofuel, biomass and bioelectricity.</p> <p><i>Energy use reductions in 2015</i></p> <p>In 2015, Bunge made good progress in reducing our non-renewable energy use and emissions and in forest protections, and we are on track to accelerate our efforts in these areas. Substantially all of our major industrial facilities are located in the U.S., Argentina and Brazil; 2015 emissions reported to the CDP Climate Change program originated at approximately 100 processing plants, mills, refineries, packaging facilities and fertilizer production facilities.</p> <p>Although it takes a great deal of energy to produce and deliver safe, quality products, we have decreased our energy use/MT of production by 4% since 2013, surpassing our goal of a 3% reduction by year-end 2016. We’ve accomplished this through a variety of energy-efficiency programs across our operating companies and varying energy sources. We also use renewable energy, including sunflower husks and biomass, when possible, and our sugarcane mills in Brazil run on <i>and produce</i> renewable energy.</p> <p><i>Progress, disclosure and partnerships</i></p> <p>In emissions reductions, we are closing in on our target of a 3% reduction in carbon- and energy-intensity by year-end 2016, reaching 2.8% thus far. Following the global call for a cleaner-energy economy, we are reducing emissions in our facilities and our fleet, including through our membership in the <a href="#">Sustainable Shipping Initiative</a>. Bunge also participates in the European Union Emission Trading Scheme, complying</p>

SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE			
<b>SDG 13</b> <b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	with regional legislation and purchasing carbon credits in 2015 for projects verified to the Clean Development Mechanism.			
	<b>Emissions (in metric tons)</b>			
			2015	
	Direct CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel use in facilities		1.69M metric tons	
	Indirect CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from purchased electricity and steam		1.72M metric tons	
	Emissions from ocean freight and bunker fuel			
	<b>GHG Emissions (metric tons)*</b>			
	<b>Greenhouse Gasses</b>	Production 2015 <b>Emission Intensity</b>	<b>UNIT</b> Metric tons <b>kgCO<sub>2</sub>/tons</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> 71,847,263 <b>47.66</b>
	GHG emissions (Scope 1) — total direct emissions without offsets/credits		1,694,967 metric tons	
	GHG emissions (Scope 2) — total indirect emissions without offsets or credits		1,729,080 metric tons	
	GHG emissions intensity — intensity ratio		.00008	
	Denominator chosen to calculate ratio		43,483	
	Reduction of GHG emissions — achieved as a direct result of initiatives		51,912	
	<p>* Bunge collects activity data and calculates Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions using the Brazil GHG Protocol Programme, the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), and the U.S. EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule; national sources such as the U.S. EPA, the Argentine Secretary of Energy, and the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology; and local sources. (GRI G4-EN15-21)</p>			
	<b>Energy Consumption (Scope 1 and Scope 2, MWh)*</b>			
Scope 1				
Natural gas		26,605,014		
Gasoline		6,708		
Light oil		22,577		
Diesel		265,594		
Fuel oil/heavy oil		77,920		
Shale oil		0		
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)		86,999		
Wood or wood waste		6,214,349		
Seed hulls		2,497,877		
Other primary solid biomass		3,182,800		
Sugar cane waste		31,905,952		
Ethanol		75,914		
Coal		3,268,171		
Total direct energy consumption		74,209,876		

SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE																					
<b>SDG 13</b> <b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	Scope 2																					
	Electricity																					
	Breakdown of consumption (joules, watt-hours or multiples for electricity, heating, cooling, steam)																					
	Consumed energy purchased																					
	Total electricity sold																					
	Total electricity																					
	Steam																					
	Purchased	1,194,514																				
	Total Indirect Energy Consumption	3,386,044																				
	<p>* Bunge collects activity data and calculates Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions using the Brazil GHG Protocol Programme, the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), and the U.S. EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule; national sources such as the U.S. EPA, the Argentine Secretary of Energy, and the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology; and local sources.</p>																					
	<p><b>Energy Consumption by Source</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><b>2015</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direct energy consumption</td> <td style="text-align: right;">74,209,876</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Sugarcane waste</td> <td style="text-align: right;">72.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Natural gas</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Wood</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Seed hulls</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Coal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Other primary biomass</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Other</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Ethanol</td> <td style="text-align: right;">.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<b>2015</b>	Direct energy consumption	74,209,876	Sugarcane waste	72.7%	Natural gas		Wood	14.2%	Seed hulls	5.7%	Coal		Other primary biomass	7.3%	Other		Ethanol	.2%
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SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE
<p><b>SDG 15</b> <b>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b></p>	<p><b>HOW WE CONSERVE: Sustainable Agriculture</b></p> <p>We are committed to eliminating deforestation from all of our agricultural supply chains worldwide, and are now developing implementation plans for necessary crop- and region-specific solutions. In addition, we disclosed to the CDP Forests program for the first time in early 2016, as part of our recent policy dedicated to the mitigation of deforestation in our supply chains. [see our commitment at <a href="http://www.bunge.com/citizenship/sustainable.html">http://www.bunge.com/citizenship/sustainable.html</a>]</p> <p><b>Palm Oil</b></p> <p>Palm oil is the most widely used vegetable oil in the world, used by many companies as an alternative to hydrogenated vegetable oils, whose use is now restricted due to the health concerns related to the trans fatty acids those oils contain. In growers’ efforts to produce more palm seeds for global markets, important ecosystems have been converted to oil palm plantations.</p> <p>The protection of forests and peat land within the palm oil industry, notably the protection of high-conservation value (HCV) and high-carbon-stock (HCS) forests, is critical for minimizing greenhouse gas emissions, combating climate change and preserving habitats and biodiversity. While progress is being made in palm traceability and forest and peat protection, achieving full traceability for palm oil in Asia remains an industry-wide challenge.</p> <p>Our Global Palm Oil Sourcing Policy, first implemented in 2014, calls for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminating deforestation from our agricultural supply chains worldwide, employing tested methodologies that incorporate carbon and biodiversity protections</li> <li>• Respecting local and indigenous community rights and applying free, prior and informed consent for land purchases and use</li> <li>• Enhancing the traceability and transparency of key supply chains over time, aiming for 100% traceability to the mill in countries or areas of countries in which this has not yet been achieved</li> <li>• Engaging directly with suppliers on the ground to close gaps and implement transformational projects</li> <li>• Creating a grievance process whereby our stakeholders can raise any concerns or issues related to our Policy</li> <li>• Launching a supplier-qualification and -evaluation process</li> <li>• Publicly disclosing progress on our efforts</li> </ul> <p>Bunge’ existing global labor policy prohibits forced and child labor and protects freedom of association.</p> <p><i>Looking ahead</i></p> <p>By 2017, we aim to reach 100% traceability for palm oil in our Europe, North America and South America businesses; begin issuing regular traceability updates for global operations; and ensure our palm oil grievance mechanism is fully operational.</p>

SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE
<p><b>SDG 15</b> <b>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b></p>	<p>Going forward, we will work with The Forest Trust to close palm traceability and policy gaps in our supply chain and further enhance our public reporting and grievance mechanism. And, in those regions and countries that are lagging behind throughout our industry, we aim to replicate recognized best practices in palm traceability.</p> <p><b>The Forest Trust (TFT)</b> is an international nonprofit that helps transform commodity supply chains by guiding companies through policy creation, source mapping, action on the ground and verification. Bunge joined TFT in 2015, committing to measurable progress in respecting people and nature in our palm oil, sunflower oil and soy supply chains. (GRI-G4 16)</p> <p><i>Progress in 2015/2016</i></p> <p>In 2015, we mapped and improved the traceability of our palm oil, achieving a 93% traceability to the mill average rate for Europe, North America and South America, and a 67% overall rate in the last quarter. Rates were similar or improved for the first and second quarters of 2016: Europe and the Americas rose to between 95% and 98%, while Asia remained a challenge with 41% traceability to the mill due to local market particularities and the industry’s origination and trading model. We are working on these challenges to enhance our traceability pattern.</p> <p><b>CONSERVE: Environment</b></p> <p>Environmental stresses such as freshwater limits and climate unpredictability have intensified, making it necessary for agribusiness and food companies to better manage environmental performance within their operations and supply chains.</p> <p>In addition to adhering to our <a href="#">Environmental Policy</a>, Bunge has been proactively advancing our management of water, emissions, energy use and waste, exceeding three of our four goals in these areas in 2015, ahead of schedule. Adding additional targets, our Environmental Working Group has developed more ambitious goals for these environmental priorities for 2017 and beyond.</p> <p>We measure environmental performance in our factories and production centers. Silos and ports, whose impact is marginal, are not included. This year, we are reporting on the progress made against our 2014–2016 environmental goals and setting the stage for our expanded efforts over the coming decade.</p> <p>A partnership with the NGO TNC is in place in Argentina, where Bunge supports the project on regenerative investment in natural assets, carried out in the Southeast of the Province of Buenos Aires. The project goal is to develop and apply an agronomic, financial and commercial model that allows rural actors from that region to generate a normal farm income, by sustainably improving the natural assets and the ecological functions of their land and of the region, and the rural social fabric.</p>

SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE
<p><b>SDG 17</b> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>Transparency</b> Bunge is considered to be a good partner by stakeholders within our value chains, a professional team with whom organizations can engage in dialogue around sustainability. We are respected for being honest about what we are doing and for reporting our progress in sustainability in a balanced way.</p> <p><i>Public Reporting</i> We publicly disclose our efforts and progress through several sustainability reporting mechanisms, including through the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework at the global and regional levels, as in this report, and through CDP programs.</p> <p><i>Sustainability reports</i> Bunge issued our first global edition of a Citizenship report in 2008. In 2011, we launched our Citizenship website. Bunge’s 2014 Citizenship Report was our first GRI-based report at the global level, and this year’s Global Sustainability Report is our first global report in compliance with the Core indicators of the GRI G4 framework.</p> <p>We have been reporting on sustainability at the regional level longer: <u>Bunge Brazil</u> released its thirteenth report this year — its third GRI Comprehensive report. And <u>Bunge Southern Cone</u>, which has been reporting on its performance since 2009, published a GRI G4–based report for operations in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia this year. (GRI-G4 27)</p> <p><i>CDP programs &amp; the CEO Water Mandate</i> Bunge also discloses its sustainability performance to three CDP programs: CDP Water, CDP Climate Change and, for the first time in 2016, CDP Forests. 2015 was the fourth consecutive year, in fact, that we disclosed information to the CDP Water program. In 2015, we also became a signatory to the <u>CEO Water Mandate</u>.</p> <p><i>Charters and Principles</i> Bunge belongs or is a signatory to several charters and principle frameworks, including the <u>UN Global Compact</u> and Brazil’s Soy Moratorium.</p> <p><b>Member Organizations</b> Bunge is a member of the following organizations, all of which are working toward a more sustainable agribusiness and food industry. Bunge’s board and council participation in these organizations is noted where applicable.</p> <p>ABIOVE (Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oils Industries), Council participation Bonsucro, Board participation (2013–2016); chair in 2015/16 FEDIOL (Federation representing the European Vegetable Oil and Protein meal Industry in Europe), Board participation; presidency in 2016 Field to Market*</p>

SDG	BUNGE RESPONSE
<p><b>SDG 17</b> <b>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b></p>	<p>New Vision for Agriculture: founding partner, partner companies are collectively working toward a 20% improvement in agricultural food chain performance across 18 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in each decade leading up to 2050.</p> <p>Sustainable Shipping Initiative</p> <p>The Forest Trust: transforms commodity supply chains by guiding companies through policy creation, source mapping, action on the ground and verification. Bunge joined TFT in 2015, committing to measurable progress in respecting people and nature in our palm oil, sunflower oil and soy supply chains. (GRI-G4 16)</p> <p>UNICA, Council participation</p> <p>World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)</p> <p>*Founding member</p> <p><i>Participation in global forums and debates</i></p> <p>Another important way in which Bunge engages with stakeholders is through active participation in global public events, in addition to local opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aspen Institute’s Food Security Strategy Group (FSSG) annual meetings, 2013–2015</li> <li>• Bonsucro Week 2015, Sao Paulo — “Inform, Improve, Inspire” — attended by producers, industry, trade and NGOs. Bunge’s Michel Santos, then chair of Bonsucro, opened the conference by calling for an accelerated transformation of the sugarcane industry in the next few years.</li> <li>• Soy Traders Meeting, Miami, Florida, 2016 – Bunge participated in the “Anticipated Challenges for Soy Expansion, Deforestation and Policy Developments for Latin America” discussion, organized by the World Wildlife Federation and Conservation International, together with the International Finance Corporation (IFC)</li> <li>• Innovation Forum, Washington, D.C., 2016 – In the “How Business Can Tackle Deforestation” discussion, Bunge weighed in on transferable lessons from the Soy Moratorium for other commodities.</li> <li>• IFC’s LAC Climate Business Forum 2016, Bogotá, Colombia – Bunge participated in the “Threats and Opportunities Posed by Climate Change on Agribusiness” panel discussion.</li> <li>• World Bank Strategies Workshop, Bogotá, Colombia, 2016 — Bunge participated in the “Developing a Common Methodology for Landscape Conservation in Latin America” discussion with other invited companies and NGOs.</li> </ul>