JERONIMO MARTINS

Coalition member since 2020. As of September 2026, PALM OIL (CPO/PKO, PALM DERIVATIVES, DIRECT SOY, EMBEDDED SOY, FIBER BASED PRODUCTS, 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://www.theconsumergoodsforum.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	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope
Palm Oil (CPO/PKO)	1.5.1	73%	**Partially adopted** 68% (62,885 tonnes) of our total palm oil consumption in 2025 was free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. Of this, 6% (4,067 tonnes) is covered by DCF physical certification schemes, while 94% (58,817 tonnes) is managed through traceability and DCF verification. Breaking down our total consumption – 81,323 tonnes in direct sourcing and 11,150 tonnes in complex sourcing – we find that: - within direct supply chains, 73% of the volume (58,963 tonnes) meet the DCF criteria; - within complex supply chains, 35% of the volume (3,921 tonnes) align with our DCF assumptions.	100% of private brand and perishable products
Palm Oil Derivatives	1.5.1	35%	**Partially adopted** 68% (62,885 tonnes) of our total palm oil consumption in 2025 was free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. Of this, 6% (4,067 tonnes) is covered by DCF physical certification schemes, while 94% (58,817 tonnes) is managed through traceability and DCF verification. Breaking down our total consumption – 81,323 tonnes in direct sourcing and 11,150 tonnes in complex sourcing – we find that: - within direct supply chains, 73% of the volume (58,963 tonnes) meet the DCF criteria; - within complex supply chains, 35% of the volume (3,921 tonnes) align with our DCF assumptions.	100% of private brand and perishable products
Direct Soy	1.8	32%	**Partially adopted** 32% (equivalent to 164,185 tonnes) consists of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level).	100% of private brand and perishable products
Embedded Soy	1.8	32%	**Partially adopted** 32% (equivalent to 164,185 tonnes) consists of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level).	100% of private brand and perishable products
Fibre based Products	1.8	96%	**Partially adopted** 96% (177,539 tonnes) of the total virgin paper and timber fibres used in products were free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. Of this amount, 97% (172,612 tonnes) came from negligible-risk countries, and 3% (4,927 tonnes) held physical certification considered DCF	100% of private brand products
Packaging	1.8	92%	**Partially adopted** 92% (45,040 tonnes) meet the DCF requirements. Of this total, 35,852 tonnes (80%) originate from negligible-risk countries, while the remaining 9,187 tonnes (20%) hold physical certification considered DCF	100% of private brand products
Beef and cattle derived products	1.6	96%	**Fully adopted** Neglilible risk	100% of 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
Palm Oil (CPO/PKO)	2.2.1	80%
Palm Oil Derivatives	2.2.1	80%
Direct Soy	2.2.1	80%
Embedded Soy	2.2.1	80%
Fibre based Products	2.2.1	80%
Packaging	2.2.1	80%
Beef and cattle derived products	2.3.1	narratively reporting

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	KPI Numbers	Landscape name	Link to publicly available source
Palm Oil (CPO/PKO)	4.4	not reporting	-
Palm Oil Derivatives	4.4	not reporting	-
Direct Soy	4.4	PCI Western Mato Grosso	https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso
Embedded Soy	4.4	PCI Western Mato Grosso	https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso
Fibre based Products	4.4	not reporting	-
Packaging	4.4	not reporting	-
Beef and cattle derived products	4.4	PCI Western Mato Grosso	https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso
No. 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 2025 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 2026 reporting cycle is based on the following DCF methodology versions:

- Palm Oil DCF Methodology Version 0.2
- Soy DCF Methodology Version 1.1
- PPP DCF Methodology Version 0
- Beef DCF Methodology present in Roadmap Guidance version 1.4

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

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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: DIRECT SOY							
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.5 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting, including narrative explanation of volumes excluded from scope	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. .... (More see 2025 report: https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo_Martins_2025.pdf)	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) that are used in the Private Brand and perishable products we sell in the countries where we operate.	Regarding our direct supply chains, and for each of the relevant commodities with deforestation risk, we consider the following assumptions:Soy – Products containing a minimum of 5% soy. According to the CGF Soy Measurement Ladder, the following categories are included: Tier 1: Products in which soy and soy derivatives purchased directly (e.g., soy drinks, soy sauces, soybean oil, edamame) exceed 95% of its composition. Part of Tier 5: Products in which soy or soy derivatives may be indirectly present, including soy lecithin in chocolate, soybean oil in margarine and soy by-products in cosmetics and personal care items, where soy represents between 5% and 95% of total product composition. In turn, complex supply chains can be categorised as follows: Soy: Products containing animal protein derived from animals fed with soy, as well as products containing less than 5% soy as an ingredient. According to the CGF Soy Measurement Ladder, the following are included: Tier 2: Soy used in feed for animals such as cattle, pigs, poultry, aquaculture fish and other species, including fresh meat and fish products. Tier 3: Soy used in the feed of laying hens, dairy cows and other milk-producing animals, applied to products such as eggs and dairy (e.g., milk, yoghurts or milkshakes), where these account for than 95% of the final product. Tier 4a: Soy used in the feed of animals whose meat is incorporated into processed food products (such as ready meals, sausages, etc.), where meat or fish represents less than 95% of the final product. Tier 4b: Soy used in the feed of animals whose meat is incorporated into food products, such as cakes, smoothies and ice creams, and for which eggs and dairy account for less than 95% of the final product. Part of Tier 5: Soy or soy derivatives that may be present in the supply chain, including soy lecithin in chocolate, soybean oil in margarine, and soy by-products in cosmetics and personal-hygiene products, in which soy represents less than 5% of the final product.	In 2025, our total soy consumption – considering all five tiers described above and covering our full range of Private Brand and perishable products – was 511,370 tonnes. Of this: Only 2% corresponded to soy used as a direct ingredient (Tier 1 and Tier 5), namely in vegetable oils and beverages. There was a decrease of 2-p.p. in direct soy consumption, resulting from reformulations in the composition of vegetable oils containing this ingredient in Ara's Private Brand products. Around 98% corresponded to indirect soy (Tiers 2 to 4b). The majority of this volume (91%) is linked to specialised perishables in the meat and aquaculture fish categories (Tier 2) and non-specialised perishables such as eggs and dairy (Tier 3). The remaining 7% is attributed to processed foods, like ready meals and sausages, that contain ingredients derived from animals fed with soy. Around 65% of soy was associated with poultry feed (4 p.p. more than in 2024), 13% with pig feed (5 p.p. less than in 2024) and 10% with egg production (approximately the same share as in 2024).	Soy - Jerónimo Martins Annual Report 2025	
1.8 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes and break-down into: % DCF certified; % Farm-level DCF; % Area-level DCF—using the recommended FPC DCF methodology	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. .... (More see 2025 report: https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo_Martins_2025.pd	Yes, Quantitative	We estimate that, in 2025, 32% (12 p.p. less than in 2024) of our total soy consumption was not associated with deforestation or the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. This value (equivalent to 164,185 tonnes) consists of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level). The results reflect the global pattern of the soy value chain, particularly soy used for animal feed: it is sourced mainly from South American countries and has limited availability of certified raw material. Considering direct soy, 4,880 tonnes were considered DCF (82% of the total), since they originated from negligible-risk regions. In the complex chain, 159,305 tonnes (32%) achieved DCF status, reflecting the greater complexity associated with animal-origin products. This value results from the combination of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level).	*Is your DCF methodology adopting the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully adopted /* ***Partially adopted*** */ Not yet adopted. If selected 'partially or not yet adopted', please explain next steps for full adoption* The calculation of our consumption of these raw materials, as well as the volumes considered DCF, is based on non-conversion and deforestation cut-off specific dates for each agricultural commodity. The following criteria are applied: Negligible risk – Primary production is considered DCF in countries where the risk of deforestation and land conversion is classified as negligible. Certification – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation and land conversion, volumes are considered DCF when covered by recognised physical certification schemes up to the Mass Balance level (excluding the purchase of credits). Monitoring – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation or conversion, verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms, either remote or on-site, must be in place to ensure traceability and verification of non-conversion or non-deforestation down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each commodity.	As part of this exercise and in alignment with the FPC DCF methodology, all countries not classified as High Priority Countries are considered to be of negligible risk (i.e., low risk). For this assessment, the High Priority Countries are Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. As for certifications, we follow FPC Guidance and accept the following schemes: RTRS (when Chain of Custody (CoC) is Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), Proterra (when CoC is Identity Preserved, Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), ADM Responsible Soybean Standard (when CoC is Segregated), Amaggi Origins Field (when CoC is Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), Cargill Triple S (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), Bunge Pro-S Assuring Sustainable Sourcing (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), LDC Program for Sustainable Agriculture (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), and COFCO International Responsible Agriculture Standard (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance) .	Soy - Jerónimo Martins Annual Report 2025	

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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)
1.9 - % of soy volume that is progressing towards DCF- using recommended FPC 'progressing towards DCF' approach	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).	Yes, Quantitative	We estimate that, in 2025, 32% (12 p.p. less than in 2024) of our total soy consumption was not associated with deforestation or the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. This value (equivalent to 164,185 tonnes) consists of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level). The results reflect the global pattern of the soy value chain, particularly soy used for animal feed: it is sourced mainly from South American countries and has limited availability of certified raw material. Considering direct soy, 4,880 tonnes were considered DCF (82% of the total), since they originated from negligible-risk regions. In the complex chain, 159,305 tonnes (32%) achieved DCF status, reflecting the greater complexity associated with animal-origin products. This value results from the combination of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level). Our soy consumption considered as "in progress towards DCF" represented 3% of the total, corresponding to 15,428 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.			Soy - Jerónimo Martins Annual Report 2025	
1.10 - % of soy volume from low risk origins	N/A - New KPI 2026	Yes, Quantitative	We estimate that, in 2025, 32% (12 p.p. less than in 2024) of our total soy consumption was not associated with deforestation or the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. This value (equivalent to 164,185 tonnes) consists of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level). The results reflect the global pattern of the soy value chain, particularly soy used for animal feed: it is sourced mainly from South American countries and has limited availability of certified raw material. Considering direct soy, 4,880 tonnes were considered DCF (82% of the total), since they originated from negligible-risk regions. In the complex chain, 159,305 tonnes (32%) achieved DCF status, reflecting the greater complexity associated with animal-origin products. This value results from the combination of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level).	We disclose the % of negligible risk origins (24%). As part of this exercise and in alignment with the FPC DCF methodology, all countries not classified as High Priority Countries are considered to be of negligible risk (i.e., low risk). For this assessment, the High Priority Countries are Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.		Soy - Jerónimo Martins Annual Report 2025	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.2.1 - % of direct suppliers (by volume) engaged on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	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.	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – representing 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. At the same time, we actively collaborate with our direct suppliers to improve awareness of the certification systems available on the market, especially on standards recognised by RTRS and ProTerra. In 2025, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) – a global platform of major agribusiness (soft commodity) companies, convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) –, to address shared sustainability challenges, mainly in agricultural supply chains.			Soy - Jerónimo Martins Annual Report 2025	
2.2.2 - Narrative of approach and actions to engage direct suppliers on the 'Forest Positive Approach	N/A-New KPI 2026	Yes, Narrative	In 2025, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – representing 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. At the same time, we actively collaborate with our direct suppliers to improve awareness of the certification systems available on the market, especially on standards recognised by RTRS and ProTerra. In 2025, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) – a global platform of major agribusiness (soft commodity) companies, convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) –, to address shared sustainability challenges, mainly in agricultural supply chains.			Soy - Jerónimo Martins Annual Report 2025	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
4.4 - For each FPC landscape initiative and/or project your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) The maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	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.	Yes	One of our most relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives is the Mato Grosso project, in Brazil's largest agricultural-producing state, in which we collaborate with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative aims to create the conditions and implement governance processes capable of transforming soy and cattle-production landscapes, ensuring the conservation and restoration of forests and ecosystems, the protection of the human rights of Indigenous peoples and traditional local communities, and the improvement of production practices and livelihoods for small farmers. In 2025, significant progress was made under four pillars: Production: six farms (covering 18,000 ha) were prepared for RTRS certification, and three farms (14,000 ha) joined the Reg.IA regenerative agriculture programme, initiating carbon, soil and productivity monitoring. In livestock, enhancements were made to ensure individual traceability for 2,000 animals, animal-welfare certification, and the development of pasture-restoration plans. Conservation: twenty families with the potential to join the CONSERV Smallholders programme were identified, and a survey of around 400 relevant stakeholders was completed to structure Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes in the participating municipalities. Additionally, 26 Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) submissions were prepared and lodged, and another 21 were reviewed, strengthening the environmental regularisation of small producers. Restoration: 25 hectares of agroforestry systems (SAFs) were implemented in Tangará da Serra, benefiting 25 new families with technical assistance, raw materials and the distribution of certified seedlings. The regional seedling-production chain was strengthened by supporting three nurseries: the construction of the new Sapezal municipal nursery, the restructuring of the EMPAER nursery in Tangará da Serra, and the regularisation of the Mendes Nursery in Acorizal. Inclusion: a land-tenure diagnosis of the territories was initiated, and 92 family-farming groups and Indigenous communities (associations, cooperatives and unions) were mapped, laying the foundation for future socio-economic and organisational-strengthening actions. The progress achieved so far highlights the success of collaborative strategies based on participatory governance, technical innovation and community engagement.		*Landscape initiatives report A-C and projects report A-B*	*https://feed.jeronimomartins.com/video-gallery/fernanda-xavier-interview-joining-forces-in-mato-grosso/* *https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html* *https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso*	
SECTION B: EMBEDDED SOY							
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.5 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting, including narrative explanation of volumes excluded from scope	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. ...... (More see 2025 report: https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo_Martins_2025.pdf)	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) that are used in the Private Brand and perishable products we sell in the countries where we operate.		In 2025, our total soy consumption – considering all five tiers described above and covering our full range of Private Brand and perishable products – was 511,370 tonnes. Of this: Only 2% corresponded to soy used as a direct ingredient (Tier 1 and Tier 5), namely in vegetable oils and beverages. There was a decrease of 2-p.p. in direct soy consumption, resulting from reformulations in the composition of vegetable oils containing this ingredient in Ara's Private Brand products. Around 98% corresponded to indirect soy (Tiers 2 to 4b). The majority of this volume (91%) is linked to specialised perishables in the meat and aquaculture fish categories (Tier 2) and non-specialised perishables such as eggs and dairy (Tier 3). The remaining 7% is attributed to processed foods, like ready meals and sausages, that contain ingredients derived from animals fed with soy. Around 65% of soy was associated with poultry feed (4 p.p. more than in 2024), 13% with pig feed (5 p.p. less than in 2024) and 10% with egg production (approximately the same share as in 2024).	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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)
1.8 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes and break-down into: % DCF certified; % Farm-level DCF; % Area-level DCF—using the recommended FPC DCF methodology	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. ***Partially adopted the CGF-FPC DCF Methodology***	Yes, Quantitative	We estimate that, in 2025, 32% (12 p.p. less than in 2024) of our total soy consumption was not associated with deforestation or the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. This value (equivalent to 164,185 tonnes) consists of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level). The results reflect the global pattern of the soy value chain, particularly soy used for animal feed: it is sourced mainly from South American countries and has limited availability of certified raw material. Considering direct soy, 4,880 tonnes were considered DCF (82% of the total), since they originated from negligible-risk regions. In the complex chain, 159,305 tonnes (32%) achieved DCF status, reflecting the greater complexity associated with animal-origin products. This value results from the combination of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level).	*Is your DCF methodology adopting the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully adopted /* ***Partially adopted*** */ Not yet adopted. If selected 'partially or not yet adopted', please explain next steps for full adoption* The calculation of our consumption of these raw materials, as well as the volumes considered DCF, is based on non-conversion and deforestation cut-off specific dates for each agricultural commodity. The following criteria are applied: Negligible risk – Primary production is considered DCF in countries where the risk of deforestation and land conversion is classified as negligible. Certification – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation and land conversion, volumes are considered DCF when covered by recognised physical certification schemes up to the Mass Balance level (excluding the purchase of credits). Monitoring – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation or conversion, verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms, either remote or on-site, must be in place to ensure traceability and verification of non-conversion or non-deforestation down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each commodity.	As part of this exercise and in alignment with the FPC DCF methodology, all countries not classified as High Priority Countries are considered to be of negligible risk (i.e., low risk). For this assessment, the High Priority Countries are Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. As for certifications, we follow FPC Guidance and accept the following schemes: RTRS (when Chain of Custody (CoC) is Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), Proterra (when CoC is Identity Preserved, Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), ADM Responsible Soybean Standard (when CoC is Segregated), Amaggi Origins Field (when CoC is Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), Cargill Triple S (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), Bunge Pro-S Assuring Sustainable Sourcing (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), LDC Program for Sustainable Agriculture (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), and COFCO International Responsible Agriculture Standard (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance) .	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	
1.9 - % of soy volume that is progressing towards DCF- using recommended FPC 'progressing towards DCF' approach	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.	Yes, Quantitative	Our soy consumption considered as "in progress towards DCF" represented 3% of the total, corresponding to 15,428 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. has context menu			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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)
1.10 - % of soy volume from low risk origins	N/A - New KPI 2026	Yes, Quantitative	We estimate that, in 2025, 32% (12 p.p. less than in 2024) of our total soy consumption was not associated with deforestation or the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. This value (equivalent to 164,185 tonnes) consists of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level). The results reflect the global pattern of the soy value chain, particularly soy used for animal feed: it is sourced mainly from South American countries and has limited availability of certified raw material. Considering direct soy, 4,880 tonnes were considered DCF (82% of the total), since they originated from negligible-risk regions. In the complex chain, 159,305 tonnes (32%) achieved DCF status, reflecting the greater complexity associated with animal-origin products. This value results from the combination of 24% from negligible-risk origins and 8% covered by physical certification schemes (up to the Mass Balance level).	As part of this exercise and in alignment with the FPC DCF methodology, all countries not classified as High Priority Countries are considered to be of negligible risk (i.e., low risk). For this assessment, the High Priority Countries are Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. As for certifications, we follow FPC Guidance and accept the following schemes: RTRS (when Chain of Custody (CoC) is Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), Proterra (when CoC is Identity Preserved, Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), ADM Responsible Soybean Standard (when CoC is Segregated), Amaggi Origins Field (when CoC is Segregated or site-level Mass Balance), Cargill Triple S (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), Bunge Pro-S Assuring Sustainable Sourcing (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), LDC Program for Sustainable Agriculture (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance), and COFCO International Responsible Agriculture Standard (when CoC is site-level Mass Balance) .		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							
2.2.1 - % of direct suppliers (by volume) engaged on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	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.	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – representing 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. At the same time, we actively collaborate with our direct suppliers to improve awareness of the certification systems available on the market, especially on standards recognised by RTRS and ProTerra. In 2025, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) – a global platform of major agribusiness (soft commodity) companies, convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) –, to address shared sustainability challenges, mainly in agricultural supply chains.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.2.2 - Narrative of approach and actions to engage direct suppliers on the 'Forest Positive Approach	N/A-New KPI 2026	Yes, Narrative	In 2025, we continued to identify the policies and measures implemented by our most relevant direct suppliers – representing 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. At the same time, we actively collaborate with our direct suppliers to improve awareness of the certification systems available on the market, especially on standards recognised by RTRS and ProTerra. In 2025, as part of our involvement in the FPCoA, we once again participated in working sessions with several traders and collaborated with the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) – a global platform of major agribusiness (soft commodity) companies, convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) –, to address shared sustainability challenges, mainly in agricultural supply chains.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	
2.6 - Upstream suppliers/traders sourcing from at-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collaborative approach) and are being evaluated	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.	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025, 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.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							

SOY	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
4.4 - For each FPC landscape initiative and/or project your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) The maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	See direct soy section.	Yes	One of our most relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives is the Mato Grosso project, in Brazil's largest agricultural-producing state, in which we collaborate with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative aims to create the conditions and implement governance processes capable of transforming soy and cattle-production landscapes, ensuring the conservation and restoration of forests and ecosystems, the protection of the human rights of Indigenous peoples and traditional local communities, and the improvement of production practices and livelihoods for small farmers. In 2025, significant progress was made under four pillars: Production: six farms (covering 18,000 ha) were prepared for RTRS certification, and three farms (14,000 ha) joined the Reg.IA regenerative agriculture programme, initiating carbon, soil and productivity monitoring. In livestock, enhancements were made to ensure individual traceability for 2,000 animals, animal-welfare certification, and the development of pasture-restoration plans. Conservation: twenty families with the potential to join the CONSERV Smallholders programme were identified, and a survey of around 400 relevant stakeholders was completed to structure Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes in the participating municipalities. Additionally, 26 Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) submissions were prepared and lodged, and another 21 were reviewed, strengthening the environmental regularisation of small producers. Restoration: 25 hectares of agroforestry systems (SAFs) were implemented in Tangará da Serra, benefiting 25 new families with technical assistance, raw materials and the distribution of certified seedlings. The regional seedling-production chain was strengthened by supporting three nurseries: the construction of the new Sapezal municipal nursery, the restructuring of the EMPAER nursery in Tangará da Serra, and the regularisation of the Mendes Nursery in Acorizal. Inclusion: a land-tenure diagnosis of the territories was initiated, and 92 family-farming groups and Indigenous communities (associations, cooperatives and unions) were mapped, laying the foundation for future socio-economic and organisational-strengthening actions. The progress achieved so far highlights the success of collaborative strategies based on participatory governance, technical innovation and community engagement.		*Landscape initiatives report A-C and projects report A-B*	*https://feed.jeronimomartins.com/video-gallery/fernanda-xavier-interview-joining-forces-in-mato-grosso/* *https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/soy.html* *https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso*	

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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: PALM OIL - CPO/PKO							
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.4 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting, including narrative explanation of volumes excluded from scope	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)	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025, 100% of our palm oil consumption in Private Brand and perishable products amounted to 92,473 tonnes. The 19.1% increase in palm-oil consumption is primarily explained by the change in the composition of edible oils, reflecting a higher share of palm oil and a reduced use of soy, particularly at Ara – approximately 90% of the total palm oil volume is used in cooking vegetable oils, a product that is especially relevant to consumers in Colombia.		As a food retailer, our supply chains vary depending on product type, the origin of raw materials and the number of actors involved. In general, supply chains can be classified as either direct or complex.Regarding our direct supply chains, and for each of the relevant commodities with deforestation risk, we consider the following assumptions: Products containing crude or refined palm oil, as well as palm kernel oil, as an ingredient.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
1.5.1 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes, with % breakdown by DCF implementation option—using the recommended FPC DCF methodology.	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	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 at risk of deforestation and conversion, physical certification schemes up to the “Segregated” level are considered DCF; -6% of our Colombia-origin consumption carries a potential deforestation risk, reflecting a conservative approach given that it was not possible to trace 100% of consumption to the plantation level; - the deforestation rate associated with Colombian palm oil (0.75%), as identified by public authorities, has been applied to 94% of our consumption (i.e. the share we were able to trace to the plantation area of origin); we estimate that 68% (62,885 tonnes) of our total palm oil consumption in 2025 was free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. Of this, 6% (4,067 tonnes) is covered by DCF physical certification schemes, while 94% (58,817 tonnes) is managed through traceability and DCF verification. Breaking down our total consumption – 81,323 tonnes in direct sourcing and 11,150 tonnes in complex sourcing – we find that: - within direct supply chains, 73% of the volume (58,963 tonnes) meet the DCF criteria; - within complex supply chains, 35% of the volume (3,921 tonnes) align with our DCF assumptions.	*Is your DCF methodology adopt the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully adopted /* ***Partially adopted*** */ Not yet adopted. If selected 'partially or not yet adopted', please explain next steps for full adoption* The calculation of our consumption of these raw materials, as well as the volumes considered DCF, is based on non-conversion and deforestation cut-off specific dates for each agricultural commodity. The following criteria are applied: Negligible risk – Primary production is considered DCF in countries where the risk of deforestation and land conversion is classified as negligible. Certification – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation and land conversion, volumes are considered DCF when covered by recognised physical certification schemes up to the Mass Balance level (excluding the purchase of credits). Monitoring – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation or conversion, verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms, either remote or on-site, must be in place to ensure traceability and verification of non-conversion or non-deforestation down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each commodity.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/supply-chains-and-dcf-status.html	

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.5.2 - OPTIONAL - Narrative on volumes progressing towards Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF)	N/A-New KPI 2026	Yes, Narrative	In the case of direct supply chains, the fact that 73% of the volume meet DCF criteria largely reflects the predominant use of palm oil is as a direct ingredient in edible oils at Ara. In complex supply chains, DCF-aligned volumes are more limited, primarily dure to higher value chain fragmentation and related upstream traceability constraints, as well as challenges in securing RSPO-certified segregated palm oil for derivatives, which are widely used as ingredients in processed products. These figures are based on the new DCF calculation methodology 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, when including volumes of palm oil certified under the RSPO "Mass Balance" level, 80,842 tonnes (around 87% of our total consumption in 2025) would be classified free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. The inclusion of the "Mass Balance" certification model in the DCF calculation reflects the investment and commitment of our Private Brand and perishable suppliers, as it requires additional financial and operational requirements. These efforts demonstrate their commitment in reducing deforestation and conversion risks, while upholding human rights and preserving biodiversity across the palm oil supply chain. By acknowledging these contributions, we also reinforce progress towards more responsible production practices aligned with internationally recognised sustainability standards.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							
2.2.1 - % of direct suppliers (by volume) engaged on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	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	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025 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	In 2025, we continued the work initiated in 2014 to map the presence of palm oil in Private Brand and perishable products. This process involves the annual distribution of surveys to our direct suppliers to collect information on the type of certification applied to the commodity and the origin of primary production, at least at national level. We regularly communicate our commitments, progress and policies related to the preservation of forests and evaluate suppliers' policies and actions to fight deforestation. The goal is to enhance supply chain traceability and mobilise Private Brand and perishable suppliers to adopt concrete commitments and initiatives aligned with the FPCoA roadmap guidelines. In 2025 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, 8 are traders (AAK, BASF, Bunge, Croda, IOI Group, Olenex, Oleoflores, Wilmar) and account for around 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2025. From these, six were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A (17%), A- (33%) and B (50%) in the Forests programme.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.2.2 - Narrative of approach and actions to engage direct suppliers on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	N/A-New KPI 2026	Yes, Narrative	In 2025, we continued the work initiated in 2014 to map the presence of palm oil in Private Brand and perishable products. This process involves the annual distribution of surveys to our direct suppliers to collect information on the type of certification applied to the commodity and the origin of primary production, at least at national level. We regularly communicate our commitments, progress and policies related to the preservation of forests and evaluate suppliers' policies and actions to fight deforestation. The goal is to enhance supply chain traceability and mobilise Private Brand and perishable suppliers to adopt concrete commitments and initiatives aligned with the FPCoA roadmap guidelines.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
2.5 - Upstream suppliers/ traders prioritised and engaged and informed ofthe Forest Positive Approach	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.	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025 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, 8 are traders (AAK, BASF, Bunge, Croda, IOI Group, Olenex, Oleoflores, Wilmar) and account for around 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2025. From these, six were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A (17%), A- (33%) and B (50%) in the Forests programme.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	

3.0 - Element 3: Monitoring & Response

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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)
3.1 - OPTIONAL - Summary of company grievance process that aligns with FPC Deforestation Monitoring & Response Framework (MRF)	N/A-New KPI 2026	Yes, Narrative	We operate a consolidated grievance mechanism grounded in our Code of Conduct, Whistleblowing Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct. Together, these frameworks establish the principles and procedures for receiving and addressing complaints, namely across sustainability-related topics. This architecture is implemented through an independent Ethics Committee and local Ethics Offices, which act as the central bodies for managing reports submitted via multiple channels, including a dedicated confidential (and anonymous) whistleblowing platform, customer support services and the Customer Ombudsman. All grievances are managed through a structured process defined in our Whistleblowing Policy, covering submission, secure registration, investigation and resolution. The process is governed by strict safeguards of confidentiality, independence and non-retaliation, ensuring the protection of whistleblowers and the integrity of the system. The grievance mechanism is fully embedded in our broader risk management and sustainability due diligence framework, meaning that concerns raised by stakeholders feed directly into the identification, mitigation and remediation of impacts across our value chain. Our policy-based, multi-channel grievance architecture ensures that environmental concerns – including potential deforestation-related issues – are systematically captured and addressed within a consistent monitoring and response logic, aligned with the core principles of accessibility, traceability, responsiveness and continuous improvement. Within this context, any allegation potentially linked to our value chain can be reported, tracked, investigated and remediated through the same governance, escalation and corrective-action pathways defined in our policies. This provides a centralised and standardised mechanism across all commodities and geographies, supports integration with supplier engagement and due diligence processes, and enables continuous learning. In 2025, no deforestation-related grievance cases were recorded.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report.html#:~:text=MONITORING%20AND%20GRIEVANCE,or%20indigenous%20populations.	
3.2 - OPTIONAL - Summary of progress of grievance cases (e.g. in grievance log or relevant progress report(s))	N/A-New KPI 2026	Not material					
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.4 - For each FPC landscape initiative and/or project your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) 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			*Landscape initiatives report A-C and projects report A-B*	*If the initiative reports a-c using SourceUp, the company just needs to add the link to the SourceUp profile. Otherwise, the company will need to collect and make public information for*	
SECTION B: PALM DERIVATIVES							
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.4 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting, including narrative explanation of volumes excluded from scope	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025, 100% of our palm oil consumption in Private Brand and perishable products amounted to 92,473 tonnes. The 19.1% increase in palm-oil consumption is primarily explained by the change in the composition of edible oils, reflecting a higher share of palm oil and a reduced use of soy, particularly at Ara – approximately 90% of the total palm oil volume is used in cooking vegetable oils, a product that is especially relevant to consumers in Colombia.		As a food retailer, our supply chains vary depending on product type, the origin of raw materials and the number of actors involved. In general, supply chains can be classified as either direct or complex. Our complex supply chains can be categorised as follows:Products containing palm-oil derivatives or other fractions as ingredients.	https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.5.1 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes, with % breakdown by DCF implementation option—using the recommended FPC DCF methodology.	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	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 at risk of deforestation and conversion, physical certification schemes up to the "Segregated" level are considered DCF; -6% of our Colombia-origin consumption carries a potential deforestation risk, reflecting a conservative approach given that it was not possible to trace 100% of consumption to the plantation level; - the deforestation rate associated with Colombian palm oil (0.75%), as identified by public authorities, has been applied to 94% of our consumption (i.e. the share we were able to trace to the plantation area of origin); we estimate that 68% (62,885 tonnes) of our total palm oil consumption in 2025 was free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. Of this, 6% (4,067 tonnes) is covered by DCF physical certification schemes, while 94% (58,817 tonnes) is managed through traceability and DCF verification. Breaking down our total consumption – 81,323 tonnes in direct sourcing and 11,150 tonnes in complex sourcing – we find that: - within direct supply chains, 73% of the volume (58,963 tonnes) meet the DCF criteria; - within complex supply chains, 35% of the volume (3,921 tonnes) align with our DCF assumptions.	*Is your DCF methodology adopt the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully adopted /* ***Partially adopted*** */ Not yet adopted. If selected 'partially or not yet adopted', please explain next steps for full adoption* The calculation of our consumption of these raw materials, as well as the volumes considered DCF, is based on non-conversion and deforestation cut-off specific dates for each agricultural commodity. The following criteria are applied: Negligible risk – Primary production is considered DCF in countries where the risk of deforestation and land conversion is classified as negligible. Certification – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation and land conversion, volumes are considered DCF when covered by recognised physical certification schemes up to the Mass Balance level (excluding the purchase of credits). Monitoring – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation or conversion, verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms, either remote or on-site, must be in place to ensure traceability and verification of non-conversion or non-deforestation down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each commodity.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
1.5.2 - OPTIONAL - Narrative on volumes progressing towards Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF)	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	Yes, Narrative	In the case of direct supply chains, the fact that 73% of the volume meet DCF criteria largely reflects the predominant use of palm oil is as a direct ingredient in edible oils at Ara. In complex supply chains, DCF-aligned volumes are more limited, primarily dure to higher value chain fragmentation and related upstream traceability constraints, as well as challenges in securing RSPO-certified segregated palm oil for derivatives, which are widely used as ingredients in processed products. These figures are based on the new DCF calculation methodology 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, when including volumes of palm oil certified under the RSPO "Mass Balance" level, 80,842 tonnes (around 87% of our total consumption in 2025) would be classified free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. The inclusion of the "Mass Balance" certification model in the DCF calculation reflects the investment and commitment of our Private Brand and perishable suppliers, as it requires additional financial and operational requirements. These efforts demonstrate their commitment in reducing deforestation and conversion risks, while upholding human rights and preserving biodiversity across the palm oil supply chain. By acknowledging these contributions, we also reinforce progress towards more responsible production practices aligned with internationally recognised sustainability standards.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.2.1 - % of direct suppliers (by volume) engaged on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025 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	In 2025, we continued the work initiated in 2014 to map the presence of palm oil in Private Brand and perishable products. This process involves the annual distribution of surveys to our direct suppliers to collect information on the type of certification applied to the commodity and the origin of primary production, at least at national level. We regularly communicate our commitments, progress and policies related to the preservation of forests and evaluate suppliers' policies and actions to fight deforestation. The goal is to enhance supply chain traceability and mobilise Private Brand and perishable suppliers to adopt concrete commitments and initiatives aligned with the FPCoA roadmap guidelines. In 2025 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, 8 are traders (AAK, BASF, Bunge, Croda, IOI Group, Olenex, Oleoflores, Wilmar) and account for around 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2025. From these, six were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A (17%), A- (33%) and B (50%) in the Forests programme.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
2.2.2 - Narrative of approach and actions to engage direct suppliers on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	Yes, Narrative	In 2025, we continued the work initiated in 2014 to map the presence of palm oil in Private Brand and perishable products. This process involves the annual distribution of surveys to our direct suppliers to collect information on the type of certification applied to the commodity and the origin of primary production, at least at national level. We regularly communicate our commitments, progress and policies related to the preservation of forests and evaluate suppliers' policies and actions to fight deforestation. The goal is to enhance supply chain traceability and mobilise Private Brand and perishable suppliers to adopt concrete commitments and initiatives aligned with the FPCoA roadmap guidelines.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.5 - Upstream suppliers/ traders prioritised and engaged and informed ofthe Forest Positive Approach	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025 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, 8 are traders (AAK, BASF, Bunge, Croda, IOI Group, Olenex, Oleoflores, Wilmar) and account for around 10% of our palm oil consumption in 2025. From these, six were assessed by CDP – Disclosure Insight Action (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), and were rated A (17%), A- (33%) and B (50%) in the Forests programme.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html	
3.0 - Element 3: Monitoring & Response							
3.1 - OPTIONAL - Summary of company grievance process that aligns with FPC Deforestation Monitoring & Response Framework (MRF)	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	Yes, Narrative	We operate a consolidated grievance mechanism grounded in our Code of Conduct, Whistleblowing Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct. Together, these frameworks establish the principles and procedures for receiving and addressing complaints, namely across sustainability-related topics. This architecture is implemented through an independent Ethics Committee and local Ethics Offices, which act as the central bodies for managing reports submitted via multiple channels, including a dedicated confidential (and anonymous) whistleblowing platform, customer support services and the Customer Ombudsman. All grievances are managed through a structured process defined in our Whistleblowing Policy, covering submission, secure registration, investigation and resolution. The process is governed by strict safeguards of confidentiality, independence and non-retaliation, ensuring the protection of whistleblowers and the integrity of the system. The grievance mechanism is fully embedded in our broader risk management and sustainability due diligence framework, meaning that concerns raised by stakeholders feed directly into the identification, mitigation and remediation of impacts across our value chain. Our policy-based, multi-channel grievance architecture ensures that environmental concerns – including potential deforestation-related issues – are systematically captured and addressed within a consistent monitoring and response logic, aligned with the core principles of accessibility, traceability, responsiveness and continuous improvement. Within this context, any allegation potentially linked to our value chain can be reported, tracked, investigated and remediated through the same governance, escalation and corrective-action pathways defined in our policies. This provides a centralised and standardised mechanism across all commodities and geographies, supports integration with supplier engagement and due diligence processes, and enables continuous learning. In 2025, no deforestation-related grievance cases were recorded.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/palm-oil.html https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report.html#:~:text=MONITORING%20AND%20GRIEVANCE,or%20indigenous%20populations.	
3.2 - OPTIONAL - Summary of progress of grievance cases (e.g. in grievance log or relevant progress report(s))	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	No					
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							

PALM OIL	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
4.4 - For each FPC landscape initiative and/or project your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) The maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	2026 is the first year retailers can split FPC reporting between CPO/PKO and palm derivatives	No			*Landscape initiatives report A-C and projects report A-B*	*If the initiative reports a-c using SourceUp, the company just needs to add the link to the SourceUp profile. Otherwise, the company will need to collect and make public information for a-c.*	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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: PPP FIBER-BASED PRODUCTS							
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.3 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting, including narrative explanation of volumes excluded from scope	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.	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 2025, the Group used a total of 414,574 tonnes of virgin and recycled paper and timber, covering 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 44% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres, which account for around 56% of the total, approximately 92% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. In 2025, we used 185,111 tonnes of virgin paper and timber fibres in our **Private Brand products**, an increase of 8% compared with 2024. This is due to the launch of new products and our sales growth, particularly at Biedronka and Ara.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
1.4 - % recycled, % virgin fiber	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.	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 2025, the Group used a total of 414,574 tonnes of virgin and recycled paper and timber, covering 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 44% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres, which account for around 56% of the total, approximately 92% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.5 - % of virgin supply certified, and % per scheme and chain of custody model	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.	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 2025, the Group used a total of 414,574 tonnes of virgin and recycled paper and timber, covering 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 44% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres, which account for around 56% of the total, approximately 92% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. Around 94% of the virgin fibres used in **Private Brand products** held FSC® or PEFC certification. We were able to trace 100% of the virgin fibres to country level, which allowed us to identify that around 7% originated from countries with non-negligible deforestation risk1. However, from this percentage, 81% came from responsibly managed forests, as they carried FSC®or PEFC certification.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
1.8 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes, with % breakdown by DCF implementation option—using the recommended FPC DCF methodology.	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. ..... (More see 2025 report: https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo_Martins_2025.pdf) ***Partially adopted the CGF-FPC DCF Methodology***	Yes, Quantitative	Thus, assuming that: -the countries identified by the FPCoA as being free from deforestation and conversion are considered to have negligible risk; - in countries identified as having a high risk of controversial sources, sustainability certification schemes (FSC® or PEFC) are considered DCF; - we can estimate that 95% (222,578 tonnes) of the total virgin paper and timber fibres used in Private Brand and perishable products and packaging were free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. With regard to **Private Brand products**, 96% (177,539 tonnes) of the total virgin paper and timber fibres used in products were free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems. Of this amount, 97% (172,612 tonnes) came from negligible-risk countries, and 3% (4,927 tonnes) held physical certification considered DCF;	*Is your DCF methodology adopt the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully adopted /* ***Partially adopted*** */ Not yet adopted. If selected 'partially or not yet adopted', please explain next steps for full adoption* The calculation of our consumption of these raw materials, as well as the volumes considered DCF, is based on non-conversion and deforestation cut-off specific dates for each agricultural commodity. The following criteria are applied: Negligible risk – Primary production is considered DCF in countries where the risk of deforestation and land conversion is classified as negligible. Certification – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation and land conversion, volumes are considered DCF when covered by recognised physical certification schemes up to the Mass Balance level (excluding the purchase of credits). Monitoring – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation or conversion, verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms, either remote or on-site, must be in place to ensure traceability and verification of non-conversion or non-deforestation down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each commodity.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.2.1 - % of direct suppliers (by volume and/or sales, and number) engaged on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	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.	Yes, Quantitative	Our priority lies on 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/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
2.2.2 - Narrative of approach and actions to engage direct suppliers on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	N/A-New KPI 2026	Yes, Narrative	We have established an ongoing relationship with our Private Brand and perishables suppliers, focused on fulfilling our commitments to fight deforestation. Since 2014, we have worked closely with them to track the use of virgin fibres in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging (including primary, secondary and tertiary packaging), aiming to identify their country of origin of the virgin fibres. If the country presents a risk of deforestation, our goal is to identify the region of origin. We also evaluate the sustainability certification associated with these fibres, prioritising FSC® and PEFC certification schemes. All our suppliers are committed to the actions publicly defined in the FPCoA's Pulp, Paper and Packaging roadmap, and are 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. Our priority lies on 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. 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 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/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.4 - For each FPC landscape initiative and/or project your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) 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	*Only FPC approved initiatives and projects can be included in this FPC reporting. Select qualifying ones from this list: https://proforest.sharepoint.com/:x:/r/sites/XCGFForestPositiveCoalition/Shared%20Documents/Landscapes%20Pillar/Resources%20for%20Companies/SourceUp%20%26%20Reporting%20Materials/CGF-FPC%20Portfolio%20Submissions%20%26%20Company%20Reporting%20Guidance/CGF%20FPC%20Portfolio%20Landscapes_Status%20Overview.xlsx?d=we2ebe311719d4a73aaf4d3ceaa1c9257&csf=1&web=1&e=uyjCHm*		*Landscape initiatives report A-C and projects report A-B*	*If the initiative reports a-c using SourceUp, the company just needs to add the link to the SourceUp profile. Otherwise, the company will need to collect and make public information for a-c.*	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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 B: PPP PACKAGING							
1.0 - Element 1: Own Supply Chain							
1.3 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting, including narrative explanation of volumes excluded from scope	2026 is the first year members should split their PPP reporting between fiber-based products and packaging.	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 2025, the Group used a total of 414,574 tonnes of virgin and recycled paper and timber, covering 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 44% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres, which account for around 56% of the total, approximately 92% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. Around 79% (1 p.p. less than in 2024) of the paper and timber fibres used in our packaging are recycled. Of the remaining 21%, which correspond to 49,009 tonnes of virgin fibres, we identified that around 83% held FSC® or PEFC certification. The remaining 27% (31 p.p. less than in 2024) originated from countries with non-negligible or unknown deforestation risk – of these, 71% held FSC®, PEFC or SFI certification.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.4 - % recycled, % virgin fiber	2026 is the first year members should split their PPP reporting between fiber-based products and packaging.	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 2025, the Group used a total of 414,574 tonnes of virgin and recycled paper and timber, covering 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 44% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres, which account for around 56% of the total, approximately 92% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. Around 79% (1 p.p. less than in 2024) of the paper and timber fibres used in our packaging are recycled. Of the remaining 21%, which correspond to 49,009 tonnes of virgin fibres, we identified that around 83% held FSC® or PEFC certification. The remaining 27% (31 p.p. less than in 2024) originated from countries with non-negligible or unknown deforestation risk – of these, 71% held FSC®, PEFC or SFI certification.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
1.5 - % of virgin supply certified, and % per scheme and chain of custody model	2026 is the first year members should split their PPP reporting between fiber-based products and packaging.	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 2025, the Group used a total of 370,289 tonnes of virgin and recycled paper and timber, covering 100% of Private Brand and perishable products and packaging. Around 43% of our fibre consumption comes from recycled materials. As for the virgin fibres, which account for around 57% of the total, approximately 92% had FSC®, PEFC or SFI sustainability certification. This figure is in line with our goal of ensuring 100% certification by 2030. Around 79% (1 p.p. less than in 2024) of the paper and timber fibres used in our packaging are recycled. Of the remaining 21%, which correspond to 49,009 tonnes of virgin fibres, we identified that around 83% held FSC® or PEFC certification. The remaining 27% (31 p.p. less than in 2024) originated from countries with non-negligible or unknown deforestation risk – of these, 71% held FSC®, PEFC or SFI certification.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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)
1.8 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes, with % breakdown by DCF implementation option—using the recommended FPC DCF methodology.	2026 is the first year members should split their PPP reporting between fiber-based products and packaging.	Yes, Quantitative	Assuming the previously mentioned criteria, we estimate that 45,040 tonnes (92%) meet the DCF requirements. Of this total, 35,852 tonnes (80%) originate from negligible-risk countries, while the remaining 9,187 tonnes (20%) hold physical certification considered DCF. As a food retailer, we do not directly purchase the raw materials used in packaging production, which makes this supply chain particularly complex. Nevertheless, the DCF result reflects the joint efforts undertaken with our suppliers to strengthen the traceability of this raw material.	*Is your DCF methodology adopt the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option: Fully adopted /* ***Partially adopted*** */ Not yet adopted. If selected 'partially or not yet adopted', please explain next steps for full adoption* The calculation of our consumption of these raw materials, as well as the volumes considered DCF, is based on non-conversion and deforestation cut-off specific dates for each agricultural commodity. The following criteria are applied: Negligible risk – Primary production is considered DCF in countries where the risk of deforestation and land conversion is classified as negligible. Certification – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation and land conversion, volumes are considered DCF when covered by recognised physical certification schemes up to the Mass Balance level (excluding the purchase of credits). Monitoring – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation or conversion, verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms, either remote or on-site, must be in place to ensure traceability and verification of non-conversion or non-deforestation down to plantation level after the cut-off date established for each commodity.		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							
2.2.1 - % of direct suppliers (by volume and/or sales, and number) engaged on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	2026 is the first year members should split their PPP reporting between fiber-based products and packaging.	Yes, Quantitative	Our priority lies on 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/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	

PPP (Pulp, paper and fibre-based packaging)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.2.2 - Narrative of approach and actions to engage direct suppliers on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	2026 is the first year members should split their PPP reporting between fiber-based products and packaging.	Yes, Narrative	We have established an ongoing relationship with our Private Brand and perishables suppliers, focused on fulfilling our commitments to fight deforestation. Since 2014, we have worked closely with them to track the use of virgin fibres in our Private Brand and perishable products and packaging (including primary, secondary and tertiary packaging), aiming to identify their country of origin of the virgin fibres. If the country presents a risk of deforestation, our goal is to identify the region of origin. We also evaluate the sustainability certification associated with these fibres, prioritising FSC® and PEFC certification schemes. All our suppliers are committed to the actions publicly defined in the FPCoA's Pulp, Paper and Packaging roadmap, and are 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. Our priority lies on 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. 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 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/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/paper-and-timber.html	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.4 - For each FPC landscape initiative and/or project your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) The maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	2026 is the first year members should split their PPP reporting between fiber-based products and packaging.	No			*Landscape initiatives report A-C and projects report A-B*	*If the initiative reports a-c using SourceUp, the company just needs to add the link to the SourceUp profile. Otherwise, the company will need to collect and make public information for a-c.*	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	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							
1.4 - % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting, including narrative explanation of volumes excluded from scope	The consumption of beef – including offal, leather and tallow – in 100% of our Private Brand and perishable assortment was 40,337 tonnes in 2024.	Yes, Quantitative	In 2025, 100% of our beef consumption in Private Brand and perishable products – including offal, leather and tallow – was 40,895 tonnes. As in the previous year, we were able to trace all beef at least to the country of origin, which allowed us to determine that around 4% of our consumption originated from countries where the risk of deforestation associated with beef production is non-negligible, according to the CGF guidelines.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html	
1.6 - % Deforestation and Conversion free (DCF) volumes, with % breakdown by DCF implementation option — using the recommended FPC DCF methodology.	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. ***Fully adopted the CGF-FPC DCF Methodology***	Yes, Quantitative	Given that countries with negligible risk are considered free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems, we estimate that 96% (39,105 tonnes) of our beef consumption is DCF. Considering our total consumption in direct sourcing (39,347 tonnes) and complex sourcing (1,548 tonnes), we can see that: - in direct supply chains, 95% (37,566 tonnes) meets the DCF criteria; - in complex supply chains, 99% (1,539 tonnes) of the volumes are aligned with our DCF assumptions.	*Is your DCF methodology adopt the CGF-FPC DCF methodology? - Please highlight the relevant option:* ***Fully adopted*** */ Partially adopted / Not yet adopted. If selected 'partially or not yet adopted', please explain next steps for full adoption* The calculation of our consumption of these raw materials, as well as the volumes considered DCF, is based on non-conversion and deforestation cut-off specific dates for each agricultural commodity. The following criteria are applied: Negligible risk – Primary production is considered DCF in countries where the risk of deforestation and land conversion is classified as negligible. Certification – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation and land conversion, volumes are considered DCF when covered by recognised physical certification schemes up to the Mass Balance level (excluding the purchase of credits). Monitoring – In countries identified as having a risk of deforestation or conversion, verified DCF control and monitoring mechanisms, either remote or on-site, must be in place to ensure traceability and verification of non-conversion or non-deforestation down to plantation level after		https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	*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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
1.7 - % of beef volumes that are progressing towards DCF – using recommended CGF Guidance on the Forest Positive Beef Roadmap	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.	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 information sharing across 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.Given that countries with negligible risk are considered free from deforestation and the conversion of High Conservation Value ecosystems, we estimate that 96% (39,105 tonnes) of our beef consumption is DCF. Considering our total consumption in direct sourcing (39,347 tonnes) and complex sourcing (1,548 tonnes), we can see that: - in direct supply chains, 95% (37,566 tonnes) meets the DCF criteria; - in complex supply chains, 99% (1,539 tonnes) of the volumes are aligned with our DCF assumptions.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html	
2.0 - Element 2: Suppliers & Traders							
2.3.1 - % of supplying meatpackers engaged on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	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.	Yes, Narrative	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 and encouraging them to adopt the same commitments in their operations. This communication was reinforced with all beef suppliers from higher-risk countries, namely Brazil, and other South American origins, such as Argentina and Paraguay. In 2025, 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 our consumption of this ingredient from Argentina and Paraguay down to the slaughterhouse level. For beef originating in Brazil, suppliers and meatpackers were asked whether they have a beef purchasing control system in place, in line with the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for the Cerrado, and whether these controls also extend to their indirect suppliers.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html	

BEEF (and other cattle-derived products)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2025	*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 2026 reporting on 2025 data for all of the commodities	Methodology for value reported	Scope (materials/products in-scope of the reported value, and proportion of total commodity volume that scope represents)	Link to publicly available source	Target (Optional)
2.3.2 - Narrative of approach and actions to engage supplying meatpackers on the 'Forest Positive Approach'	N/A-New KPI 2026	Yes, Narrative	In 2025, 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 our consumption of this ingredient from Argentina and Paraguay down to the slaughterhouse level. For beef originating in Brazil, suppliers and meatpackers were asked whether they have a beef purchasing control system in place, in line with the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for the Cerrado, and whether these controls also extend 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. In 2025, 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. We will continue to work together with our beef suppliers from Brazil in 2026, aiming to strengthen synergies and promote communication between direct suppliers and meatpackers.			https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html	
4.0 - Element 4: Landscape engagement							
4.4 - For each FPC landscape initiative and/or project your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) The maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components)	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. ..... (More see 2025 report: https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CGF-FPC-KPI-Reporting-and-Performance-Profile_Jeronimo_Martins_2025.pdf)	Yes	"One of our most relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives is the Mato Grosso project, in Brazil's largest agricultural-producing state, in which we collaborate with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Nestlé and Sainsbury's. This initiative aims to create the conditions and implement governance processes capable of transforming soy and cattle-production landscapes, ensuring the conservation and restoration of forests and ecosystems, the protection of the human rights of Indigenous peoples and traditional local communities, and the improvement of production practices and livelihoods for small farmers. In 2025, significant progress was made under four pillars: Production: six farms (covering 18,000 ha) were prepared for RTRS certification, and three farms (14,000 ha) joined the Reg.IA regenerative agriculture programme, initiating carbon, soil and productivity monitoring. In livestock, enhancements were made to ensure individual traceability for 2,000 animals, animal-welfare certification, and the development of pasture-restoration plans. Conservation: twenty families with the potential to join the CONSERV Smallholders programme were identified, and a survey of around 400 relevant stakeholders was completed to structure Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes in the participating municipalities. Additionally, 26 Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) submissions were prepared and lodged, and another 21 were reviewed, strengthening the environmental regularisation of small producers. Restoration: 25 hectares of agroforestry systems (SAFs) were implemented in Tangará da Serra, benefiting 25 new families with technical assistance, raw materials and the distribution of certified seedlings. The regional seedling-production chain was strengthened by supporting three nurseries: the construction of the new Sapezal municipal nursery, the restructuring of the EMPAER nursery in Tangará da Serra, and the regularisation of the Mendes Nursery in Acorizal. Inclusion: a land-tenure diagnosis of the territories was initiated, and 92 family-farming groups and Indigenous communities (associations, cooperatives and unions) were mapped, laying the foundation for future socio-economic and organisational-strengthening actions. The progress achieved so far highlights the success of collaborative strategies based on participatory governance, technical innovation and community engagement."		*Landscape initiatives report A-C and projects report A-B*	*https://feed.jeronimomartins.com/video-gallery/fernanda-xavier-interview-joining-forces-in-mato-grosso/* *https://reports.jeronimomartins.com/annual-report/2025/sustainability/environment/forest-positive-report/beef.html* *https://sourceup.org/initiatives/western-mato-grosso*	