JERONIMO MARTINS

Coalition member since 2020 | As of September 2025, palm oil (CPO and PKO), direct soy, embedded soy, pulp, paper, and fibre based packaging, and beef are material commodities for Jeronimo Martins.

Theory of Change | Halting deforestation and conversion and transforming key commodity sectors to forest positive.

At the heart of our work lies a comprehensive theory of change that guides our work towards a forest positive future. By recognising the interconnected challenges within commodity supply chains, we can drive meaningful change that not only protects our forests but also enhances the well-being of communities linked to production landscapes. Our approach emphasises collaboration with diverse stakeholders and a commitment to transparency, ensuring that we can effectively address deforestation and promote responsible practices. Through our collaborative efforts, we aim to transform our supply chains and create sustainable outcomes that resonate across the industry.

The following report includes information on this member company's performance reporting against each of our Forest Positive Coalition's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), highlighting their progress in the three key areas that make up our Theory Of Change: DCF Supply, DCF Suppliers and Forest Positive Landscapes. For a full methodology on the Forest Positive Coalition's reporting process, including a list of all KPIs and public information requirements, visit https://transparency.tcgfforestpositive.com

DCF Supply | Element 1: Own Supply Chain

We have recommended targets to source DCF palm oil, soy, beef and PPP (paper, pulp and fibre-based packaging) alongside a people positive approach which promotes positive outcomes for the communities linked to production landscapes.

Commodity	KPI Number	% DCF publicly reported in 2025	DCF methodology	Scope of reporting
Palm Oil (CPO/PKO)	1.5	56%	56% (43,378 tonnes, 7 p.p. less in comparison to 2023) of our total palm oil consumption in 2024 was free from deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems – 10% (4,331 tonnes) came from DCF physical certification schemes and 90% (39,047 tonnes) through DCF traceability and verification	full scope of products
Direct Soy	1.8	85.40%	Considering the direct soy flow, we estimate that in 2024, 85.4% (17,986 tonnes) of our total consumption of this type of soy was free from deforestation and conversion of HVC ecosystems (with negligible risk accounting for nearly all soy considered DCF).	total direct soy consumption
Embedded Soy	1.8	42.50%	Negligible risk accounted for 33.6% (165,362 tonnes), and physical certification schemes for 8.9% (43,759 tonnes).	total indirect soy consumption
Pulp, Paper and fibre based packaging	1.8	96%	85% (174,174 tonnes) come from countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and conversion, and 15% (29,557 tonnes) are physically certified as DCF.	In 2024, 100% of the virgin and recycled paper and timber fibres used by the Group totalled 370,289 tonnes. This amount covers 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging.
Beef and cattle derived products	1.6	99.60%	Negligible risk	100% of the beef present in our Private Brand and perishable products

DCF Suppliers | Element 2

We support suppliers to transform their production of these key commodities to DCF in line with our members' commitment. Direct engagement in supply chains helps us understand where deforestation, conversion and human rights risks may occur so we can recommend actions to be taken by members to support improved supplier performance.

Commodity	KPI Numbers	Engaging suppliers on commodity	Tracking & reporting supplier performance & progress
Palm Oil (CPO/PKO)	2.2, 2.3	Yes	Yes
Direct Soy	2.2, 2.3	Yes	Yes
Embedded Soy	2.2, 2.3	Yes	Yes
Pulp, Paper and fibre based packaging	2.3, 2.4	Yes	Yes
Beef and cattle derived products	2.3, 2.4	Yes	Yes

Forest Positive Landscapes

We address systemic issues in the 'production landscapes' of these commodities so they are transformed into forest positive areas. Strategic investment and collaboration will drive forest conservation, ecosystem restoration and improved livelihoods.

Commodity	Name of Landscape investing in	Location	Link to SourceUp page or alternative
Palm Oil			
Soy	Western Mato Grosso landscape initative	Western Mato Grosso, Brazil	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso
Pulp, Paper and fibre based packaging			
Beef and cattle derived products	Western Mato Grosso landscape initative	Western Mato Grosso, Brazil	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso

Number of landscapes member is investing in	1

The following table includes a list of each Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for each material commodity, along with the company's 2024 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

The DCF commodity methodologies are subject to updates based on commodity working group discussions and wider sectoral alignment. The 2025 reporting cycle is based on the following DCF methodology versions:

- Palm Oil DCF Methodology Version 0
- Soy DCF Methodology Version 1.1
- PPP DCF Methodology Version 0
- Beef DCF Methodology present in Roadmap Guidance version 1.3

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 https://transparency.tcgfforestpositive.com

If you have any questions about this report, please contact forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2024	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th? (Select option from the dropdown)	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2025 reporting on 2024 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)
SECTION A: RETAILERS - DIRECT SOY							
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.1 - Policy commitments to the forest positive goals	**2024 Report:** https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo-Martins_2024.pdf 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	Yes	Our strategy is aligned with Element 1 of the FPCoA soy roadmap and involves two levels of action: 1) increasing traceability at the agricultural production level, reducing uncertainty about origins; 2) ensuring sustainable sourcing whenever soy comes from countries with risk of deforestation, such as Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. Beyond these commitments, we have set additional goals – one of which is to ensure that, by 2025, soy in our Private Brand and perishable products is free from deforestation (legal or illegal) and from the conversion of High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, while also guaranteeing respect for human rights throughout the production chain. To this end, we have adopted 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, except in cases where sector-specific cut-off dates already exist, such as the Soy Moratorium in the Amazon, which sets 22 July 2008 as the reference date, or other dates established by law. We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, 100% of direct and indirect soy is traceable at least to the country of origin and, whenever it comes from locations where the risk is not negligible, it is traceable to the municipality of origin and/or certified as sustainable (e.g., RTRS or ProTerra). https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report.html			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	
1.2 - Timebound action plan summary	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	Yes	Beyond these commitments, we have set additional goals – one of which is to ensure that, by 2025, soy in our Private Brand and perishable products is free from deforestation (legal or illegal) and from the conversion of High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, while also guaranteeing respect for human rights throughout the production chain. To this end, we have adopted 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, except in cases where sector-specific cut-off dates already exist, such as the Soy Moratorium in the Amazon, which sets 22 July 2008 as the reference date, or other dates established by law. We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, 100% of direct and indirect soy is traceable at least to the country of origin and, whenever it comes from locations where the risk is not negligible, it is traceable to the municipality of origin and/or certified as sustainable (e.g., RTRS or ProTerra). Mapping the supply chains of indirect soy is a challenge for food retailers, as soy is often purchased through indirect suppliers. In these cases, none of our direct suppliers purchase soy directly, but rather animal-based products from supply chains where, in earlier and often distant stages of their operations, animals were fed with soy. This complexity requires a collaborative approach to identify the origin of the feed ingredients used in animal nutrition.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	

1.3 - Soy footprint across all product categories	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	Yes	In 2024, our direct and indirect soy consumption – considering all five tiers described above and present in our full range of Private Brand and perishable products – amounted to 513,486 tonnes.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.4 - Methodology for soy footprint calculation	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	Yes	Our soy consumption includes 100% of both direct soy (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin and soy oils) and indirect soy (all types of soy used in animal feed to produce goods such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat and fish from aquaculture) present in the Private Brand and perishable products we sell in the countries where we operate. This consumption is calculated annually based on the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, which account for five levels of measurement: • Tier 1 – Soy purchased directly and derived products (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soy oils, and edamame) that contain more than 95% soy; • Tier 2 – Soy used in the feed of animals such as cattle, pigs, poultry and fish from aquaculture; fresh meat and fish products; • Tier 3 – Soy used in the feed of laying hens and dairy cows, among others, for the production of eggs and dairy products (such as yoghurts or milkshakes) where more than 95% of the product consists of these ingredients; • Tier 4a – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce processed products (such as ready meals, sausages, etc.), where the meat or fish represents less than 95% of the final product; • Tier 4b – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce food products (such as cakes, milkshakes, and ice cream) where eggs and dairy represent less than 95% of the total product; • Tier 5 – Includes all other soy derivatives that may be present in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate and soy oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in personal care and cosmetic products where soy accounts for less than 95% of the total product composition.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.5 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting	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	Yes - Quantitative	Our soy consumption includes 100% of both direct soy (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin and soy oils) and indirect soy (all types of soy used in animal feed to produce goods such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat and fish from aquaculture) present in the Private Brand and perishable products we sell in the countries where we operate. This consumption is calculated annually based on the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, which account for five levels of measurement: •Tier 1 – Soy purchased directly and derived products (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soy oils, and edamame) that contain more than 95% soy; •Tier 2 – Soy used in the feed of animals such as cattle, pigs, poultry and fish from aquaculture; fresh meat and fish products; •Tier 3 – Soy used in the feed of laying hens and dairy cows, among others, for the production of eggs and dairy products (such as yoghurts or milkshakes) where more than 95% of the product consists of these ingredients; •Tier 4a – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce processed products (such as ready meals, sausages, etc.), where the meat or fish represents less than 95% of the final product; •Tier 4b – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce food products (such as cakes, milkshakes, and ice cream) where eggs and dairy represent less than 95% of the total product; •Tier 5 – Includes all other soy derivatives that may be present in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate and soy oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in personal care and cosmetic products where soy accounts for less than 95% of the total product composition. In 2024, our direct and indirect soy consumption – considering all five tiers described above and present in our full range of Private Brand and perishable products – amounted to 513,486 tonnes.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.6 - % Traceable to at-risk origin (country or subnational) without further assurance of DCF status	Known origin – with risk – 72%	Yes - Quantitative	Known origin – with risk – 64%	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html

1.7 - % Unknown origins	Unknown origin – 7%	Yes - Quantitative	Unknown origin – 5%		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.8 - % DCF supply and break-down into: • % DCF negligible risk origin • % DCF certified • % DCF monitored	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. Fully aligned with CGF FPC DCF methodology	Yes - Quantitative	Assuming the methodology for DCF (Deforestation and Conversion-Free) calculation, we can estimate that in 2024, 44.2% (227,107 tonnes) of our total soy consumption was free from deforestation and conversion of AVC ecosystems. Of this, 35.7% (183,334 tonnes) was considered to have negligible risk, and 8.5% (43,773 tonnes) was covered by physical certification schemes. This 44.2% represents an increase of approximately 19 percentage points compared to the previous year, due to the rise in soy sourced from countries with negligible risk and the certification of soy from countries with non-negligible risk. We are working towards achieving a level of traceability that allows us to ensure that, even when soy originates from these countries, it is not associated with deforestation or HCV ecosystem conversion. Considering the direct soy flow, we estimate that in 2024, 85.4% (17,986 tonnes) of our total consumption of this type of soy was free from deforestation and conversion of HVC ecosystems (with negligible risk accounting for nearly all soy considered DCF). For the indirect soy flow, we estimate that in 2024, 42.5% (209,121 tonnes) of our total consumption of this type of soy was free from deforestation and conversion of HVC ecosystems. Negligible risk accounted for 33.6% (165,362 tonnes), and physical certification schemes for 8.9% (43,759 tonnes). These results reflect the greater complexity associated with the indirect soy supply chain.	*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*	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
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	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	Yes - Quantitative	Assuming the methodology for DCF (Deforestation and Conversion-Free) calculation, we can estimate that in 2024, 44.2% (227,107 tonnes) of our total soy consumption was free from deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems. Of this, 35.7% (183,334 tonnes) was considered to have negligible risk, and 8.5% (43,773 tonnes) was covered by physical certification schemes. This 44.2% represents an increase of approximately 19 percentage points compared to the previous year, due to the rise in soy sourced from countries with negligible risk and the certification of soy from countries with non-negligible risk. We are working towards achieving a level of traceability that allows us to ensure that, even when soy originates from these countries, it is not associated with deforestation or HCV ecosystem conversion. Considering the direct soy flow, we estimate that in 2024, 85.4% (17,986 tonnes) of our total consumption of this type of soy was free from deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems (with negligible risk accounting for nearly all soy considered DCF).		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.10 - OPTIONAL: % with no DCF solutions currently available	N/A: New KPI	Yes - Narrative			
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders					
2.1 - Direct supplier list	Did not report	No			

2.4 - List of identified major upstream suppliers	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.	Yes	Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
2.5 - Summary of the Forest Positive Approach for suppliers and traders	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	Yes	As a member of the FPCoA, and within the scope of Element 2 of the soy roadmap, our commitment includes engaging with Private Brand and perishable product suppliers by informing them of our goals and progress, and encouraging them to adopt the same commitments within their own operations. In 2024, as in previous years, we once again communicated our commitments, progress and policies regarding our contribution to a forest-positive future to all our suppliers.In 2024, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – who represent over 80% of our soy consumption – regarding deforestation prevention and respect for human rights, both within their operations and upstream in their supply chains. We also assessed the existence of mechanisms to control deforestation and ecosystem conversion, such as adequate traceability, cut-off dates, and monitoring systems. This analysis enables us to understand the different levels of our supply chain and to encourage all actors to align with the same commitments throughout their activities. At the same time, we actively collaborate with our direct suppliers to improve awareness of the certification systems available on the market, with a particular focus on standards recognised by RTRS and ProTerra, which we prioritise.In 2024, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that evaluates the performance of major traders in relation to their policies and progress towards FPCoA goals, aiming to eliminate deforestation and ecosystem conversion, as well as ensuring respect for human rights across these complex supply chains.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
2.2 - % of T1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated	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	Yes - Quantitative	As a member of the FPCoA, and within the scope of Element 2 of the soy roadmap, our commitment includes engaging with Private Brand and perishable product suppliers by informing them of our goals and progress, and encouraging them to adopt the same commitments within their own operations. In 2024, as in previous years, we once again communicated our commitments, progress and policies regarding our contribution to a forest-positive future to all our suppliers.In 2024, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – who represent over 80% of our soy consumption – regarding deforestation prevention and respect for human rights, both within their operations and upstream in their supply chains. We also assessed the existence of mechanisms to control deforestation and ecosystem conversion, such as adequate traceability, cut-off dates, and monitoring systems. This analysis enables us to understand the different levels of our supply chain and to encourage all actors to align with the same commitments throughout their activities. At the same time, we actively collaborate with our direct suppliers to improve awareness of the certification systems available on the market, with a particular focus on standards recognised by RTRS and ProTerra, which we prioritise.In 2024, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that evaluates the performance of major traders in relation to their policies and progress towards FPCoA goals, aiming to eliminate deforestation and ecosystem conversion, as well as ensuring respect for human rights across 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.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html

2.3 - Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business	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	Yes - Narrative	As a member of the FPCoA, and within the scope of Element 2 of the soy roadmap, our commitment includes engaging with Private Brand and perishable product suppliers by informing them of our goals and progress, and encouraging them to adopt the same commitments within their own operations. In 2024, as in previous years, we once again communicated our commitments, progress and policies regarding our contribution to a forest-positive future to all our suppliers.In 2024, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – who represent over 80% of our soy consumption – regarding deforestation prevention and respect for human rights, both within their operations and upstream in their supply chains. We also assessed the existence of mechanisms to control deforestation and ecosystem conversion, such as adequate traceability, cut-off dates, and monitoring systems. This analysis enables us to understand the different levels of our supply chain and to encourage all actors to align with the same commitments throughout their activities. In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme.In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
2.6 - Upstream suppliers/traders sourcing from at-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collective approach) and are being evaluated	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	Yes - Quantitative	In 2024, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that evaluates the performance of major traders in relation to their policies and progress towards FPCoA goals, aiming to eliminate deforestation and ecosystem conversion, as well as ensuring respect for human rights across these complex supply chains. In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme. Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future. In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html

2.7 - Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business	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'	Yes - Quantitative	In 2024, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that evaluates the performance of major traders in relation to their policies and progress towards FPCoA goals, aiming to eliminate deforestation and ecosystem conversion, as well as ensuring respect for human rights across these complex supply chains. In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme. Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future. In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement					
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	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.	Yes	In 2024, in line with the objectives of the FPCoA of the CGF, we continued our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso – the state with the highest agricultural production in Brazil – in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative follows the ten principles established by the Coalition and, in 2024, made it possible to develop a local governance model in two more municipalities – Diamantino and Alto do Paraguay – and to consolidate it in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangara da Serra.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html ; https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso

4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive	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	Yes	In 2024, in line with the objectives of the FPCoA of the CGF, we continued our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso – the state with the highest agricultural production in Brazil – in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative follows the ten principles established by the Coalition and, in 2024, made it possible to develop a local governance model in two more municipalities – Diamantino and Alto do Paraguay – and to consolidate it in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangara da Serra.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html ; https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	1 initiative	Yes - Quantitative	1 initiative	
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 the initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c. Report on the maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	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	Yes	The project is leveraged by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include, which is the responsibility of the state government of Mato Grosso. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, achieve sustainability commitments in the supply chain and promote the economic and social development of small farmers and indigenous communities. Through this project, soy production on some farms in Mato Grosso obtained RTRS certification. Regenerative agriculture techniques have also been implemented, which promote carbon sequestration, improve soil fertility and reduce the need to use chemical products. One of the advances made in Mato Grosso was the construction of a seed nursery to promote the recovery of degraded areas. This initiative aims to promote agroforestry systems that optimise land use by balancing ecosystem conservation with agricultural production.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso
SECTION B: RETAILERS - EMBEDDED SOY				
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain				
1.1 - Policy commitments to the forest positive goals	NA - first year option to split by embedded soy/direct soy	Yes		

1.2 - Timebound action plan summary		Yes	Beyond these commitments, we have set additional goals – one of which is to ensure that, by 2025, soy in our Private Brand and perishable products is free from deforestation (legal or illegal) and from the conversion of High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, while also guaranteeing respect for human rights throughout the production chain. To this end, we have adopted 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, except in cases where sector-specific cut-off dates already exist, such as the Soy Moratorium in the Amazon, which sets 22 July 2008 as the reference date, or other dates established by law. We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, 100% of direct and indirect soy is traceable at least to the country of origin and, whenever it comes from locations where the risk is not negligible, it is traceable to the municipality of origin and/or certified as sustainable (e.g., RTRS or ProTerra). Mapping the supply chains of indirect soy is a challenge for food retailers, as soy is often purchased through indirect suppliers. In these cases, none of our direct suppliers purchase soy directly, but rather animal-based products from supply chains where, in earlier and often distant stages of their operations, animals were fed with soy. This complexity requires a collaborative approach to identify the origin of the feed ingredients used in animal nutrition.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.3 - Soy footprint across all product categories		Yes	In 2024, our direct and indirect soy consumption – considering all five tiers described above and present in our full range of Private Brand and perishable products – amounted to 513,486 tonnes.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.4 - Methodology for soy footprint calculation		Yes	Our soy consumption includes 100% of both direct soy (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin and soy oils) and indirect soy (all types of soy used in animal feed to produce goods such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat and fish from aquaculture) present in the Private Brand and perishable products we sell in the countries where we operate. This consumption is calculated annually based on the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, which account for five levels of measurement: • Tier 1 – Soy purchased directly and derived products (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soy oils, and edamame) that contain more than 95% soy; • Tier 2 – Soy used in the feed of animals such as cattle, pigs, poultry and fish from aquaculture; fresh meat and fish products; • Tier 3 – Soy used in the feed of laying hens and dairy cows, among others, for the production of eggs and dairy products (such as yoghurts or milkshakes) where more than 95% of the product consists of these ingredients; • Tier 4a – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce processed products (such as ready meals, sausages, etc.), where the meat or fish represents less than 95% of the final product; • Tier 4b – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce food products (such as cakes, milkshakes, and ice cream) where eggs and dairy represent less than 95% of the total product; • Tier 5 – Includes all other soy derivatives that may be present in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate and soy oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in personal care and cosmetic products where soy accounts for less than 95% of the total product composition.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html

1.5 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting		Yes - Quantitative	Our soy consumption includes 100% of both direct soy (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin and soy oils) and indirect soy (all types of soy used in animal feed to produce goods such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat and fish from aquaculture) present in the Private Brand and perishable products we sell in the countries where we operate. This consumption is calculated annually based on the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, which account for five levels of measurement: • Tier 1 – Soy purchased directly and derived products (such as soy-based drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soy oils, and edamame) that contain more than 95% soy; • Tier 2 – Soy used in the feed of animals such as cattle, pigs, poultry and fish from aquaculture; fresh meat and fish products; • Tier 3 – Soy used in the feed of laying hens and dairy cows, among others, for the production of eggs and dairy products (such as yoghurts or milkshakes) where more than 95% of the product consists of these ingredients; • Tier 4a – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce processed products (such as ready meals, sausages, etc.), where the meat or fish represents less than 95% of the final product; • Tier 4b – Soy used in the feed of animals that produce food products (such as cakes, milkshakes, and ice cream) where eggs and dairy represent less than 95% of the total product; • Tier 5 – Includes all other soy derivatives that may be present in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate and soy oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in personal care and cosmetic products where soy accounts for less than 95% of the total product composition. In 2024, our direct and indirect soy consumption – considering all five tiers described above and present in our full range of Private Brand and perishable products – amounted to 513,486 tonnes.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.6 - % Traceable to at-risk origin (country or subnational) without further assurance of DCF status		Yes - Quantitative	Known origin – with risk – 66,4%		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.7 - % Unknown origins		Yes - Quantitative	Unknown origin – 5%		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.8 - % DCF supply and break-down into: • % DCF negligible risk origin • % DCF certified • % DCF monitored		Yes - Quantitative	For the indirect soy flow, we estimate that in 2024, 42.5% (209,121 tonnes) of our total consumption of this type of soy was free from deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems. Negligible risk accounted for 33.6% (165,362 tonnes), and physical certification schemes for 8.9% (43,759 tonnes). These results reflect the greater complexity associated with the indirect soy supply chain.	*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*	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
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		Yes - Narrative	Our soy consumption considered as "in progress towards DCF" represented 5% of the total, corresponding to 26,376 tonnes. This amount refers to indirect soy of unknown origin, where it was possible to trace either the origin of the raw material (dairy, chicken and pork) or the origin of the animal feed. One of the collective goals of the FPCoA is to collaborate with sectoral associations to address the traceability challenge in the value chain.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
1.10 - OPTIONAL: % with no DCF solutions currently available		No			
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders					
2.1 - Direct supplier list	NA - first year option to split by embedded soy/direct soy	No			

2.4 - List of identified major upstream suppliers		Yes	In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme. Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future. In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
2.5 - Summary of the Forest Positive Approach for suppliers and traders		Yes	In 2024, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – who represent over 80% of our soy consumption – regarding deforestation prevention and respect for human rights, both within their operations and upstream in their supply chains. We also assessed the existence of mechanisms to control deforestation and ecosystem conversion, such as adequate traceability, cut-off dates, and monitoring systems. This analysis enables us to understand the different levels of our supply chain and to encourage all actors to align with the same commitments throughout their activities. At the same time, we actively collaborate with our direct suppliers to improve awareness of the certification systems available on the market, with a particular focus on standards recognised by RTRS and ProTerra, which we prioritise. In 2024, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soy Transparency Coalition (STC), a coalition that evaluates the performance of major traders in relation to their policies and progress towards FPCoA goals, aiming to eliminate deforestation and ecosystem conversion, as well as ensuring respect for human rights across these complex supply chains.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
2.2 - % of T1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated		Yes - Narrative	In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme. Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future. In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html

2.3 - Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business		Yes - Narrative	In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme. Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future. In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html
2.6 - Upstream suppliers/traders sourcing from at-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collective approach) and are being evaluated		Yes - Narrative	In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme. Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future. In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.	
2.7 - Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business		Yes - Narrative	In 2024, we were able to identify the upstream traders of our direct suppliers responsible for 70% of our soy consumption originating from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. The traders responsible for 22% of this consumption were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), all of whom received a B rating in the Forests programme. Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Viterra are the most prominent traders in our supply chain. The coalition will continue to work with traders to foster partnerships that contribute to a forest-positive future. In the coming years, we will assess the contribution of our direct suppliers to a supply chain that promotes a forest-positive future. This assessment will cover their deforestation policies, the level of traceability of soy origin, the implementation of verification mechanisms and their knowledge of their own supply chains, including the traders with whom they have direct or indirect commercial relationships.	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement				
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified		Yes	See direct soy section.	
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive		Yes	See direct soy section.	
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in		Yes - Quantitative	See direct soy section.	
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 the initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c. Report on the maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)		Yes	See direct soy section.	

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2024	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th? (Select option from the dropdown)	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2025 reporting on 2024 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	**2024 Report:** https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo-Martins_2024.pdf 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	Yes	We have adopted various measures and set objectives in line with the FPCoA roadmap. In the context of the first element of this roadmap, focusing on the own supply chain, the action plan aims to ensure greater transparency in the traceability of palm oil back to at least the country of origin. At the same time, we want to ensure that the production of this ingredient does not contribute to human rights violations, deforestation or the conversion of high conservation value (HCV) ecosystems, including high-carbon forests and peatland areas. As of 2024, 100% of the palm oil used in Private Brand and perishable products in Poland and Portugal was RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) certified - the vast majority is certified according to the "Mass Balance" and "Segregated" models. This certification guarantees the implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), a requirement of the RSPO Principles and Criteria to ensure that palm oil is produced without conflicts over legitimate land ownership and that it does not violate the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. Although Colombia is among the world's top five producers of palm oil, the rate of RSPO certification in the country is low. This reality, combined with our strategy of encouraging local purchases in the countries where we operate – with the aim of reducing carbon emissions associated with transport and promoting local development, as set out in our Sustainable Sourcing Policy – makes the goal of increasing the RSPO certification of palm oil produced in Colombia challenging. https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report.html			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
1.2 - Timebound action plan summary	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),	Yes	Our goal is to ensure the sustainable origin of the palm oil present in the products that our banners sell, and, for this reason, we are committed to guaranteeing that, by 2025, the palm oil used in our Private Brand and perishable products is not associated with either deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems. To meet this target, two cut-off dates have been set from which to ensure compliance with the criteria of no deforestation and no conversion: • November 2005 – for primary forests or areas necessary for the protection of HCV areas; • 15 November 2018 – for HCV and high-carbon forest areas. Since 2021, Ara has been part of the "Acuerdo de Voluntades para la Deforestación Cero en la Cadena de Aceite de Palma en Colombia" (Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Colombian Palm Oil Chain) with the aim of guaranteeing that the palm oil used in Private Brand and perishable products does not contribute to deforestation. This agreement, promoted by the Colombian government, sets 2011 as the cut-off date after which deforestation will no longer be allowed and has the support of different civil society organisations – including RSPO, Proforest, the Tropical Forest Alliance and WWF. The initiative focuses on actions such as tracing palm oil back to the farm level, ensuring that it is not associated with deforestation. It also aims to ensure that imported palm oil has sustainability certification, such as RSPO.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	

1.4 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting	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)	Yes - Quantitative	Quantitative: In 2024, 100% of our palm oil consumption in our Private Brand and perishables accounted for 77,667 tonnes (15% more than in 2023) in the Private Brand and perishable products of our Companies in Colombia (Ara), Poland (Biedronka and Hebe) and Portugal (Pingo Doce and Recheio)		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
1.5 - % volume that is forest positive (or NDPE). In 2025, 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.	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	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, the physical certification schemes up to the "Segregated" level are considered DCF; • in Colombia: - 9% of our consumption is at risk of deforestation (we took a conservative approach as it was not possible to map down to the farm level); - we applied the deforestation associated with palm oil (0.75%), identified by Colombian public bodies, to 95% of our consumption which was traced back to the area of the farm where it was produced; we can assume that 56% (43,378 tonnes, 7 p.p. less in comparison to 2023) of our total palm oil consumption in 2024 was free from deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems – 10% (4,331 tonnes) came from DCF physical certification schemes and 90% (39,047 tonnes) through DCF traceability and verification. The volume considered to be in the process of becoming DCF corresponds to 44% (34,289 tonnes). These figures are based on the new DCF calculation method developed by the FPCoA for palm oil, applicable from 2024. This method considers physical certification schemes up to the "Segregated" level as DCF-compliant. However, if we consider palm oil volumes with RSPO certification up to the "Mass Balance" level, we can see that 89% of our total palm oil consumption in 2024 (69,029 tonnes) would be free from deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems. The volume considered to be in progress for DCF would correspond to 11%	*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*	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
1.9 - % physically certified (MB/SG)	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).	Yes - Quantitative	Quantitative: 100% for Portugal and Poland (78% RSPO MB, 19% RSPO Segregated, 3% RSPO Credits, <0,5% RSPO Book&Claim (Mill/Crusher)). Colombia – palm oil of national origin – 66% RSPO MB; Colombia – palm oil with origin from other countries – 59% RSPO Mass Balance. Ratio of tonnes physically certified palm oil in own brand products tonnes of total palm oil in own brand products. In 2024, we used 77,667 tonnes of palm oil (15% more than in 2023) in the Private Brand and perishable products of our Companies in Colombia (Ara), Poland (Biedronka and Hebe) and Portugal (Pingo Doce and Recheio).		2024 highlights booklet https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders					
2.1 - Direct supplier list. For retailers, this is the own brand supplier list	Did not report	No			

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 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.	Yes	We were able to identify the traders upstream of our direct suppliers who are responsible for more than 70% of our palm oil consumption from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. Of the indirect suppliers identified, 6 are traders (Bunge, AAK, Olenex, Croda, BASF, Fuji Oi), and account for 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2024. These traders were assessed by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A- (1%), B (50%) and C (49%) in the Forests programme.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
2.2 - % Direct suppliers engaged and informed of 'Forest Positive Supplier' Commitment and 'Forest Positive Approach'	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	Yes - Quantitative	In 2024 we continued the work we began in 2014 to map the presence of palm oil in Private Brand and perishable products. To do this, we send annual surveys to direct suppliers to collect information on the type of certification of the commodity used and the origin of primary production (at least up to national level). We regularly communicate our commitments, progress and policies for the preservation of forests and evaluate suppliers' policies and actions to fight deforestation. The goal is to increase the traceability of the supply chain and mobilise Private Brand and perishable suppliers to adopt concrete commitments and initiatives in their operations, in line with the guidelines of the FPCoA roadmap. In 2024 we reinforced this work with the main suppliers, who accounted for more than 80% of our palm oil consumption. We identified their main sources of supply, importers, refineries where palm is processed and the volume of certified raw materials (see list here). We were able to identify the traders upstream of our direct suppliers who are responsible for more than 70% of our palm oil consumption from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
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 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	Yes - Narrative	In 2024 we reinforced this work with the main suppliers, who accounted for more than 80% of our palm oil consumption. We identified their main sources of supply, importers, refineries where palm is processed and the volume of certified raw materials (see list here). We were able to identify the traders upstream of our direct suppliers who are responsible for more than 70% of our palm oil consumption from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. Of the indirect suppliers identified, 6 are traders (Bunge, AAK, Olenex, Croda, BASF, Fuji Oi), and account for 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2024. These traders were assessed by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A- (1%), B (50%) and C (49%) in the Forests programme. By the end of 2025, and together with our main direct suppliers, we intend to increase traceability at the level of the traders involved in the supply chain and disclose information on their performance in fighting deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems. We will also continue to involve the most relevant direct suppliers in interactions and workshops, in order to identify their commitments to fight deforestation and conversion and raise awareness about their alignment with the objectives we have set for our palm oil supply chain.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html

2.5 - Upstream suppliers/traders prioritised and engaged (directly or via a collective approach) and informed of Forest Positive Approach	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%)	Yes - Quantitative	In 2024 we reinforced this work with the main suppliers, who accounted for more than 80% of our palm oil consumption. We identified their main sources of supply, importers, refineries where palm is processed and the volume of certified raw materials (see list in RSPO link). We were able to identify the traders upstream of our direct suppliers who are responsible for more than 70% of our palm oil consumption from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. Of the indirect suppliers identified, 6 are traders (Bunge, AAK, Olenex, Croda, BASF, Fuji Oi), and account for 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2024. These traders were assessed by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A- (1%), B (50%) and C (49%) in the Forests programme.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html https://rspo.org/members/3-0094-17-000-00/
2.6 - Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress or delivery across entire palm oil business	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%).	Yes - Narrative	In 2024 we reinforced this work with the main suppliers, who accounted for more than 80% of our palm oil consumption. We identified their main sources of supply, importers, refineries where palm is processed and the volume of certified raw materials (see RSPO link). We were able to identify the traders upstream of our direct suppliers who are responsible for more than 70% of our palm oil consumption from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion. Of the indirect suppliers identified, 6 are traders (Bunge, AAK, Olenex, Croda, BASF, Fuji Oi), and account for 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2024. These traders were assessed by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A- (1%), B (50%) and C (49%) in the Forests programme.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html https://rspo.org/members/3-0094-17-000-00/
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 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.	Yes	Our traceability system for palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives includes 100% of Private Brand and Perishables. It is implemented in all our geographies (Portugal, Poland and Colombia) and encompasses: 1 - Maintaining detailed information sheets for food and non-food products, listing all ingredients and respective geographic origins. All suppliers are required to identify the exact nature of the ingredient whenever generic designations such as "vegetable oil" are used. 2 - Since 2014, conducting an annual survey of all Private Brand and Perishables suppliers using deforestation commodities, including palm oil, requesting information on geographic origin and sustainable production certification. In 2023, c. 27000 food and non-food products (SKU) were scoped and a total of 899 suppliers surveyed. Results showed palm oil and derivatives was present in 807 Private Brand and Perishables SKUs and 100% (w/w) of the commodity used is traceable to country level. Following improvements to our traceability system, number of suppliers identifying country of commodity processing rather than growing country is currently immaterial. 3- As a member of CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action (FPCoA), we use CGF guidelines to identify deforestation risk countries. CGF has not adopted. a list of risk countries for palm, therefore, we take a conservative approach and consider all origins as potential risk. Whenever commodity is not RSPO certified, we further engage with supplier to obtain information on geographical origin, at sub-national level. We cross-check this information with the	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Environment/EN/2024_CDP_Integrated_Questionnaire_JM.pdf#page=514&zoom=100,44,54 (8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

	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		Global Forest Watch Pro databases to understand if commodity driven deforestation is the dominant driver of tree cover loss in that location. This delivers a high-level assessment of the deforestation risk associated with the use of those volumes and informs our procedures. We also use publicly available mills list from main international traders. In Colombia, a country where we operate and apply our local sourcing criteria, but where RSPO certification levels are still very low (about. 30% of total production), we have an extensive local supplier engagement programme and were able, in 2023, to trace 91% of sourced volumes in Colombia to farm level. (https://www.jeronimomartins.com/wp-content/uploads/01-DOCUMENTS/Responsibility/Environment/EN/2024_CDP_Integrated_Questionnaire_JM.pdf#page=514&zoom=100,44,54) (8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement				
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html
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 the initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c. Report on the maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2024	Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th? (Select option from the dropdown)	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2025 reporting on 2024 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	**2024 Report:** https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo-Martins_2024.pdf 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®	Yes	The way we use virgin paper and timber fibres in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging is in line with Element 1 of the FPCoA's roadmap for paper, pulp and packaging, and its definition of a positive forest. As such, we are committed to not contributing to deforestation, conversion, forest degradation and human rights violations. To reduce the risk of deforestation associated with our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging, we have implemented a strategy based on three pillars: • progressive incorporation of recycled fibres; • monitoring the origin of virgin fibres at least up to the national level; • use of virgin fibres with FSC® or PEFC sustainability certification.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
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 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.	Yes	Our commitment is to ensure that, by the end of 2025, the paper and timber used in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging are not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, setting 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for the cessation of conversion. In this context, our two main objectives are: • by 2026, ensure that 95% of the virgin fibres used in our products and 80% of the virgin fibres used in our packaging have a sustainability certification such as FSC® or PEFC; • ensure that, by 2030, 100% of the virgin fibres used in our products and packaging have a sustainability certification such as FSC® or PEFC. https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report.html			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	

1.3 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting	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	Yes - Quantitative	The use of paper and timber fibres in Private Brand products and packaging in Colombia, Poland and Portugal is assessed annually. Our progress is measured in accordance with the guidelines set out in the CGF's Pulp, Paper & Packaging Guidelines. In 2024, 100% of the virgin and recycled paper and timber fibres used by the Group totalled 370,289 tonnes. This amount covers 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 43% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres used in our Private Brand products and packaging, which account for around 57% of the total, approximately 90% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. In the case of paper and timber packaging, around 80% of the fibres used were recycled.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
1.4 - % recycled, % virgin fibre	Quantitative: As in the previous year, in 2023 around 80% of the paper and wood used in our packaging was recycled.	Yes - Quantitative	Around 43% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres used in our Private Brand products and packaging, which account for around 57% of the total, approximately 90% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. In the case of paper and timber packaging, around 80% of the fibres used were recycled.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
1.5 - % of virgin supply certified, and % per scheme and chain of custody model	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	Yes - Quantitative	In 2024, 100% of the virgin and recycled paper and timber fibres used by the Group totalled 370,289 tonnes. This amount covers 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 43% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres used in our Private Brand products and packaging, which account for around 57% of the total, approximately 90% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. In the case of paper and timber packaging, around 80% of the fibres used were recycled.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
1.6 - % of virgin supply traceable to origin (at least to country of harvest)	Quantitative: We were able to trace the origin of around 90% of the virgin fibres used in 2023 to at least country level.	Yes - Quantitative	We have managed to trace the origin of around 90% of the virgin fibres used in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging at least down to the country level.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html

1.7 - % of supply from high priority sources	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	Yes - Quantitative	We have managed to trace the origin of around 90% of the virgin fibres used in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging at least down to the country level. This analysis revealed that around 16% of the total virgin paper and timber fibres used originate from countries with a non-negligible or unknown risk of deforestation – an improvement of 10 p.p. compared to 2023. To mitigate this risk, we incorporated raw materials with FSC®, PEFC or SFI certification. These certifications covered 85% of all virgin fibres from countries with a non-negligible or unknown risk of deforestation.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
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	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	Yes - Quantitative	Thus, assuming that: • the countries identified by the FPCoA as being free from deforestation and conversion are considered to be at negligible risk; • in countries identified as having a high risk of controversial sources, sustainability certification schemes (FSC® or PEFC) are considered DCF; we can assume that 96% (203,731 tonnes) of the total virgin paper and wood fibres used in Private Brand and perishable products and packaging are free from deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems. Of these, 85% (174,174 tonnes) come from countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and conversion, and 15% (29,557 tonnes) are physically certified as DCF. If we analyse only Private Brand packaging and perishables, 87% (1 p.p. more than in 2023), or 36,029 tonnes, meet the DCF criteria described above (39%, or 13,944 tonnes, come from countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and conversion and 61%, corresponding to 22,085 tonnes, have a physical certification considered DCF). In the case of wood and paper products, as in 2023, 98% of consumption (167,702 tonnes) meets the DCF criteria (96%, or 160,230 tonnes, comes from countries with a negligible risk of deforestation and conversion and 4%, or 7,472 tonnes, has a physical certification scheme considered DCF). Partially aligned with CGF FPC DCF methodology.	*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*	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
1.9 - % volumes under engagement to progress towards DCF	Quantitative: The volume considered to be in the process of becoming DCF corresponds to 4% (7,710 tonnes).	Yes - Quantitative	The volume considered to be in progress for DCF corresponds to 4% (8,420 tonnes).		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders					
2.1 - Direct supplier list	Did not report	No			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html

2.2 - Proportion of suppliers informed about the Forest Positive Suppliers approach	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.	Yes - Quantitative	We prioritise suppliers that together represent 80% of our total paper and timber consumption, reinforcing the communication about our performance, commitments and policies for a positive future for forests. To increase visibility across the supply chain, we map the origin of our paper and timber, identify the certification schemes used and collect information on other suppliers upstream of our direct suppliers.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
2.3 - Number or proportion of suppliers identified as priority for engagement, and % engaged	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.	Yes - Quantitative	All our suppliers are committed to the actions publicly defined in the FPCoA's Pulp, Paper and Packaging roadmap, and are also encouraged to include the same commitments in their own practices. To promote a more responsible supply chain aligned with our sustainability objectives, we conduct an annual survey to monitor each supplier's progress. We prioritise suppliers that together represent 80% of our total paper and timber consumption, reinforcing the communication about our performance, commitments and policies for a positive future for forests. To increase visibility across the supply chain, we map the origin of our paper and timber, identify the certification schemes used and collect information on other suppliers upstream of our direct suppliers.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
2.4 - Performance of engaged suppliers and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire business	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.	Yes - Narrative	We are committed to extending the traceability of our supply chain to the subnational origins (such as region, state or municipality) of this commodity by the end of 2025. We will involve our most relevant suppliers in order to identify their traders, verify their commitments to fight deforestation and conversion, and promote their alignment with the objectives we have set for our paper and timber supply chain.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement				
4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html

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 the initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c. Report on the maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	Did not report	No		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2024	*Will your company be able to publicly report on this KPI by June 30th? (Select option from the dropdown)*	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2025 reporting on 2024 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	**2024 Report:** https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo-Martins_2024.pdf 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/EN/Strategy...	Yes	Our Private Brand and perishable products containing beef are aligned with Element 1 of the FPCoA roadmap for this commodity. Our commitment is to ensure that, by 2025, the beef present in our Private Brand and perishable products is not associated with either deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems. We have set different cut-off dates in line with existing sectoral agreements, such as the cut-off dates for legal deforestation of Amazonian beef. For any region in Brazil, the cut-off date for illegal deforestation and conversion is no later than 1 August 2008; for zero deforestation and conversion the cut-off date is no later than 1 August 2020. We aim to increase the traceability of beef in order to identify its origin and ensure that it is sustainable – especially in countries with a risk of deforestation. In these cases, we encourage our suppliers to adopt policies and commitments that are in line with the principles of the FPCoA, especially for the prevention of deforestation and the protection of ecosystems. We are also committed to ensuring that 100% of the beef in our Private Brand and perishable products is traceable at least to the country of origin, and that whenever it comes from places where the risk is not negligible, traceability is ensured all the way back to the production farm. https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report.html			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html	
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, 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.	Yes	Our commitment is to ensure that, by 2025, the beef present in our Private Brand and perishable products is not associated with either deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems. We have set different cut-off dates in line with existing sectoral agreements, such as the cut-off dates for legal deforestation of Amazonian beef. For any region in Brazil, the cut-off date for illegal deforestation and conversion is no later than 1 August 2008; for zero deforestation and conversion the cut-off date is no later than 1 August 2020.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html	

1.3 - Beef footprint across all product categories	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.	Yes	The consumption of beef – including offal, leather and tallow – in 100% of our Private Brand and perishable assortment was 40,337 tonnes in 2024.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
1.4 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting	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.	Yes - Quantitative	The consumption of beef – including offal, leather and tallow – in 100% of our Private Brand and perishable assortment was 40,337 tonnes in 2024.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
1.5 - % with known origin and per classification of origin	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.	Yes - Quantitative	As in the previous year, we managed to trace and map 100% of the beef present in our Private Brand and perishable products back to at least the country of origin. This analysis made it possible to identify that approximately 0.4% of the meat used was sourced from Brazil, a country considered to be at deforestation and conversion risk associated with livestock production.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
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	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 Partially aligned with CGF FPC DCF methodology	Yes - Quantitative	According to the methodology, countries with negligible risk are considered to be free of deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems. We can then assume that 99.6% of our beef consumption is DCF, in line with 2023.	*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*	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html

1.7 - % progressing towards DCF	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.	Yes - Narrative	Although our exposure to this ingredient is very limited, we continue to actively participate in the FPCoA's beef working group. We collaborate with suppliers and promote the sharing of information throughout the supply chain, especially between our direct suppliers and meatpackers located in countries with non-negligible risk, so that they can adopt more sustainable production practices. According to the methodology, countries with negligible risk are considered to be free of deforestation and conversion of HCV ecosystems. We can then assume that 99.6% of our beef consumption is DCF, in line with 2023.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
2.0 - ELEMENT 2: SUPPLIER & MEATPACKERS				
2.1 - Supplier list	Did not report	No		
2.2 - Summary of the Forest Positive Approach for meatpackers and own brand manufacturers	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	Yes	We have communicated our policies, commitments and progress in fighting deforestation, the conversion of ecosystems with HCV and the violation of human rights – in line with the FPCoA – to all beef suppliers, raising awareness so that they take on the same commitments in their operations. This communication was reinforced with all beef suppliers from countries at risk (Brazil) and other South American origins (Argentina and Paraguay). In 2024, we identified the no deforestation policies of our main suppliers and assessed whether they had mechanisms in place to control deforestation and conversion – including cut-off dates and adequate traceability systems for their direct and indirect suppliers. We also mapped, down to the slaughterhouse level, all our consumption of this ingredient from Argentina and Paraguay. Suppliers and meatpackers of this commodity originating in Brazil were asked about the existence of a beef purchasing control system, 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 this extended to their indirect suppliers.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html

2.3 - T1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated	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	Yes - Quantitative	We have communicated our policies, commitments and progress in fighting deforestation, the conversion of ecosystems with HCV and the violation of human rights – in line with the FPCoA – to all beef suppliers, raising awareness so that they take on the same commitments in their operations. This communication was reinforced with all beef suppliers from countries at risk (Brazil) and other South American origins (Argentina and Paraguay). In 2024, we identified the no deforestation policies of our main suppliers and assessed whether they had mechanisms in place to control deforestation and conversion – including cut-off dates and adequate traceability systems for their direct and indirect suppliers. We also mapped, down to the slaughterhouse level, all our consumption of this ingredient from Argentina and Paraguay. Suppliers and meatpackers of this commodity originating in Brazil were asked about the existence of a beef purchasing control system, 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 this extended to their indirect suppliers.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
2.4 - Performance of T1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations	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	Yes - Narrative	In 2024, we identified the no deforestation policies of our main suppliers and assessed whether they had mechanisms in place to control deforestation and conversion – including cut-off dates and adequate traceability systems for their direct and indirect suppliers. We also mapped, down to the slaughterhouse level, all our consumption of this ingredient from Argentina and Paraguay. Suppliers and meatpackers of this commodity originating in Brazil were asked about the existence of a beef purchasing control system, 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 this extended to their indirect suppliers. The main meatpackers responsible for our beef consumption were evaluated by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project). In 2024, meatpackers rated A under the Forests programme accounted for 35% of our consumption. Those rated B made up 3%, while 58% were rated C. Only 4% were not assessed. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil have been informed about the FPCoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil have been informed about the FPCoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. In 2024, our direct suppliers were invited to two meetings about the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) where the problem of deforestation associated with this commodity was addressed.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html

2.5 - Meatpackers sourcing from priority origins that have been engaged and are being evaluated	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.	Yes - Quantitative	In 2024, we identified the no deforestation policies of our main suppliers and assessed whether they had mechanisms in place to control deforestation and conversion – including cut-off dates and adequate traceability systems for their direct and indirect suppliers. We also mapped, down to the slaughterhouse level, all our consumption of this ingredient from Argentina and Paraguay. Suppliers and meatpackers of this commodity originating in Brazil were asked about the existence of a beef purchasing control system, 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 this extended to their indirect suppliers. The main meatpackers responsible for our beef consumption were evaluated by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project). In 2024, meatpackers rated A under the Forests programme accounted for 35% of our consumption. Those rated B made up 3%, while 58% were rated C. Only 4% were not assessed. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil have been informed about the FPCoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil have been informed about the FPCoA beef roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products. In 2024, our direct suppliers were invited to two meetings about the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) where the problem of deforestation associated with this commodity was addressed.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
2.6 - Performance of meatpackers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations	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.	Yes - Quantitative	In 2024, we identified the no deforestation policies of our main suppliers and assessed whether they had mechanisms in place to control deforestation and conversion – including cut-off dates and adequate traceability systems for their direct and indirect suppliers. We also mapped, down to the slaughterhouse level, all our consumption of this ingredient from Argentina and Paraguay. Suppliers and meatpackers of this commodity originating in Brazil were asked about the existence of a beef purchasing control system, 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 this extended to their indirect suppliers. The main meatpackers responsible for our beef consumption were evaluated by CDP - Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project). In 2024, meatpackers rated A under the Forests programme accounted for 35% of our consumption. Those rated B made up 3%, while 58% were rated C. Only 4% were not assessed.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement					

4.1 - Priority production landscapes identified	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.	Yes	In 2024, in line with the objectives of the FPCoA of the CGF, we continued our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso - the state with the highest agricultural production in Brazil – in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative follows the ten principles established by the Coalition and, in 2024, made it possible to develop a local governance model in two more municipalities – Diamantino and Alto do Paraguay – and to consolidate it in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangara da Serra. The project is leveraged by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include, which is the responsibility of the state government of Mato Grosso. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, achieve sustainability commitments in the supply chain and promote the economic and social development of small farmers and indigenous communities. Through this project, soy production on some farms in Mato Grosso obtained RTRS certification. Regenerative agriculture techniques have also been implemented, which promote carbon sequestration, improve soil fertility and reduce the need to use chemical products. One of the advances made in Mato Grosso was the construction of a seed nursery to promote the recovery of degraded areas. This initiative aims to promote agroforestry systems that optimise land use by balancing ecosystem conservation with agricultural production.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
4.2 - Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive	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.	Yes	In 2024, in line with the objectives of the FPCoA of the CGF, we continued our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso - the state with the highest agricultural production in Brazil – in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative follows the ten principles established by the Coalition and, in 2024, made it possible to develop a local governance model in two more municipalities – Diamantino and Alto do Paraguay – and to consolidate it in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangara da Serra. The project is leveraged by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include, which is the responsibility of the state government of Mato Grosso. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, achieve sustainability commitments in the supply chain and promote the economic and social development of small farmers and indigenous communities. Through this project, soy production on some farms in Mato Grosso obtained RTRS certification. Regenerative agriculture techniques have also been implemented, which promote carbon sequestration, improve soil fertility and reduce the need to use chemical products. One of the advances made in Mato Grosso was the construction of a seed nursery to promote the recovery of degraded areas. This initiative aims to promote agroforestry systems that optimise land use by balancing ecosystem conservation with agricultural production.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html
4.3 - # of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	1 initiative	Yes - Quantitative	1 initiative	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html

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 the initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c. Report on the maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	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	Yes	In 2024, in line with the objectives of the FPCoA of the CGF, we continued our financial support for the project in Mato Grosso - the state with the highest agricultural production in Brazil – in partnership with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative follows the ten principles established by the Coalition and, in 2024, made it possible to develop a local governance model in two more municipalities – Diamantino and Alto do Paraguay – and to consolidate it in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal and Tangara da Serra. The project is leveraged by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include, which is the responsibility of the state government of Mato Grosso. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, achieve sustainability commitments in the supply chain and promote the economic and social development of small farmers and indigenous communities. Through this project, soy production on some farms in Mato Grosso obtained RTRS certification. Regenerative agriculture techniques have also been implemented, which promote carbon sequestration, improve soil fertility and reduce the need to use chemical products. One of the advances made in Mato Grosso was the construction of a seed nursery to promote the recovery of degraded areas. This initiative aims to promote agroforestry systems that optimise land use by balancing ecosystem conservation with agricultural production.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2024/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso