Jeronimo Martins

Coalition member since 2020 | As of September 2024, palm oil, soy, paper, pulp, and fibre-based packaging (PPP), and beef are material commodities for Jeronimo Martins.

The following table includes a list of each Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for each material commodity, along with the company's 2023 reporting record. The record includes the following responses:

- "Yes" indicates a company is reporting against a KPI and reporting quantitatively where indicated
- "Yes – narrative reporting" indicates a company is reporting qualitatively against a quantitative KPI
- "Not yet reporting" response indicates a company is not yet reporting on a KPI
- "N/A" indicates a KPI was not established in a given year

Companies have also provided information on their performance against appropriate KPIs, along with methodologies and targets. This information has been self-reported by companies and verified by Proforest.

Links are provided to information when a company is reporting ("Yes") against a public information requirement, and when a company is reporting qualitatively ("Yes – narrative reporting") against a quantitative KPI.

For a full methodology on the Forest Positive Coalition's reporting process, including a list of all KPIs and public information requirements, visit transparency.tcgfforestpositive.com

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.1 - Policy commitments to the forest positive (NDPE) goals	We have established a set of actions and targets in relation to palm oil, available in the FP CoA roadmap. Under Element 1 of the roadmap, relating to own supply chains, the action plan aims, on the one hand, to increase the traceability of palm oil to at least the country of production and, on the other, to ensure that the production of this ingredient does not violate human rights nor contribute to deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems (including high carbon forests and peatlands). Since 2019, all the palm oil used in our private brand and perishable products in Portugal and Poland has had RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) certification, thus ensuring its sustainable sourcing. This certification also ensures the implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), a requirement of the RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) designed to ensure that RSPO certified sustainable palm oil is produced without land conflicts and to prevent associated human rights violations against indigenous peoples and local communities. Moreover, and through our suppliers, we support smallholder palm oil producers by purchasing RSPO credits. A different strategy from our operations in Europe is followed for Ara, our Colombian brand, given the particularities of the country . Although Colombia is one of the five largest palm oil producers in the world, RSPO certification levels are relatively low compared to the total produced; it is estimated that less than 20% of the total production area is RSPO certified . We also prioritise, whenever possible, sourcing locally in the countries where we operate, so as to reduce the carbon emissions associated with transportation and to promote local development (as set out in our Sustainable Sourcing Policy). These two factors explain why we follow a different approach in Colombia, and reflect the reality of the supply chain and the difficulty in obtaining RSPO certified palm oil. Decree 1320 of July 1998 of Colombia's legal framework is observed in relation to protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. This decree establishes the mechanisms for mandatory prior consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities where decisions are taken, adopted or implemented with regard to administrative, legislative or public or private measures or projects that could directly affect their ways and systems of life or their ethnic, cultural, spiritual, social and economic integrity. https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2022.pdf	Yes	We have implemented several actions and objectives relating to the palm oil supply chain, which are detailed in the FP CoA roadmap. Under Element 1 of the roadmap, relating to own supply chains, the action plan aims to increase the traceability of palm oil to at least the country of production, while ensuring that the production of this ingredient does not violate human rights or contribute to deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems (including high carbon forests and peatlands). Since 2019, 100% of the palm oil used in our Private Brand and perishable products in Portugal and Poland has had RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, which we joined in 2017) certification, thus ensuring its sustainable sourcing. This certification also ensures the implementation of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), a requirement of the RSPO Principles and Criteria designed to ensure that RSPO certified sustainable palm oil is produced without land conflicts and to prevent associated human rights violations against indigenous peoples and local communities. Moreover, and through our suppliers, we support smallholder palm oil producers by purchasing RSPO credits. A different strategy from our operations in Europe is followed for Ara, our Colombian banner, given the particularities of the country . Although Colombia is one of the largest palm oil producers in the world, RSPO certification levels are still relatively low compared to the total produced; it is estimated that just 26% of the total production area is RSPO certified. Whenever possible, we prioritise local sourcing in the countries where we operate, so as to reduce the carbon emissions associated with transportation and to promote local development (as set out in our Sustainable Sourcing Policy). These two factors explain why we follow a different approach in Colombia, and reflect the reality of the supply chain and the difficulty in obtaining RSPO certified palm oil. We comply with Decree 1320 of July 1998 of Colombia's legal framework relating to protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. This decree establishes the mechanisms for mandatory prior consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities where decisions are taken, adopted or implemented with regard to administrative, legislative or public or private measures or projects that could directly affect their ways and systems of life or their ethnic, cultural, spiritual, social and economic integrity.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.2 - Timebound action plan summary	We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, the palm oil used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, having set November 2005 as the cut-off date for ensuring compliance with the criteria for eliminating deforestation and the conversion of primary forests or in areas required for the protection of HCV areas, and 15 November 2018 for HCV and high carbon forest areas. In Colombia, we are committed to ensuring compliance with the “Acuerdo de Voluntades para la Deforestación Cero en la Cadena de Palma en Colombia” (Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Colombian Palm Oil Chain) by 2023. This initiative, led by the Colombian government, sets 2011 as the cut-off date from which deforestation is no longer allowed. It is also supported by several industry and civil society stakeholders, including producers, retailers and organisations such as RSPO, Proforest, Tropical Forest Alliance, and WWF.	Yes	Our goal is to ensure the sustainable origin of the palm oil we use in the products that our banners sell and, for that reason, we are committed to ensuring that by 2025 the palm oil used in our Private Brand and perishable products is not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, having set November 2005 as the cut-off date for ensuring compliance with the criteria for eliminating deforestation and the conversion of primary forests or in areas required for the protection of HCV areas, and 15 November 2018 for HCV and high carbon forest areas . In Colombia, we are committed to ensuring compliance with the Colombian government's "Acuerdo de Voluntades para la Deforestación Cero en la Cadena de Palma en Colombia" (Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Colombian Palm Oil Chain), ensuring that by 2026 the palm oil of Colombian origin used in our Private Brand and perishable products is traceable to the farm where it was produced and is deforestation-free, and that 100% of the palm oil of non-Colombian origin used is RSPO certified. This agreement set 2011 as the cut-off date from which deforestation is no longer allowed, supported by several industry and civil society stakeholders, including producers, retailers and organisations such as RSPO, Proforest, Tropical Forest Alliance, and WWF.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
1.4 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting (new KPI)	NA - new KPI	Yes - Quantitative	In 2023, 100% of our palm oil consumption in our Private Brand and perishables accounted for 67,270 tonnes (11% more than in 2022) in the Private Brand and perishable products of our Companies in Colombia (Ara), Poland (Biedronka and Hebe) and Portugal (Pingo Doce and Recheio)			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.5 - % volume that is forest positive (or NDPE). In 2024, report on 1.5a and 1.5b only: % volume that is deforestation and conversion free (in alignment with the CGF-FPC DCF Palm Oil methodology) and year on year change in % DCF volumes – updated guidance for reporting.	We calculated our consolidated deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) palm oil footprint. Thus, and based on the assumption that: •for countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, physical certification schemes up to the mass balance level, excluding the purchase of credits, are deemed DCF; •in Colombia: a.10% of our footprint involves deforestation risks (we take a conservative approach as we have not been able to trace the origin to farm level); b.only 10% of our traceable footprint to farm level was produced in deforestation risk areas identified by Colombian public authorities (corresponding to 0.1% of the total deforestation risk associated with this country); - we can assume that about 95% of our total palm oil footprint is free from deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems. 100% of total tonnes of palm oil minus the ratio of the sum of (1 - tonnes of physically certified palm oil in Portugal and Poland; 2 - Colombia - 10% of tonnes of palm oil - we cannot trace back to farm level production; 10% of our farm level traceable Footprint may be associated with deforestation risk areas (equivalent to 0.1% of the total deforestation risk associated with this country)) to total tonnes of palm oil in our Footprint.	Yes - Quantitative	As in the previous year, we calculated our consumption of DCF palm oil. Thus, and based on the assumption that: • for countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, physical certification schemes down to the mass balance level, excluding the purchase of credits, are deemed DCF. Further, the purchase of RSPO credits by our suppliers (thus supporting the transition to sustainable palm oil production) accounts for around 1% of our consumption. We will work together with our suppliers in an effort to migrate a portion of these credits to physical certification schemes in order to increase our DCF volumes. • in Colombia: a) 9% of our consumption involves deforestation risks (we take a conservative approach as we have not been able to trace the origin to farm level); b) only 9% of our consumption traceable to farm level was produced in deforestation risk areas identified by Colombian public authorities (corresponding to 0.65% of the total deforestation risk associated with this country); We can assume that 94% (63,504 tonnes) of our total palm oil consumption is free from deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems (39%, or 26,057 tonnes, through physical DCF certification schemes and 56%, or 38,081 tonnes, through DCF traceability and verification). The volume considered to be in the process of becoming DCF corresponds to 6% (3,766 tonnes). We will continue to work towards increasing the traceability of palm oil volumes, particularly – and where possible – down to plantation level, to confirm that it is not linked to deforestation or conversion.	*"Is your DCF methodology aligned with the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully aligned / Partially aligned / Not yet aligned. If selected 'partially or not yet aligned', please explain next steps for full alignment* *Partially aligned:* *In 2023, our DCF palm oil consumtion increased 0.3 p. p. compare to the previous year.* *Measurement of our consumption of these DCF commodities and volumes is based on the deforestation-free and conversion-free cut-off dates stipulated for each of these agricultural ingredients and on the following criteria:* *• Negligible risk: primary production in countries where the risk of deforestation and conversion is considered negligible is considered DCF;* *• Certification: primary production in countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, but which are certified under physical certification schemes up to the mass balance level, excluding the purchase of credits, is considered DCF;* *• Monitoring: in countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, these must have verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms in place (remote or on the ground) that ensure conversion- or deforestation-free traceability and verification down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each of the commodities.* *In the next progress report we will follow the new DCF Methodology developed by the FP CoA, approved in 2024. This methodology differs from the approach presented in this report (for instance, the full acceptance of physical mass balance certification for the purposes of accounting for DCF volumes).*		https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.9 - % physically certified (MB/SG)	99% for Portugal and Poland (82% RSPO MB, 17% RSPO Segregated, <1% IP). Colombia – palm oil of national origin – 2.7 RSPO MB, <0.01% RSPO Segregated, <0.01% ISCC. Colombia – palm oil with origin from other countries – 74% RSPO Mass Balance. Ratio of tonnes physically certified palm oil in own brand products tonnes of total palm oil in own brand products. In 2022, we used 60,430 tonnes of palm oil (51% more than in 2021) in the Private Brand and perishable products of our Companies in Colombia (Ara), Poland (Biedronka and Hebe) and Portugal (Pingo Doce and Recheio)	Yes - Quantitative	100% for Portugal and Poland (84% RSPO MB, 13% RSPO Segregated, 3% RSPO Credits, <0,5% RSPO Book&Claim (Mill/Crusher)). Colombia – palm oil of national origin – 11% RSPO MB, 2% RSPO Segregated. Colombia – palm oil with origin from other countries – 53% RSPO Mass Balance, 45% RSPO Segregated. Ratio of tonnes physically certified palm oil in own brand products tonnes of total palm oil in own brand products. In 2023, we used 67,270 tonnes of palm oil (11% more than in 2022) in the Private Brand and perishable products of our Companies in Colombia (Ara), Poland (Biedronka and Hebe) and Portugal (Pingo Doce and Recheio).			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							
2.1 - Direct supplier list. For retailers, this is the own brand supplier list	did not report	No				https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.4 - List of identified major upstream suppliers/traders prioritized	Upstream of our direct suppliers, and with their help, we were able to identify more than 110 suppliers, who together account for approximately 70% of the palm oil used in our products. Among the 110 suppliers, 10 are traders (Loders Crocklaan Bunge, Extractora La Gloria, Oleoflores, AAK, Olenex, IRCA, Cargill, IOI, and Wilmar) and account for 10% of the total palm oil footprint. This data highlights the complexity faced by retailers in supply chain traceability, as palm oil is often present in compound ingredients, thus increasing the number of indirect suppliers.	Yes	Upstream of our direct suppliers, and with their help, we were able to identify more than 90 suppliers, who together account for approximately 70% of the palm oil used in our products. Of the 97 indirect suppliers identified, 13 are traders (Loders Crocklaan Bunge, AAK, Olenex, Cargill, Croda, IOI, BASF, Pavlos N. Pettas, OQEMA, Peter Cremer, Sime Darby, Fujioil and Soya Hellas S.A.) and account for 4% of our palm oil consumption in 2023.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.2 - % Direct suppliers engaged and informed of 'Forest Positive Supplier' Commitment and 'Forest Positive Approach'	Our goal is to increase supply chain traceability and mobilise our Private Brand and perishables suppliers to make commitments and implement concrete actions in their operations, in line with the FP CoA roadmap guidelines. We communicated our commitments, progress and policies for a forest positive future to all suppliers and enquired them about their policies and actions to fight deforestation. This work was enhanced with key suppliers (who account for more than 80% of our palm oil footprint), enabling us to identify their main sources of supply, importers, the refineries where palm oil is processed, and the volume of certified palm oil.	Yes - Quantitative	Our goal is to increase supply chain traceability and mobilise our Private Brand and perishables suppliers to make commitments and implement concrete actions in their operations, in line with the FP CoA roadmap guidelines. We communicate our commitments, progress and policies for a forest positive future to all suppliers and enquire about their policies and actions to fight deforestation. This work was enhanced in 2023 with suppliers (who account for more than 80% of our palm oil consumption), enabling us to identify their main sources of supply, importers, the refineries where palm oil is processed, and the volume of certified palm oil			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.3 - Performance of direct suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business	Narrative - By 2025, and together with our main direct suppliers, our goal is to increase supply chain traceability at trader level and to report on their performance in fighting deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems. We will also seek to engage our most relevant suppliers in interactions and workshops to identify their commitments to fighting deforestation and conversion, and to raise awareness for alignment with the goals we have set for our palm oil supply chain. We continue to actively participate in national multi-stakeholder initiatives and ensure that the established targets are met. In Poland, we participate in the Polish Sustainable Palm Oil Coalition (PKZOP) through Biedronka, with the goal of certifying all palm oil used (e.g. RSPO) by 2023. In Colombia, and through Ara, we are part of the “Acuerdo de Voluntades para la Deforestación Cero en la Cadena de Palma en Colombia” initiative.	Yes - Narative	By 2025, and together with our main direct suppliers, our goal is to increase supply chain traceability at trader level and to report on their performance in fighting deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems. We will also continue to engage our key suppliers in interactions and workshops to identify their commitments to fighting deforestation and conversion, and to raise their awareness for alignment with the goals we have set for our palm oil supply chain. We continued to play an active role within the framework of multi-stakeholder initiatives at national level and ensured that the targets set for 2023 were met: in Poland, through Biedronka's participation in the Polish Sustainable Palm Oil Coalition (PKZOP), we achieved the goal of certifying 100% of the palm oil used (e.g. RSPO), and in Colombia, through Ara, we increased the certification of palm oil from non-Colombian sources, as established in the “Acuerdo de Voluntades para la Deforestación Cero en la Cadena de Palma en Colombia”.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.5 - Upstream suppliers/traders prioritised and engaged (directly or via a collective approach) and informed of Forest Positive Approach	Among the ten traders, four were assessed as to their policies and progress in promoting a forest positive future under FP CoA's collaboration with the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), covering the categories of "commitments", "engagement with suppliers", "complaint management", "support for ecosystem conservation initiatives" and "reporting". Three of these traders have a good overall performance (assessment score above 70%) and only one has a moderate performance (assessment score of between 30% and 70%).	Yes - Quantitative	Among the 13 traders, 7 were assessed as to their policies and progress in promoting a forest positive future under FP CoA's collaboration with the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), covering the categories of "commitments", "engagement with suppliers", "complaint management", "support for ecosystem conservation initiatives" and "reporting". 5 of these traders have a good overall performance (assessment score above 70%, on a scale of 0% to 100%) and 2 have a moderate performance (assessment score of between 30% and 70%).			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.6 - Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business	Among the ten traders, four were assessed as to their policies and progress in promoting a forest positive future under FP CoA's collaboration with the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), covering the categories of "commitments", "engagement with suppliers", "complaint management", "support for ecosystem conservation initiatives" and "reporting". Three of these traders have a good overall performance (assessment score above 70%) and only one has a moderate performance (assessment score of between 30% and 70%).	Yes	Among the13 traders, 7 were assessed as to their policies and progress in promoting a forest positive future under FP CoA's collaboration with the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), covering the categories of "commitments", "engagement with suppliers", "complaint management", "support for ecosystem conservation initiatives" and "reporting". 5 of these traders have a good overall performance (assessment score above 70%, on a scale of 0% to 100%) and 2 have a moderate performance (assessment score of between 30% and 70%).			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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3.0 - Element 3: Monitoring & Reporting							
3.8 - Provide a short narrative summary of progress made towards reporting on the Element 3 in 2025 (for own brand products)	System monitors compliance with our commitments for palm, as expressed by current targets (100% RSPO certification for Portuguese and Polish banners; 100% compliance with Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Palm Oil Chain in Colombia, for Ara banner). We engage with suppliers to ensure certification and compliance with the Colombian voluntary agreement. RSPO certification ensures no deforestation is associated with production, so this is an important feature of our control system. In 2021, 49% of total palm consumption (100% in Portugal and Poland) was RSPO certified. In Colombia, we traced over 95% of palm oil produced in the country (which accounted 96% of our local banner consumption), to municipality, to ensure no effective risk. We use Global Forest Watch Pro to assess effective deforestation risk, at municipality/regional level. If commodity production is the dominant deforestation driver for a location, we prioritize supplier engagement to ensure certification. (% of total volume in compliance 91-99%. % of total suppliers in compliance 91-99%) We monitor compliance, using the implemented control system, on an annual basis. We annually review of the ingredient list of all own banner products, quantify consumption of palm and survey all suppliers using the commodity for identification of geographical origin and third-party certification. We also use Global Forest Watch Pro tool for the identification of effective deforestation risk at local level. Whenever a supplier uses palm oil, palm kernel oil or derivatives, we require third-party certification (RSPO). If this condition is not met, the supplier is given the opportunity to start using certified commodity. We reassess the situation within the next 12 months and, if the supplier has not implemented the required change, the contract may be terminated. This was the case, in 2021, of one supplier with which we terminated our contract for the supply of the palm-containing product. In Colombia we engaged with our private brand suppliers to ensure alignment with the Government-led "Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Colombian Palm Oil Chain" which states that all palm oil produced outside of Colombia must be RSPO certified. For nationally-produced palm oil, suppliers must provide information that allows for the traceability of its origin to verify that it is deforestation free. CDP F6.4 https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Environment/EN/2022_CDPForests.pdf	Yes	System monitors compliance with commitments for palm, cf. current targets (100% RSPO certification for Portuguese and Polish banners; 100% compliance with Voluntary Agreement for Palm in Colombia, for Ara banner). It is also part of the control system of our deforestation and conversion free commitment. We engage with suppliers to ensure certification and compliance with the voluntary agreement. RSPO certification ensures no deforestation occurred, being an important feature of the control system. In 2022, 46% of palm consumption (100% in Portugal and Poland) was RSPO certified. In Colombia, we traced 90% of palm oil produced in the country (99% of Ara consumption), to farm level. Only 10% was produced in areas considered at deforestation risk. We use Global Forest Watch Pro to assess effective deforestation risk, at municipality/regional level. If commodity production is the dominant deforestation driver for a location, we prioritize supplier engagement to ensure certification. We monitor compliance, using the implemented control system, on an annual basis. We review ingredient list of all own banner products, quantify consumption of palm, and survey all suppliers using the commodity for identification of origin and certification. We also use Global Forest Watch Pro tool to identify effective deforestation risk at local level. If a supplier uses palm oil, palm kernel oil or derivatives, we require third-party certification (RSPO). If this condition is not met, the supplier is given the opportunity to start using certified commodity. We reassess the situation within the next 12 months and, if the supplier has not implemented change, the contract may be terminated. This was the case, in 2021, of one supplier with which we terminated our contract for the supply of the palm-containing product. In Colombia, we engaged with our private brand suppliers to ensure alignment with the Government-led Voluntary Agreement for Palm which states that volumes produced outside Colombia must be RSPO certified. For nationally-produced palm oil, suppliers must provide information allowing traceability to farm to verify it is deforestation free. In 2022, we traced 90% of palm oil sourced in the country to farm level, having found only 10% produced in areas identified by local authorities as deforestation risk (all drivers, not specifically palm production). In 2023, we will complete farm-level traceability and implement measures for deforestation-risk volumes.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Environment/EN/2023_CDPForests.pdf (F6.4a)	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	Engaged in landscape investment for another commodity	No					
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive		No					

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4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in		No					
4.4 - For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on: a. Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b. Report on type of engagement (e.g disbursed financial, in-kind, capacity, preferential sourcing) c. Specific actions or projects that are supported d. How the actions intend to address systemic issues and contribute to delivering forest positive goals (at least one of conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities, multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships) e. Linkages to shared landscape-level goals developed through multi-stakeholder process		No					

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.1 - Policy commitments to the forest positive goals	Our strategy is in line with Element 1 of the FP CoA soy roadmap and includes two levels of action: •increase traceability at farm level, reducing the uncertainty linked to origin; •ensure the sustainable origin of soy whenever it originates from countries with deforestation risk, such as Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. We have also set other strategic commitments, such as ensuring, by 2025, that the soy used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with (legal or illegal) deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, while ensuring the protection of and respect for human rights. As such, we set 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, with the exception of biomes with sectoral cut-off dates already agreed, as is the case of the Amazon Soy Moratorium, which establishes 22 July 2008 as the cut-off date, and others provided for in current legislation. https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2022.pdf	Yes	Our strategy is in line with Element 1 of the FP CoA soy roadmap and includes two levels of action: • increase traceability at farm level, reducing the uncertainty linked to origin; • ensure the sustainable origin of soy whenever it originates from countries with deforestation risk, such as Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. We have also set other strategic commitments, such as ensuring that, by 2025, the soy used in our Private Brand and perishable products is not associated with (legal or illegal) deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, and that the protection of and respect for human rights were ensured in the production thereof. As such, we set 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, with the exception of biomes with sectoral cut-off dates already agreed, as is the case of the Amazon Soy Moratorium, which establishes 22 July 2008 as the cut-off date, and others provided for in current legislation. We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, 100% of direct and indirect soy is traceable at least to the country of origin and that, where it comes from places where there is a non-negligible risk, it is traced to the municipality of origin and/or has sustainability certification (e.g: RTRS or ProTerra). For retailers, the major challenge lies in the quantities of indirect soy in their consumption. Supply chain traceability related to the animal feed for the animal-based protein products we sell is quite complex, since the suppliers with whom we have a direct business relationship are not direct soy buyers, but rather purchase products derived from animals that were fed with this ingredient in previous stages of the supply chain, often far upstream of their own operations. We thus endeavour to find out from the suppliers where the animal feed comes from so that, through the sector associations and via the FP CoA, we can create a work plan to trace the flow of indirect soy.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.2 - Timebound action plan summary	We have also set other strategic commitments, such as ensuring, by 2025, that the soy used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with (legal or illegal) deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, while ensuring the protection of and respect for human rights. As such, we set 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, with the exception of biomes with sectoral cut-off dates already agreed, as is the case of the Amazon Soy Moratorium, which establishes 22 July 2008 as the cut-off date, and others provided for in current legislation. By 2023, we are committed to halving the quantity of soy of unknown origin to 16% of total direct and indirect soy. We are also committed to, by 2023, reducing soy from countries at risk of deforestation to 25% and/or ensuring that it is sustainably sourced, such as, RTRS and ProTerra certification or other multi-stakeholder initiatives that promote the conservation of ecosystems in the main soy production areas.	Yes	We have also set other strategic commitments, such as ensuring that, by 2025, the soy used in our Private Brand and perishable products is not associated with (legal or illegal) deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, and that the protection of and respect for human rights were ensured in the production thereof. As such, we set 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, with the exception of biomes with sectoral cut-off dates already agreed, as is the case of the Amazon Soy Moratorium, which establishes 22 July 2008 as the cut-off date, and others provided for in current legislation. We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, 100% of direct and indirect soy is traceable at least to the country of origin and that, where it comes from places where there is a non-negligible risk, it is traced to the municipality of origin and/or has sustainability certification (e.g: RTRS or ProTerra). For retailers, the major challenge lies in the quantities of indirect soy in their consumption. Supply chain traceability related to the animal feed for the animal-based protein products we sell is quite complex, since the suppliers with whom we have a direct business relationship are not direct soy buyers, but rather purchase products derived from animals that were fed with this ingredient in previous stages of the supply chain, often far upstream of their own operations. We thus endeavour to find out from the suppliers where the animal feed comes from so that, through the sector associations and via the FP CoA, we can create a work plan to trace the flow of indirect soy.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
1.3 - Soy footprint across all product categories	In 2022, and taking into account the five tiers described above, we used 506,263 tonnes of direct and indirect of soy in our entire assortment of private brand and perishable products, 4% more than in the previous year. We account for all the soy present in our entire assortment of private label and perishable products (all 5 tiers). Entire assortment of private brand and perishable products (100%).	Yes	In 2023, and taking into account the five tiers described above, we used 499,206 tonnes of direct and indirect soy in our entire assortment of Private Brand and perishable products, 1% less than in the previous year.	We account for all the soy present in our entire assortment of private label and perishable products (all 5 tiers).	Our soy consumption includes 100% of direct soy (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, among others) and indirect soy (all types of soy incorporated into feed for the animal-based products we sell, such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat, and farmed fish) used in the Private Brand and perishable products we market in the three countries where we do business.	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.4 - Methodology for soy footprint calculation	Our soy footprint includes direct soy (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, among others) and indirect soy (all types of soy incorporated into feed for the animal-based products we sell, such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat, and farmed fish) used in the private brand and perishable products we market in the three countries where we do business (Colombia, Poland and Portugal). Our footprint is calculated each year in accordance with the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, that is, based on a five-tier measurement ladder: •Tier 1 – directly purchased soy and its derivatives (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, edamame beans, among others), the products of which have more than 95% soy within them; •Tier 2 – the soy used in feed for animals such as cattle, pigs, chickens, and farmed fish; fresh meat and fish products; •Tier 3 – the soy used in feed for egg laying chickens and dairy cows, and other dairy animals, for the production of eggs and dairy products (e.g. yoghurts and milkshakes) where more than 95% of the product is eggs or dairy; •Tier 4a – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up in food products such as ready meals, sausages, etc., where that particular meat (or fish) is less than 95% of the finished product; •Tier 4b – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up in food products such as cakes, smoothies, ice cream, etc., where eggs and dairy are less than 95% of the total product; •Tier 5 – all other soy or its derivatives that may be in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate and soybean oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in cosmetics and personal care products where soy is less than 95% of the total composition of the product.	Yes	Our soy consumption includes 100% of direct soy (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, among others) and indirect soy (all types of soy incorporated into feed for the animal-based products we sell, such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat, and farmed fish) used in the Private Brand and perishable products we market in the three countries where we do business. Our consumption is calculated each year in accordance with the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, that is, based on a five-tier measurement ladder: • Tier 1 – directly purchased soy and its derivatives (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, edamame beans, among others), the products of which contain more than 95% soy; • Tier 2 – the soy used in feed for animals such as cattle, pigs, chickens, farmed fish and other animals; fresh meat and fish products; • Tier 3 – the soy used in feed for egg laying chickens and dairy cows, and other dairy animals, for the production of eggs and dairy products (e.g. yoghurts and milkshakes), where more than 95% of the product is eggs or dairy; • Tier 4a – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up in processed food products (such as ready meals, sausages, etc.), where that particular meat or fish is less than 95% of the finished product; • Tier 4b – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up in food products (such as cakes, smoothies, ice cream, etc.), where eggs and dairy are less than 95% of the total product; • Tier 5 – all other soy or its derivatives that may be in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate, soybean oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in cosmetics and personal care products where soy is less than 95% of the total composition of the product.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.5 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting (new KPI)	NA - new KPI	Yes - Quantitative	Our soy consumption includes 100% of direct soy (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, among others) and indirect soy (all types of soy incorporated into feed for the animal-based products we sell, such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat, and farmed fish) used in the Private Brand and perishable products we market in the three countries where we do business. Our consumption is calculated each year in accordance with the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, that is, based on a five-tier measurement ladder: • Tier 1 – directly purchased soy and its derivatives (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, edamame beans, among others), the products of which contain more than 95% soy; • Tier 2 – the soy used in feed for animals such as cattle, pigs, chickens, farmed fish and other animals; fresh meat and fish products; • Tier 3 – the soy used in feed for egg laying chickens and dairy cows, and other dairy animals, for the production of eggs and dairy products (e.g. yoghurts and milkshakes), where more than 95% of the product is eggs or dairy; • Tier 4a – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up in processed food products (such as ready meals, sausages, etc.), where that particular meat or fish is less than 95% of the finished product; • Tier 4b – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up in food products (such as cakes, smoothies, ice cream, etc.), where eggs and dairy are less than 95% of the total product; • Tier 5 – all other soy or its derivatives that may be in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate, soybean oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in cosmetics and personal care products where soy is less than 95% of the total composition of the product.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
1.6 - % Traceable to at-risk origin (country or subnational) without further assurance of DCF status	Known origin – with risk – 55% Ratio between total tonnes of soy from risk countries and total tonnes of soy. (100% of soy footprint)	Yes - Quantitative	Known origin – with risk – 72%	Ratio between total tonnes of soy from risk countries and total tonnes of soy. Countries considered to be at risk (in line with the high priority countries defined by the CGF FPC): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.	100% of soy footprint.	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.7 - % Unknown origins	Unknown origin – 14%. Ratio between total tonnes of soy from unknown origin – country level - and total tonnes of soy. (100% of soy footprint)	Yes - Quantitative	Unknown origin – 7%.	Ratio between total tonnes of soy from unknown origin – country level - and total tonnes of soy.	100% of soy footprint.	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.8 - % DCF supply and break-down into: • % DCF negligible risk origin • % DCF certified • % DCF monitored (new KPI)	We determined that 33% of our total soy footprint is free of deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems (negligible risk accounts for 31% and physical certification schemes for 2%). By analysing only direct soy, 69% meet the DCF criteria described above (through negligible risk) and for indirect soy, 31% meet the DCF criteria (negligible risk accounts for 29% and physical certification schemes for 2%). This figure represents a reduction of around 6 p.p. compared to the previous year, due to the fact that we were unable to incorporate the same representativeness of certified soy in our footprint In 2023, the FP CoA agreed on a common vision for the definition of deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) zones. Soy can be classified as DCF under one of the following options: •Negligible risk – soy is sourced from origins (countries and/or regions) where the risk of deforestation and conversion is not significant; •Certification – soy is certified by independent schemes or confirmed as conforming to company requirements and programmes that guarantee its DCF origin. •Monitoring – soy is confirmed as DCF through a farm-level monitoring system. Thus, and based on the assumption that: •countries currently considered by the FP CoA to be at no risk of deforestation and conversion are deemed countries with negligible risk; •for countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion or unknown origin, physical certification schemes up to the mass balance level (excluding credits) are deemed DCF.	Yes - Quantitative	Using the DCF calculation methodology , we can assume that 123,236 tonnes (25%) of our total soy consumption in 2023 was free from deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems (with negligible risk accounting for 21%, or 105,530 tonnes, and physical certification schemes for 4%, or 17,706 tonnes). This 25% represents an 8 p.p. reduction compared to the previous year, due to the increase in soy originating from countries with a non-negligible risk.	*Is your DCF methodology aligned with the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option:* ***Fully aligned*** */ Partially aligned / Not yet aligned.* *If selected 'partially or not yet aligned', please explain next steps for full alignment.* ***Fully aligned***		https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.9 - Progressing towards DCF soy: a) Year on year change in DCF volume % b) Proportion (%) of soybean equivalent volume in scope that is progressing towards DCF	In 2022, suppliers indicated that 11% of the soy used in our products had Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) sustainability certification, ProTerra certification or other certification, representing a decrease of 1 p.p. compared to 2021. Physical certification schemes (e.g., RTRS Mass Balance, RTRS Segregated, ProTerra) represented more than 45% of total certified soy. Considering only the countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, the percentage of certified soy stands at 14%, 3 p.p. less than in 2021; For soy from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, the purchase of RTRS credits by our suppliers accounted for around 10% of our footprint. We will work together with our suppliers in an effort to migrate a portion of these credits to physical certification schemes in order to increase our DCF footprint 1 - Ratio between total tonnes of soy with sustainability certification and total tonnes of soy; 2 - Ratio between tonnes of soy with physical sustainability certification (excluding credicts) and total tonnes of soy with sustainability certification; 3 - Ratio between total tonnes of soy with sustainability certification from countries at risk and total tonnes of soy from countries at risk. 4 - Ratio between total tonnes of soy offset by purchasing credits from countries at risk and total tonnes of soy from countries at risk.	Yes - Quantitative	Using the DCF calculation methodology , we can assume that 123,236 tonnes (25%) of our total soy consumption in 2023 was free from deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems (with negligible risk accounting for 21%, or 105,530 tonnes, and physical certification schemes for 4%, or 17,706 tonnes). This 25% represents an 8 p.p. reduction compared to the previous year, due to the increase in soy originating from countries with a non-negligible risk. Moreover, 7% of our total soy (32,681 tonnes) was considered to be in the process of becoming DCF. This figure corresponds to the total unknown origin associated with indirect soy, where we were able to trace either the origin of the raw material (e.g. chicken, pork and dairy products) or the origin of the animal feed. One of the FP CoA's collective goals is to work with sectoral associations to improve traceability in the value chain. Furthermore, and for soy from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, the purchase of RTRS credits by our suppliers (thus supporting the transition to sustainable soy production) accounts for around 5% of our consumption. We will work together with our suppliers in an effort to migrate a portion of these credits to physical certification schemes in order to increase our DCF volumes.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							
2.1 - Direct supplier list	did not report	No	No			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.4 - List of identified major upstream suppliers	Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Cefetra are the most significant traders in our supply chain.	Yes	Bunge, Cargill, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most significant traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to promote partnerships that contribute to a forest positive future.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.5 - Summary of the Forest Positive Approach for suppliers and traders	We communicated our commitments, progress and policies on our contribution to a forest positive future to all suppliers. At the same time, we have continued not only the process of identifying the policies and actions that our key direct suppliers (over 80% of our soy footprint) have implemented to fight deforestation and observe human rights, but also those of their own suppliers, for a more detailed analysis at the various levels that make up our supply chain, inviting the different stakeholders to commit themselves to the same objectives throughout their activity. 100% - Ratio of the number of suppliers to whom we have communicated the Forest Positive approach to the number of suppliers representing our total soy footprint.	Yes	As a member of the FP CoA, and under the framework of Element 2 of the soy roadmap, our commitment includes engaging with private brand and perishables suppliers, informing them of our goals and progress to encourage them to make the same commitments in their own operations. In 2023, as in previous years, we again communicated our commitments, progress and policies on our contribution to a forest positive future to all our suppliers. We continued the process of identifying the policies and actions that our key direct suppliers, which account for over 80% of our soy consumption, have implemented to fight deforestation and observe human rights in the pursuit of their business, as well as those of their own suppliers. In 2023, we also assessed whether suppliers had implemented any deforestation and conversion control mechanisms, including adequate traceability, cut-off dates and the monitoring of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with soy. The goal of this assessment is to perform a more detailed analysis of the various levels that make up our supply chain, inviting the different stakeholders to commit themselves to the same objectives throughout their activity. We also endeavour to help our direct suppliers understand the certification schemes available, giving preference to RTRS and ProTerra. In 2023, we invited our direct suppliers to participate in several initiatives, meetings and webinars on the subject of deforestation, developed in conjunction with the FP CoA. As an FP CoA member, in 2023 we participated in work sessions with traders and cooperated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that assesses the performance of large traders in terms of policies and progress on FP CoA goals, to eliminate deforestation and conversion and ensure respect for human rights in these complex supply chains.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.2 - % of T1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated	We communicated our commitments, progress and policies on our contribution to a forest positive future to all suppliers. At the same time, we have continued not only the process of identifying the policies and actions that our key direct suppliers (over 80% of our soy footprint) have implemented to fight deforestation and observe human rights, but also those of their own suppliers, for a more detailed analysis at the various levels that make up our supply chain, inviting the different stakeholders to commit themselves to the same objectives throughout their activity. 100% - Ratio of the number of suppliers to whom we have communicated the Forest Positive approach to the number of suppliers representing our total soy footprint.	Yes - Quantitative	As a member of the FP CoA, and under the framework of Element 2 of the soy roadmap, our commitment includes engaging with private brand and perishables suppliers, informing them of our goals and progress to encourage them to make the same commitments in their own operations. In 2023, as in previous years, we again communicated our commitments, progress and policies on our contribution to a forest positive future to all our suppliers. We continued the process of identifying the policies and actions that our key direct suppliers, which account for over 80% of our soy consumption, have implemented to fight deforestation and observe human rights in the pursuit of their business, as well as those of their own suppliers. In 2023, we also assessed whether suppliers had implemented any deforestation and conversion control mechanisms, including adequate traceability, cut-off dates and the monitoring of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with soy. The goal of this assessment is to perform a more detailed analysis of the various levels that make up our supply chain, inviting the different stakeholders to commit themselves to the same objectives throughout their activity. We also endeavour to help our direct suppliers understand the certification schemes available, giving preference to RTRS and ProTerra. In 2023, we invited our direct suppliers to participate in several initiatives, meetings and webinars on the subject of deforestation, developed in conjunction with the FP CoA. As an FP CoA member, in 2023 we participated in work sessions with traders and cooperated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that assesses the performance of large traders in terms of policies and progress on FP CoA goals, to eliminate deforestation and conversion and ensure respect for human rights in these complex supply chains.	100% - Ratio of the number of suppliers to whom we have communicated the Forest Positive approach to the number of suppliers representing our total soy footprint.	100% of soy footprint.	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.3 - Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business	In the coming years we intend to assess our direct suppliers on their contributions to a forest positive future, based on their deforestation-free policies, level of traceability of the origin of soy, and knowledge of their supply chain (traders). We will also host workshops and meetings to encourage greater engagement in this regard with major suppliers.	Yes - Narrative	We continued the process of identifying the policies and actions that our key direct suppliers, which account for over 80% of our soy consumption, have implemented to fight deforestation and observe human rights in the pursuit of their business, as well as those of their own suppliers. In 2023, we also assessed whether suppliers had implemented any deforestation and conversion control mechanisms, including adequate traceability, cut-off dates and the monitoring of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with soy. The goal of this assessment is to perform a more detailed analysis of the various levels that make up our supply chain, inviting the different stakeholders to commit themselves to the same objectives throughout their activity. We also endeavour to help our direct suppliers understand the certification schemes available, giving preference to RTRS and ProTerra. In the coming years we intend to assess our direct suppliers on their contributions to a forest positive future, based on deforestation-free policies, level of traceability of the origin of soy, implementation of verification mechanisms, and knowledge of their supply chain (traders they work with).			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.6 - Upstream suppliers/traders sourcing from at-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collective approach) and are being evaluated	In 2022, some traders upstream of our direct suppliers, who account for at least 50% of the total volume of our soy footprint from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, were assessed in the categories of 'commitments', 'supplier engagement', 'non-compliance management', 'support for ecosystem conservation initiatives' and 'reporting' via a collective approach (STC). Seven of these traders showed moderate performance (score of between 30% and 70% on a scale of 0% to 100%), corresponding to 93% of the footprint, and only one revealed poor performance (below 30%), accounting for the remaining footprint.	Yes - Quantitative	In 2023, we invited our direct suppliers to participate in several initiatives, meetings and webinars on the subject of deforestation, developed in conjunction with the FP CoA. As an FP CoA member, in 2023 we participated in work sessions with traders and cooperated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that assesses the performance of large traders in terms of policies and progress on FP CoA goals, to eliminate deforestation and conversion and ensure respect for human rights in these complex supply chains. In 2023, some traders upstream of our direct suppliers, which account for around 50% of our soy consumption from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, were assessed in the categories of 'commitments', 'supplier engagement', 'non-compliance management', 'support for ecosystem conservation initiatives' and 'reporting' using a collective approach through the STC. Five of these traders, which account for 84% of the consumption of the identified traders, showed moderate overall performance (scoring between 30% and 70%, on a scale of 0% to 100%) and three, which account for the remaining 16% of our consumption sourced from the identified traders, had a poor performance (below 30%, on a scale of 0% to 100%), .			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.7 - Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business	In 2022, some traders upstream of our direct suppliers, who account for at least 50% of the total volume of our soy footprint from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, were assessed in the categories of 'commitments', 'supplier engagement', 'non-compliance management', 'support for ecosystem conservation initiatives' and 'reporting' via a collective approach (STC). Seven of these traders showed moderate performance (score of between 30% and 70% on a scale of 0% to 100%), corresponding to 93% of the footprint, and only one revealed poor performance (below 30%), accounting for the remaining footprint.	Yes - Quantitative	In 2023, we invited our direct suppliers to participate in several initiatives, meetings and webinars on the subject of deforestation, developed in conjunction with the FP CoA. As an FP CoA member, in 2023 we participated in work sessions with traders and cooperated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that assesses the performance of large traders in terms of policies and progress on FP CoA goals, to eliminate deforestation and conversion and ensure respect for human rights in these complex supply chains. In 2023, some traders upstream of our direct suppliers, which account for around 50% of our soy consumption from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, were assessed in the categories of 'commitments', 'supplier engagement', 'non-compliance management', 'support for ecosystem conservation initiatives' and 'reporting' using a collective approach through the STC. Five of these traders, which account for 84% of the consumption of the identified traders, showed moderate overall performance (scoring between 30% and 70%, on a scale of 0% to 100%) and three, which account for the remaining 16% of our consumption sourced from the identified traders, had a poor performance (below 30%, on a scale of 0% to 100%), .		100% of soy footprint.	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group). https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2022.pdf	Yes	In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives, we increased our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and, more recently, Sainsbury's. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the coalition and enabled the development of a local government model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group).	Yes	In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives, we increased our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and, more recently, Sainsbury's. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the coalition and enabled the development of a local government model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	1 initiative	Yes - Quantitative	1 initiative			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
4.4 - For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on: a. Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b. Report on type of engagement (e.g disbursed financial, in-kind, capacity, preferential sourcing) c. Specific actions or projects that are supported d. How the actions intend to address systemic issues and contribute to delivering forest positive goals (at least one of conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities, multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships) e. Linkages to shared landscape-level goals developed through multi-stakeholder process	Sustainable Landscapes in Mato Grosso - Local solutions to improve the governance model and the positive impacts for the forest. In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives, we financially supported a project in Mato Grosso (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and Nestlé. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group). The first phase, already concluded, identified around 3.4 billion hectares that can be legally converted, more than 250,000 of which are in the four municipalities covered by the initiative. The project is driven by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include implemented by the Mato Grosso state government. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, meet sustainability commitments in the supply chain, and promote the economic and social development of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities. The second phase of the project, currently underway and lasting 12 months, in which Sainsbury's joins Nestlé and Jerónimo Martins Group, aims to: •promote payment for ecosystem services to 50 smallholders; •ensure Round Table on Responsible Soy certification of soy production systems in an area spanning 15,000 hectares; •help protect 15,000 hectares of natural systems and ensure	Yes	This initiative reconciles the important role of agriculture in Mato Grosso with the necessary conservation of the Amazon and Cerrado biomes (sets of interacting ecosystems), recognised for their rich biodiversity and stored carbon. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy, as it is in an important region of origin for our operations. The first phase, already concluded, identified around 3.4 billion hectares that can be legally converted, more than 250,000 of which are in the four municipalities covered by the initiative. The project is driven by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include, an action plan implemented by the Mato Grosso state government to reduce deforestation, meet sustainability commitments in the supply chain, and promote the economic and social development of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities. The second phase of the project took place in 2023 and aimed, among other things, at ensuring the RTRS certification of soy production, and at contributing to the protection of natural systems and ensuring the application of the Brazilian Forestry Code on soy farms. Small producers are expected to be rewarded for ecosystem services, such as carbon capture and storage, preserving biodiversity and contributing to climate regulation. The goal for 2024 is to continue the work that has yet to be completed, including: •asset mapping on soy farms; •review of the law to expand and qualify the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) programme in Tangará da Serra; •involvement of producers within the priority basins in Tangará da Serra in actions to restore these ecosystems; •procurement of 4,000 hectares of native vegetation by the project Conserv; •map the status of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) (local responsibilities vis-à-vis the Forest Code).			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.1 - PPP Sourcing Policy including commitment to the forest positive goals	With regard to the use of paper and wood in our private brand and perishable products and packaging, our goals are to ensure that our operations are aligned with Element 1 of the FP CoA Pulp, Paper and Fibre-based Packaging Roadmap and its definition of 'forest positive', and that we do not contribute to deforestation, conversion, forest degradation and human rights violations. To reduce exposure to the risk of deforestation of our private brand and perishable products and packaging, we have defined a strategy based on three main principles: •the progressive incorporation of recycled fibres; •the monitoring of the origin of virgin fibres to at least national level; •the use of FSC® or PEFC certified sustainable virgin fibres. https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2022.pdf	Yes	With regard to the use of virgin paper and wood fibres in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging, our goals are to ensure alignment with Element 1 of the FP CoA pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging roadmap and its definition of 'forest positive', and that we do not contribute to deforestation, conversion, forest degradation and human rights violations. To reduce exposure to the risk of deforestation of our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging, our strategy is underpinned by three main pillars: • progressive incorporation of recycled fibres; • monitoring of the origin of virgin fibres to at least country level; • use of FSC® or PEFC certified sustainable virgin fibres.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.2 - Timebound action plan summary	Our commitment is to ensure that, by 2025, the paper and wood used in our private brand and perishable products and packaging are not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, having set 31 December 2010 as the cut-off date for conversion. To this end, we have steered our operations towards achieving two main goals: •to, by 2023, obtain sustainability certification (e.g. FSC® or PEFC) for 80% of the virgin fibres used in our products and for 70% of the virgin fibres used in our packaging. •to ensure that, by 2030, all the virgin fibres used in our products and packaging are FSC® or PEFC certified sustainable.	Yes	Our commitment is to ensure that, by 2025, the paper and wood used in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging are not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, having set 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for conversion. In line with this commitment, we have defined two main goals: • by 2026, 95% of the virgin fibres used in our products and 80% of the virgin fibres used in our packaging are FSC® or PEFC certified sustainable; • by 2030, all the virgin fibres used in our products and packaging are FSC® or PEFC certified sustainable.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
1.3 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting (New KPI)	NA - new KPI	Yes - Quantitative	To measure our progress, each year we assess the use of paper and wood fibres in Private Brand products and packaging by our Companies in Colombia, Poland and Portugal according to the guidelines set out in the CGF Pulp, Paper & Packaging Guidelines. In 2023, 100% of the virgin paper and wood fibres consumed by the Group accounted for 200,052 tonnes, 4.9% more than in 2022. This amount encompasses all of our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging, 86% of which were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.4 - % recycled, % virgin fibre	Around 80% of the paper and wood used in our packaging was recycled (1 p.p. less than in 2021). Ratio of tonnes of recycled fibre to total tonnes of fibre used in packaging for own brand and perishable products. 100% of our paper/wood packaging footprint.	Yes - Quantitative	As in the previous year, in 2023 around 80% of the paper and wood used in our packaging was recycled.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.5 - % of virgin supply certified, and % per scheme and chain of custody model	A total of 178,110 tonnes of paper and wood were used in private brand and perishable products and packaging, 86% of which were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable. In 2022 we used 38,618 tonnes of virgin fibre in our packaging for private brand and perishable products, of which around 70% were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable: FSC Controlled Wood – 4%; FSC Mix – 74% FSC Recycled – 5% FSC Forest Management Certification – 14% PEFC – x% PEFC certified 3%. A total of 139,492 tonnes of virgin paper and wood fibres were used in our private brand products in 2022, of which 90% were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable: FSC 100% – 23%; FSC Mix – 52% FSC Recycled – 1% FSC Forest Management Certification – <0.5% PEFC 100% origin - 12% PEFC – x% PEFC certified – 11% SFI - <0.5% %. Ratio of tonnes of certified fibre, total and per certification scheme, to total tonnes of fibre used in packaging of own brand and perishable products and in own brand products	Yes - Quantitative	The Group as a whole consumed 200,052 tonnes of virgin paper and wood fibres, 4.9% more than in 2022. This amount encompasses all of our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging, 86% of which were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable. In 2023 we used 36,431 tonnes of virgin fibres in our Private Brand and perishable product packaging (5.7% less than in 2022), of which around 74% (4 p.p. more than in 2022) were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable. FSC Mix – 87% FSC Recycled – 5% FSC Forest Management Certification – 3% FSC SLIMF – 3% Others – 2% A total of 163,622 tonnes of virgin paper and wood fibres were used in our Private Brand products in 2023, of which 90% were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable, in line with 2022. FSC Mix – 92% PEFC – x% PEFC certified 8% Others – <0,5%.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.6 - % of virgin supply traceable to origin (at least to country of harvest)	In 2022, we were able to trace the origin back to at least country level for 91% of the virgin fibres used.	Yes - Quantitative	We were able to trace the origin of around 90% of the virgin fibres used in 2023 to at least country level.	Together with our suppliers, and since 2014, we have been tracing the presence of virgin fibres used in our Private Brand and perishable products and primary, secondary and tertiary packaging in order to identify the country of origin or, in cases where the country of origin is known and is associated with a risk of deforestation, the region of origin. We also confirm whether these virgin fibres are certified sustainable, giving priority to FSC® and PEFC certification schemes. Regarding the suppliers that account for 80% of the total consumption of this commodity as a priority, we reinforced communication with them about our performance, commitments and policies for a forest positive future. And to have a greater visibility of the supply chain, we traced the origin of virgin fibres, identified the certification schemes used, and collected information on upstream suppliers from our direct suppliers.		https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.7 - % of supply from high priority sources	Only 2% of the total virgin paper and wood fibres present in our private brand and perishable products and packaging originated from countries at a high risk of controversial sources. Regarding origin/provenance in our packaging for private brand and perishable products, there was a reduction in virgin fibres from countries at high risk of controversial sources, accounting for 9% of the total (5 p.p. less than in 2021). Regarding origin/provenance in our private brand and perishable products, we found that only 0.4% of the fibres came from countries deemed at high risk of controversial sources.	Yes - Quantitative	Only 6% of the total originated from countries with a non-negligible risk , of which more than 75% was certified (FSC®, PEFC or SFI). Regarding origin/provenance, there was a reduction in virgin fibres from countries with a non-negligible risk of deforestation, accounting for 4% of the total (5 p.p. less than in 2022) and of which 90% were FSC® or PEFC certified. Regarding origin/provenance in our private brand and perishable products, we found that only 6% of the fibres came from countries deemed at high risk of controversial sources, and of these 75% came from sustainably managed forests, that is, are FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified	The countries identified as having a non-negligible risk associated with the agricultural production of paper and wood were revised in 2023 and correspond to those defined in the CGF Guidelines: Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Honduras, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation.		https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.8 - a) % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes and breakdown into: • % DCF certified (disaggregated by certification scheme) • % DCF monitored (field/remote) b) % additional volumes from low-risk origins (volumes not already reported through the implementation options in metric a). c) % year on year change in DCF volume including narrative explanation (new KPI)	NA - new KPI	Yes - Quantitative	We can assume that 96% (192,343 tonnes) of the total consumption of virgin paper and wood fibres in Private Brand and perishable products and packaging is free from deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems (83%, or 167,001 tonnes, comes from countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and conversion, and 13%, or 25,342 tonnes, have physical DCF certification). Considering only Private Brand and perishables packaging, 86% (3 p.p. more than in 2022), or 31,378 tonnes, meet the foregoing DCF criteria (40%, or 14,486 tonnes, come from countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and conversion, and 46%, corresponding to 16,891 tonnes, have physical DCF certification). In the case of paper and wood products, 98% (2 p.p. less than in 2022) of consumption (160,965 tonnes), meet the DCF criteria (93%, or 152,514 tonnes, come from countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and conversion, and 5%, or 8,451 tonnes, have physical DCF certification).	*Is your DCF methodology aligned with the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully aligned /* ***Partially aligned*** */ Not yet aligned. If selected 'partially or not yet aligned', please explain next steps for full alignment* ***Partially aligned:*** *Measurement of our consumption of these DCF commodities and volumes is based on the deforestation-free and conversion-free cut-off dates stipulated for each of these agricultural ingredients and on the following criteria:* *• Negligible risk: primary production in countries where the risk of deforestation and conversion is considered negligible is considered DCF;* *• Certification: primary production in countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, but which are certified under physical certification schemes up to the mass balance level (FSC and PEFC), excluding the purchase of credits, is considered DCF;* *• Monitoring: in countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, these must have verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms in place (remote or on the ground) that ensure conversion- or deforestation-free traceability and verification down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each of the commodities.* *In the next progress report we will follow the new DCF Methodology developed by the FP CoA, approved in 2024. This methodology differs from the approach presented in this report (for*		https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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1.9 - % volumes under engagement to progress towards DCF (adjusted KPI)	Only 2% of the total virgin paper and wood fibres present in our private brand and perishable products and packaging originated from countries at a high risk of controversial sources , of which more than 70% were certified. In cases where the origin could not be traced, corresponding to 9% of the total, around 60% were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable. Regarding origin/provenance in our packaging for private brand and perishable products origin/provenance, there was a reduction in virgin fibres from countries at high risk of controversial sources, accounting for 9% of the total (5 p.p. less than in 2021) and of which more than 70% were FSC® or PEFC certified. Regarding origin/provenance in our private brand and perishable products, we found that only 0.4% of the fibres came from countries deemed at high risk of controversial sources, and of these 75% came from sustainably managed forests, that is, are FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified. With regard to fibres of unknown origin (0.4% of the total), all fibres came from sustainably managed forests.	Yes - Quantitative	The volume considered to be in the process of becoming DCF corresponds to 4% (7,710 tonnes).	The volumes that are not alligned with CGF DCF methodology requirements (traceability, certification and monotoring) were considered to be in the process of becoming DCF. We are committed to, by 2025, extending the traceability of our supply chain to sub-national level (such as the region, state or municipality of origin). We will engage with our key suppliers to identify their traders, verify their commitments to fighting deforestation and conversion, and encourage alignment with the goals we have established for our paper and wood supply chain.		https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							
2.1 - Direct supplier list	did not report	No				https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.2 - Proportion of suppliers informed about the Forest Positive Suppliers approach	We have endeavoured to communicate and engage all private brand and perishable product suppliers (100%) in the actions and commitments to fighting deforestation publicly undertaken in the FP CoA Pulp, Paper and Fibre-based Packaging Roadmap. To this end, we invited these suppliers to adhere to and include the same commitments in their activities, and asked them to monitor their progress on policies and actions to fight deforestation.	Yes - Quantitative	We communicate and engage all (100%) private brand and perishables suppliers in the actions and commitments to fight deforestation publicly undertaken in the FP CoA pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging roadmap, and encourage them to also undertake and include the same commitments in the pursuit of their business. We also enquire every year as to their progress in terms of policies and actions to fight deforestation.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.3 - Number or proportion of suppliers identified as priority for engagement, and % engaged	Regarding the suppliers that account for 80% of the total consumption of this commodity as a priority, we reinforced communication with them about our performance, commitments and policies for a forest positive future. Moreover, and to have a greater visibility of the supply chain, we traced the origin of virgin fibres, identified the certification schemes used, and collected information on upstream suppliers.	Yes - Quantitative	Regarding the suppliers that account for 80% of the total consumption of this commodity as a priority, we reinforced communication with them about our performance, commitments and policies for a forest positive future. And to have a greater visibility of the supply chain, we traced the origin of virgin fibres, identified the certification schemes used, and collected information on upstream suppliers from our direct suppliers.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.4 - Performance of engaged suppliers and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire business	Narrative - By 2025, we are committed to increasing the traceability of our supply chain at the sub-national origin level for this commodity. To this end, we will engage with our most relevant suppliers to identify their traders, verify their commitments to fighting deforestation and conversion, and encourage alignment with the goals we have established for our paper and wood supply chain.	Yes - Narrative	We are committed to, by 2025, extending the traceability of our supply chain to sub-national level (such as the region, state or municipality of origin). We will engage with our key suppliers to identify their traders, verify their commitments to fighting deforestation and conversion, and encourage alignment with the goals we have established for our paper and wood supply chain.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	Engaged in landscape investment for another commodity	No					
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive		No					
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in		No					
4.4 - For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on: a. Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b. Report on type of engagement (e.g disbursed financial, in-kind, capacity, preferential sourcing) c. Specific actions or projects that are supported d. How the actions intend to address systemic issues and contribute to delivering forest positive goals (at least one of conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities, multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships) e. Linkages to shared landscape-level goals developed through multi-stakeholder process		No					

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.1 - Policy commitments to the FP goals	As regards the beef in our private brand and perishable products, we ensure alignment with Element 1 of the FP CoA Beef Roadmap. Our aim is to increase traceability in order to reduce the uncertainty associated with the origin of beef and thus ensure the sustainable origin of the raw material, particularly when it comes from countries associated with deforestation risk, such as Brazil. https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2022.pdf	Yes	As regards the beef in our Private Brand and perishable products, we ensure alignment with Element 1 of the FP CoA beef roadmap. Our aim is to increase traceability in order to reduce the uncertainty associated with the origin of beef, thus ensuring the sustainable origin of the raw material, particularly when it comes from countries associated with deforestation risk. In such cases, we endeavour to engage our suppliers to raise their awareness of the need to adopt policies and commitments related to fighting deforestation and the conversion of ecosystems that are in line with FP CoA objectives.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.2 - Timebound action plan summary	We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, the beef used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems. We have adopted the different cut-off dates stipulated in sectoral agreements where these are established, such as the cut-off dates for legal deforestation in the Amazon for beef production. The cut-off date for illegal deforestation and conversion in all regions of Brazil was, at the latest, 1 August 2008; for zero deforestation and conversion, the cut-off date was, at the latest, 1 August 2020 (detailed information on the cut-off dates we have adopted can be found here). Our commitment is to reduce the unknown origin of total private brand and perishable beef sourced to 2.5% by 2023. In cases where the country of origin is Brazil, we endeavour to engage our suppliers to raise their awareness of the need to adopt policies and commitments related to fighting deforestation and the conversion of ecosystems that are in line with FP CoA objectives.	Yes	We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, the beef used in our Private Brand and perishable products is not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems. We have adopted the different cut-off dates stipulated in sectoral agreements, such as the cut-off dates for legal deforestation in the Amazon for beef production. The cut-off date for illegal deforestation and conversion in all regions of Brazil is, at the latest, 1 August 2008; for zero deforestation and conversion, the cut-off date is, at the latest, 1 August 2020 . Our commitment is to ensure that 100% of the beef in our Private Brand and perishable products is traceable at least to the country of origin, and that traceability to the farm of origin is guaranteed for all beef sourced from non-negligible risk countries.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
1.3 - Beef footprint across all product categories	Considering our assortment of private brand and perishable products that contain beef and in the three countries where we operate (Colombia, Poland and Portugal), including offal, leather and fat, in 2022 our beef footprint represented 46,182 tonnes, 8% more than in 2021.	Yes	Considering 100% of our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef, including offal, leather and tallow, we consumed 41,094 tonnes of this ingredient in 2023, 1% more than in 2022.	Total tonnes of our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef(100%).	100% of our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.4 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting a) % of the total commodity volume that is in scope of your Element 1 reporting b) Narrative explanation on the % excluded from scope	NA - new KPI	Yes - Quantitative	Considering 100% of our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef, including offal, leather and tallow, we consumed 41,094 tonnes of this ingredient in 2023, 1% more than in 2022.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
1.5 - % with known origin and per classification of origin	Together with suppliers, in 2022 we were also able to trace all the beef used in our private brand and perishable products, collecting information on the country of origin. In cases of countries at deforestation risk (Brazil, according to the FP CoA), we trace the origin to slaughterhouse level. Ratio of total tonnes of beef with known origin – country level – to total tonnes of our beef footprint. Note: The CGF-FPC Beef roadmap defines Brazil as a priority country	Yes - Quantitative	In 2023 we were able to track and trace all beef used in our Private Brand and perishable products to at least the country of origin. Based on this work, we concluded that only 0.4% (165 tonnes) of total beef, the same as in 2022, was sourced from Brazil, a country with deforestation and conversion risk associated with cattle production.	Ratio of total tonnes of beef with known origin – country level – to total tonnes of our beef footprint.	100% of our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	**Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023**	***Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?***	**Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data**	**Methodology for value reported**	**Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)**	**Link to publicly available source**	**Target (Optional)**
1.6 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes and breakdown as indicated a) % of cattle products purchased that are DCF and to what level upstream this has been ascertained b) % of cattle products purchased broken down into: • Volumes that are DCF due to negligible risk origins • Volumes that are DCF due to suppliers with DCF control mechanisms • Volumes that are DCF due to remote assessment c) Year on Year Change in % DCF	NA - new KPI	Yes - Quantitative	Based on the assumption made in the FP CoA methodology that countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and the conversion of HVC ecosystems are deemed countries with negligible risk, we can state that 99.6% of our beef consumption is DCF, in line with 2022	*Is your DCF methodology aligned with the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully aligned / **Partially aligned** / Not yet aligned. If selected 'partially or not yet aligned', please explain next steps for full alignment* ***Partially aligned:*** *Measurement of our consumption of these DCF commodities and volumes is based on the deforestation-free and conversion-free cut-off dates stipulated for each of these agricultural ingredients and on the following criteria: • Negligible risk: primary production in countries where the risk of deforestation and conversion is considered negligible is considered DCF; • Certification: primary production in countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, but which are certified under physical certification schemes up to the mass balance level, excluding the purchase of credits, is considered DCF; • Monitoring: in countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, these must have verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms in place (remote or on the ground) that ensure conversion- or deforestation-free traceability and verification down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each of the commodities.* *This year, alligned with CFG FPC, only Brazil was considered a non-negligible risk country. In the next progress report we will follow the new DCF Methodology developed by the FP CoA, approved in 2024. This*	100% of our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.7 - % progressing towards DCF	Narrative- In cases of countries at deforestation risk (Brazil, according to the FP CoA), we trace the origin to slaughterhouse level. Only 0.5% of total beef sourced came from Brazil. We also expanded the collection of information to include other South American countries (Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil). Based on the assumption that countries at no risk of deforestation and conversion (according to the FP CoA) are deemed countries with negligible risk, we can state that 99.5% of our beef footprint is DCF, showing little change compared to 2021. In 2022, we traced, to slaughterhouse level, the origin of all our beef footprint from Brazil, approximately 100% of the footprint from Argentina and Uruguay and around 15% originating in Paraguay.	Yes - Narrative	In 2023 we were able to track and trace all beef used in our Private Brand and perishable products to at least the country of origin. Based on this work, we concluded that only 0.4% (165 tonnes) of total beef, the same as in 2022, was sourced from Brazil, a country with deforestation and conversion risk associated with cattle production. Despite this reduced exposure, we continue to participate in the beef working group as part of the FP CoA. Based on the assumption made in the FP CoA methodology that countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and the conversion of HVC ecosystems are deemed countries with negligible risk, we can state that 99.6% of our beef consumption is DCF, in line with 2022. In 2023, we traced, to slaughterhouse level, approximately 95% of our consumption of beef originating from Uruguay and Argentina, and more than 65% originating from Paraguay.	The volumes that are not alligned with CGF DCF methodology requirements (traceability, certification and monotoring) were considered to be in the process of becoming DCF.		https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.0 - ELEMENT 2: SUPPLIER & MEATPACKERS							
2.1 - Supplier list	did not report	No	No			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.2 - Summary of the Forest Positive Approach for meatpackers and own brand manufacturers	With regard to the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with this commodity from Brazil, we enquired as to whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado, and whether said system covered their indirect suppliers. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA Beef Roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products.	Yes	As part of the efforts to fight deforestation, the conversion of HCV ecosystems, and the violation of human rights, we communicated our FP CoA-aligned policies, commitments and progress to all beef suppliers, encouraging them to make the same commitments in their own operations. We reinforced this communication with all beef suppliers from at risk countries (Brazil) and from other South American origins (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay). We also sought to identify their policies to fight deforestation and that of their main suppliers, and whether they had implemented any deforestation and conversion control mechanisms that include adequate traceability of their direct and indirect suppliers, cut-off dates, and monitoring of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with beef production. In 2023, we traced, to slaughterhouse level, approximately 95% of our consumption of beef originating from Uruguay and Argentina, and more than 65% originating from Paraguay. With regard to the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with this commodity from Brazil, we enquired as to whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and in the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado, and whether said system covered their indirect suppliers.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.3 - T1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated	As part of the efforts to fight deforestation, the conversion of HCV ecosystems, and the violation of human rights, we communicated our FP CoA-aligned policies, commitments and progress to all suppliers of this ingredient, raising their awareness and encouraging them to make the same commitments in their own operations. We reinforced this communication with all beef suppliers from at risk countries (Brazil) and from other South American origins (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay). We also sought to identify their own deforestation policies and those of their main suppliers. With regard to the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with this commodity from Brazil, we enquired as to whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado, and whether said system covered their indirect suppliers. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA Beef Roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. All the suppliers that make up our beef footprint (100%). All the suppliers that make up our Brazilian beef footprint (100%).	Yes - Quantitative	As part of the efforts to fight deforestation, the conversion of HCV ecosystems, and the violation of human rights, we communicated our FP CoA-aligned policies, commitments and progress to all beef suppliers, encouraging them to make the same commitments in their own operations. We reinforced this communication with all beef suppliers from at risk countries (Brazil) and from other South American origins (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay). We also sought to identify their policies to fight deforestation and that of their main suppliers, and whether they had implemented any deforestation and conversion control mechanisms that include adequate traceability of their direct and indirect suppliers, cut-off dates, and monitoring of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with beef production. In 2023, we traced, to slaughterhouse level, approximately 95% of our consumption of beef originating from Uruguay and Argentina, and more than 65% originating from Paraguay. With regard to the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with this commodity from Brazil, we enquired as to whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and in the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado, and whether said system covered their indirect suppliers. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. In 2023, we invited our direct suppliers to participate in several initiatives, meetings and webinars on the subject of deforestation, developed in conjunction with the FP CoA. We continue to work with the suppliers that account for our Brazilian beef	All the suppliers that make up our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef (100%). All the suppliers that make up our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef (100%).	100% of our assortment of Private Brand and perishable products that contain beef	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

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2.4 - Performance of T1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations	Narrative - Over the next two years (2024 and 2025), we will work with the suppliers that make up our Brazilian beef footprint in order to create synergies and increase information sharing between direct suppliers and meatpackers. We hope to improve the quality of reporting mainly in the Amazon and Cerrado biome areas (known as the Brazilian savannah). We will also seek to have greater detail in the information collected on our footprint from other South American countries, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay	Yes - Narrative	As part of the efforts to fight deforestation, the conversion of HCV ecosystems, and the violation of human rights, we communicated our FP CoA-aligned policies, commitments and progress to all beef suppliers, encouraging them to make the same commitments in their own operations. We reinforced this communication with all beef suppliers from at risk countries (Brazil) and from other South American origins (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay). We also sought to identify their policies to fight deforestation and that of their main suppliers, and whether they had implemented any deforestation and conversion control mechanisms that include adequate traceability of their direct and indirect suppliers, cut-off dates, and monitoring of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with beef production. In 2023, we traced, to slaughterhouse level, approximately 95% of our consumption of beef originating from Uruguay and Argentina, and more than 65% originating from Paraguay. With regard to the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with this commodity from Brazil, we enquired as to whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and in the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado, and whether said system covered their indirect suppliers. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. In 2023, we invited our direct suppliers to participate in several initiatives, meetings and webinars on the subject of deforestation, developed in conjunction with the FP CoA. We continue to work with the suppliers that account for our Brazilian beef			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.5 - Meatpackers sourcing from priority origins that have been engaged and are being evaluated	Like in 2021 and as a member of the FP CoA, we participated in the design and sending of surveys to the main meatpackers in order to assess them. The meatpackers who responded accounted for 12% of our footprint. We were able to obtain information for 86% of the traced volume in 2021 but not in 2022, and no response was received on 2% of the footprint (100% - 12%; 86%; 2%) Ratio of total number of meatpackers sourcing from Brazil to total number of meatpackers that source from Brazil. Note: 2021 values have been provided as there was a low response rate in 2022	Yes - Quantitative	The main meatpackers responsible for our beef consumption were evaluated by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project). In 2023, meatpackers with a B score in the Forests programme for the beef commodity accounted for 65% of our consumption, while 30% had an A- score and only 5% were not assessed. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. We continue to work with the suppliers that account for our Brazilian beef consumption in order to create synergies and increase information sharing between direct suppliers and meatpackers.	100% of the meatpackers in our beef footprint come from Brazil	100% of the meatpackers in our beef footprint come from Brazil	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
2.6 - Performance of meatpackers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations	Like in 2021 and as a member of the FP CoA, we participated in the design and sending of surveys to the main meatpackers in order to assess them. The meatpackers who responded accounted for 12% of our footprint. We were able to obtain information for 86% of the traced volume in 2021 but not in 2022, and no response was received on 2% of the footprint. Over the next two years (2024 and 2025), we will work with the suppliers that make up our Brazilian beef footprint in order to create synergies and increase information sharing between direct suppliers and meatpackers. We hope to improve the quality of reporting mainly in the Amazon and Cerrado biome areas (known as the Brazilian savannah).	Yes - Quantitative	The main meatpackers responsible for our beef consumption were evaluated by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project). In 2023, meatpackers with a B score in the Forests programme for the beef commodity accounted for 65% of our consumption, while 30% had an A- score and only 5% were not assessed. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. We continue to work with the suppliers that account for our Brazilian beef consumption in order to create synergies and increase information sharing between direct suppliers and meatpackers.	100% of the meatpackers in our beef footprint come from Brazil	100% of the meatpackers in our beef footprint come from Brazil	https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group). https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2022.pdf	Yes	In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives, we increased our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and, more recently, Sainsbury's. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the coalition and enabled the development of a local government model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group).	Yes	In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives, we increased our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and, more recently, Sainsbury's. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the coalition and enabled the development of a local government model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas.			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	1 initiative	Yes - Quantitative	1 initiative			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2023	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th?*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2024 reporting on 2023 data	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
4.4 - For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on: a. Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b. Report on type of engagement (e.g disbursed financial, in-kind, capacity, preferential sourcing) c. Specific actions or projects that are supported d. How the actions intend to address systemic issues and contribute to delivering forest positive goals (at least one of conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities, multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships) e. Linkages to shared landscape-level goals developed through multi-stakeholder process	Sustainable Landscapes in Mato Grosso - Local solutions to improve the governance model and the positive impacts for the forest. In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives, we financially supported a project in Mato Grosso (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and Nestlé. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group). The first phase, already concluded, identified around 3.4 billion hectares that can be legally converted, more than 250,000 of which are in the four municipalities covered by the initiative. The project is driven by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include implemented by the Mato Grosso state government. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, meet sustainability commitments in the supply chain, and promote the economic and social development of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities. The second phase of the project, currently underway and	Yes	This initiative reconciles the important role of agriculture in Mato Grosso with the necessary conservation of the Amazon and Cerrado biomes (sets of interacting ecosystems), recognised for their rich biodiversity and stored carbon. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy, as it is in an important region of origin for our operations. The first phase, already concluded, identified around 3.4 billion hectares that can be legally converted, more than 250,000 of which are in the four municipalities covered by the initiative. The project is driven by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include, an action plan implemented by the Mato Grosso state government to reduce deforestation, meet sustainability commitments in the supply chain, and promote the economic and social development of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities. The second phase of the project took place in 2023 and aimed, among other things, at ensuring the RTRS certification of soy production, and at contributing to the protection of natural systems and ensuring the application of the Brazilian Forestry Code on soy farms. Small producers are expected to be rewarded for ecosystem services, such as carbon capture and storage, preserving biodiversity and contributing to climate regulation. The goal for 2024 is to continue the work that has yet to be completed, including: •asset mapping on soy farms; •review of the law to expand and qualify the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) programme in Tangará da Serra; •involvement of producers within the priority basins in Tangará da Serra in actions to restore these ecosystems; •procurement of 4,000 hectares of native vegetation by the project Conserv;			https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Sourcing-Responsibly/EN/Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2023.pdf	