Jeronimo Martins

Coalition member since 2020 | As of September 2023, palm oil, soy, paper, pulp, and fibre-based packaging (PPP), and beef are material commodities for Jerónimo Martins.

The following table includes a list of each Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for each material commodity, along with the company's 2021, 2022 and 2023 reporting record. The record includes the following responses:

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

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

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

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

Palm Oil for Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Palm Derivatives (CPO derivatives & PKO derivatives)

Palm Oil KPIs (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Palm Derivatives)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
Element 1							
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals	Notes: Policy covers traceability, human rights, HCV/HCS and peat, deforestation dates, RSPO Link to reporting: Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2021	Yes ☒ No ☐	We have established a set of actions and targets in relation to palm oil, available in the FP CoA roadmap. Under Element 1 of the roadmap, relating to own supply chains, the action plan aims, on the one hand, to increase the traceability of palm oil to at least the country of production and, on the other, to ensure that the production of this ingredient does not violate human rights nor contribute to deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems (including high carbon forests and peatlands). Since 2019, all the palm oil used in our private brand and perishable products in Portugal and Poland has had RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) certification, thus ensuring its sustainable sourcing. This certification also ensures the implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), a requirement of the RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) designed to			Here	

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			ensure that RSPO certified sustainable palm oil is produced without land conflicts and to prevent associated human rights violations against indigenous peoples and local communities. Moreover, and through our suppliers, we support smallholder palm oil producers by purchasing RSPO credits. A different strategy from our operations in Europe is followed for Ara, our Colombian brand, given the particularities of the country . Although Colombia is one of the five largest palm oil producers in the world, RSPO certification levels are relatively low compared to the total produced; it is estimated that less than 20% of the total production area is RSPO certified . We also prioritise, whenever possible, sourcing locally in the countries where we operate, so as to reduce the carbon emissions associated with transportation and to promote local development (as set out in our Sustainable Sourcing Policy). These two factors explain why we follow a				

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			different approach in Colombia, and reflect the reality of the supply chain and the difficulty in obtaining RSPO certified palm oil. Decree 1320 of July 1998 of Colombia's legal framework is observed in relation to protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. This decree establishes the mechanisms for mandatory prior consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities where decisions are taken, adopted or implemented with regard to administrative, legislative or public or private measures or projects that could directly affect their ways and systems of life or their ethnic, cultural, spiritual, social and economic integrity.				
1.2 Timebound action plan summary	Commitment to compliance with the Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Colombian Palm Oil Chain by 2023. This multi-stakeholder initiative is led by the Colombian government and supported	Yes ☒ No ☐	We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, the palm oil used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, having set November 2005 as the cut-off date for ensuring compliance with the criteria for eliminating deforestation			Here	

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	by producers, industry, retailers and civil society organisations, such as RSPO, Proforest, the Tropical Forest Alliance and WWF. The Agreement sets 1 January 2011 as the cut-off date from which deforestation is no longer allowed.		and the conversion of primary forests or in areas required for the protection of HCV areas, and 15 November 2018 for HCV and high carbon forest areas. In Colombia, we are committed to ensuring compliance with the "Acuerdo de Voluntades para la Deforestación Cero en la Cadena de Palma en Colombia" (Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Colombian Palm Oil Chain) by 2023. This initiative, led by the Colombian government, sets 2011 as the cut-off date from which deforestation is no longer allowed. It is also supported by several industry and civil society stakeholders, including producers, retailers and organisations such as RSPO, Proforest, Tropical Forest Alliance, and WWF.				
1.4 % volume that is deforestation and conversion free - using public	N/A	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐	We calculated our consolidated deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) palm oil footprint. Thus, and based on the assumption that:	100% of total tonnes of palm oil minus the ratio of the sum of (1 - tonnes of	100% of palm oil footprint.	Here	

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DCF methodology or IRF Delivering category		No ☐	•for countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion, physical certification schemes up to the mass balance level, excluding the purchase of credits, are deemed DCF; •in Colombia: a.10% of our footprint involves deforestation risks (we take a conservative approach as we have not been able to trace the origin to farm level); b.only 10% of our traceable footprint to farm level was produced in deforestation risk areas identified by Colombian public authorities (corresponding to 0.1% of the total deforestation risk associated with this country); - we can assume that about **95%** of our total palm oil footprint is free from deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems.	physically certified palm oil in Portugal and Poland; 2 - Colombia - 10% of tonnes of palm oil - we cannot trace back to farm level production; 10% of our farm level traceable Footprint may be associated with deforestation risk areas (equivalent to 0.1% of the total deforestation risk associated with this country)) to total tonnes of palm oil in our Footprint.			
1.8 % physically certified (MB/SG)	97.7% for Portugal & Poland (77.7% MB, 20% segregated, <1% IP), plus 2.3% smallholder credits 3.3% (MB) of palm oil of national origin in Colombia,	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	99% for Portugal and Poland (82% RSPO MB, 17% RSPO Segregated, <1% IP).	Ratio of tonnes physically certified palm oil in own brand products tonnes of total	1 – 100% of our palm oil footprint in Portugal and Poland.	Here	

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	plus <0.01% smallholder credits 20% (MB) of palm oil in Colombia with origin from other countries, plus 0.2% smallholder credits. Ratio of tonnes physically certified palm oil in own brand products tonnes of total palm oil in own brand products.		Colombia – palm oil of national origin – 2.7 RSPO MB, <0.01% RSPO Segregated, <0.01% ISCC. Colombia – palm oil with origin from other countries – 74% RSPO Mass Balance.	palm oil in own brand products. In 2022, we used 60,430 tonnes of palm oil (51% more than in 2021) in the Private Brand and perishable products of our Companies in Colombia (Ara), Poland (Biedronka and Hebe) and Portugal (Pingo Doce and Recheio)	2 – 100% of our palm oil footprint in Colombia.		
Element 2							
2.1 Direct supplier list. For retailers, this is the own brand supplier list	Did not report	Yes ☐ No ☒					
2.4. List of identified major upstream suppliers/traders prioritized	Did not report	Yes ☒ No ☐	Upstream of our direct suppliers, and with their help, we were able to identify more than 110 suppliers, who together account for approximately 70% of the palm oil used in our products.		100% of palm oil footprint.	Here	

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			Among the 110 suppliers, 10 are traders (Loders Crocklaan Bunge, Extractora La Gloria, Oleoflores, AAK, Olenex, IRCA, Cargill, IOI, and Wilmar) and account for 10% of the total palm oil footprint. This data highlights the complexity faced by retailers in supply chain traceability, as palm oil is often present in compound ingredients, thus increasing the number of indirect suppliers.				
2.2 % Direct suppliers engaged and informed of 'Forest Positive Supplier' Commitment and 'Forest Positive Approach'	Suppliers that represent 80% of our palm oil footprint in tonnes.	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Our goal is to increase supply chain traceability and mobilise our Private Brand and perishables suppliers to make commitments and implement concrete actions in their operations, in line with the FP CoA roadmap guidelines. We communicated our commitments, progress and policies for a forest positive future to all suppliers and enquired them about their policies and actions to fight deforestation. This work was enhanced with key suppliers (who account for more than 80% of our palm oil footprint), enabling us to identify their main sources of supply, importers, the refineries			Here	

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			where palm oil is processed, and the volume of certified palm oil.				
2.3 Performance of direct suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business *(updated reporting guidance)*	Did not report	Yes: quantitative ☐ Yes: narrative ☒ No ☐	By 2025, and together with our main direct suppliers, our goal is to increase supply chain traceability at trader level and to report on their performance in fighting deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems. We will also seek to engage our most relevant suppliers in interactions and workshops to identify their commitments to fighting deforestation and conversion, and to raise awareness for alignment with the goals we have set for our palm oil supply chain. We continue to actively participate in national multi-stakeholder initiatives and ensure that the established targets are met. In Poland, we participate in the Polish Sustainable Palm Oil Coalition (PKZOP) through Biedronka, with the goal of certifying all palm oil used (e.g. RSPO) by 2023. In			Here	

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			Colombia, and through Ara, we are part of the "Acuerdo de Voluntades para la Deforestación Cero en la Cadena de Palma en Colombia" initiative.				
2.5. Upstream suppliers/traders prioritised and engaged (directly or via a collective approach) and informed of Forest Positive Approach	5 traders: Number of upstream traders that have been engaged via collective approach (POTC)	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Among the ten traders, four were assessed as to their policies and progress in promoting a forest positive future under FP CoA's collaboration with the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), covering the categories of "commitments", "engagement with suppliers", "complaint management", "support for ecosystem conservation initiatives" and "reporting". Three of these traders have a good overall performance (assessment score above 70%) and only one has a moderate performance (assessment score of between 30% and 70%).	Number of traders that have been engaged via collective approach (POTC).	100% of palm oil footprint.	Here	
2.6 Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and	3 traders evaluated with good performance (>70%) 2 traders with moderate performance (30%-70%). Assessed in relation to policies and progress towards promoting a forest	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Among the ten traders, four were assessed as to their policies and progress in promoting a forest positive future under FP CoA's collaboration with the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), covering the categories of		100% of palm oil footprint.	Here	

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changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business	positive future, as part of FP CoA's collaboration with the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition.		"commitments", "engagement with suppliers", "complaint management", "support for ecosystem conservation initiatives" and "reporting". Three of these traders have a good overall performance (assessment score above 70%) and only one has a moderate performance (assessment score of between 30% and 70%).				
Element 3							
3.8 Provide a short narrative summary of progress made towards reporting on the Element 3 in 2023 (for own brand products).	Over-arching 2020 target: to work with Private Brand and Perishables suppliers in reducing/ replacing saturated fats and use only RSPO certified palm. We engage with suppliers to ensure certification. In 2020, 85% of total palm consumption (100% in Portugal and Poland, 20% in Colombia) was RSPO certified. For non-certified volumes, we use Global Forest Watch Pro to assess effective deforestation risk, at municipality/regional level. If commodity production is the dominant	Yes ☒ No ☐	System monitors compliance with our commitments for palm, as expressed by current targets (100% RSPO certification for Portuguese and Polish banners; 100% compliance with Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Palm Oil Chain in Colombia, for Ara banner). We engage with suppliers to ensure certification and compliance with the Colombian voluntary agreement. RSPO certification ensures no deforestation is associated with production, so this is an important feature of our control system. In 2021, 49% of total palm consumption (100% in Portugal and Poland) was RSPO certified. In	% of total volume in compliance 91-99%. % of total suppliers in compliance 91-99%	Direct operations and Supply chain	Here CDP F6.4	

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	deforestation driver for a location, we prioritize supplier engagement to ensure certification. Link: [2021_CDP_Forests_JM.pdf (jeronimomartins.com)](jeronimomartins.com)		Colombia, we traced over 95% of palm oil produced in the country (which accounted 96% of our local banner consumption), to municipality, to ensure no effective risk. We use Global Forest Watch Pro to assess effective deforestation risk, at municipality/regional level. If commodity production is the dominant deforestation driver for a location, we prioritize supplier engagement to ensure certification. (% of total volume in compliance 91-99%. % of total suppliers in compliance 91-99%) We monitor compliance, using the implemented control system, on an annual basis. We annually review of the ingredient list of all own banner products, quantify consumption of palm and survey all suppliers using the commodity for identification of geographical origin and third-party certification. We also use Global Forest Watch Pro tool for the identification of effective deforestation risk at local level. Whenever a supplier uses palm oil, palm kernel oil or derivatives, we				

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			require third-party certification (RSPO). If this condition is not met, the supplier is given the opportunity to start using certified commodity. We reassess the situation within the next 12 months and, if the supplier has not implemented the required change, the contract may be terminated. This was the case, in 2021, of one supplier with which we terminated our contract for the supply of the palm-containing product. In Colombia we engaged with our private brand suppliers to ensure alignment with the Government-led "Voluntary Agreement for Zero Deforestation in the Colombian Palm Oil Chain" which states that all palm oil produced outside of Colombia must be RSPO certified. For nationally-produced palm oil, suppliers must provide information that allows for the traceability of its origin to verify that it is deforestation free.				

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Soy for Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy

Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
Element 1							
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals	Notes: Policy covers traceability, alignment with Element 1 of the FP CoA Soy Roadmap, commitment to eliminate (legal and illegal) deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems from soy production in our supply chains as to respecting human rights. 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion except for biomes with sectorally agreed cut-off dates, such as the Soybean Moratorium in the Amazon.	Yes ☒ No ☐	Our strategy is in line with Element 1 of the FP CoA soy roadmap and includes two levels of action: •increase traceability at farm level, reducing the uncertainty linked to origin; •ensure the sustainable origin of soy whenever it originates from countries with deforestation risk, such as Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. We have also set other strategic commitments, such as ensuring, by 2025, that the soy used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with (legal or illegal) deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, while ensuring the protection of and respect for human rights. As such, we set 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, with the exception of biomes with sectoral cut-off dates already agreed, as is the case of			Here	

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Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	Link to reporting: Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2021		the Amazon Soy Moratorium, which establishes 22 July 2008 as the cut-off date, and others provided for in current legislation.				
1.2 Timebound action plan summary	Committed to reducing soy of unknown origin by 50% to 16% of total direct and indirect soy by 2023. We are also committed to, by 2023, reducing soy from countries at risk of deforestation to 25% and/or ensuring that it is sustainably sourced (e.g., RTRS and ProTerra certification or other multi-stakeholder schemes that promote the conservation of ecosystems in the	Yes ☒ No ☐	We have also set other strategic commitments, such as ensuring, by 2025, that the soy used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with (legal or illegal) deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, while ensuring the protection of and respect for human rights. As such, we set 31 December 2020 as the cut-off date for deforestation and conversion, with the exception of biomes with sectoral cut-off dates already agreed, as is the case of the Amazon Soy Moratorium, which establishes 22 July 2008 as the cut-off date, and others provided for in current legislation. By 2023, we are committed to halving the quantity of soy of unknown origin to 16% of total direct and indirect soy. We are			Here	

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Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	main soy production areas). We also made a commitment to, by 2030, ensure complete alignment with Element 1 of the Soy Roadmap defined by the FP CoA.		also committed to, by 2023, reducing soy from countries at risk of deforestation to 25% and/or ensuring that it is sustainably sourced, such as, RTRS and ProTerra certification or other multi-stakeholder initiatives that promote the conservation of ecosystems in the main soy production areas.				
1.3 Soy Footprint across all product categories	431,135 tonnes (our direct and indirect consumption totalled 485,675 tonnes)	Yes ☒ No ☐	In 2022, and taking into account the five tiers described above, we used 506,263 tonnes of direct and indirect of soy in our entire assortment of private brand and perishable products, 4% more than in the previous year.	We account for all the soy present in our entire assortment of private label and perishable products (all 5 tiers).	Entire assortment of private brand and perishable products (100%).	Here	
1.4 Methodology for soy footprint calculation	According to CGF soy measurement guidelines	Yes ☒ No ☐	Our soy footprint includes direct soy (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, among others) and indirect soy (all types of soy incorporated into feed for the animal-based products we sell, such as eggs, milk, cheese, meat, and farmed fish) used in the private brand and perishable products we market in the three countries where we do business (Colombia, Poland and Portugal).			Here	

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			Our footprint is calculated each year in accordance with the CGF's Soy Measurement Guidelines, that is, based on a five-tier measurement ladder: •Tier 1 – directly purchased soy and its derivatives (soy drinks, soy sauces, lecithin, soybean oils, edamame beans, among others), the products of which have more than 95% soy within them; •Tier 2 – the soy used in feed for animals such as cattle, pigs, chickens, and farmed fish; fresh meat and fish products; •Tier 3 – the soy used in feed for egg laying chickens and dairy cows, and other dairy animals, for the production of eggs and dairy products (e.g. yoghurts and milkshakes) where more than 95% of the product is eggs or dairy; •Tier 4a – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up in food products such as ready meals, sausages, etc., where that particular meat (or fish) is less than 95% of the finished product; •Tier 4b – the soy used in feed for animals where the meat ends up				

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			in food products such as cakes, smoothies, ice cream, etc., where eggs and dairy are less than 95% of the total product; •Tier 5 – all other soy or its derivatives that may be in the supply chain, including lecithin in chocolate and soybean oil in margarine, as well as soy by-products in cosmetics and personal care products where soy is less than 95% of the total composition of the product.				
1.5 % Traceable to at-risk origin (country or subnational) without further assurance of DCF status *(adjusted KPI)*	84.9% in total: 32,9% known origin - non-risk; 52,0% known origin – risk (Ratio of tonnes of soy of known origin with no risk to total tons of soy; Ratio of tons of soy of known origin with risk to total tons of soy; (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Known origin – with risk – 55%	Ratio between total tonnes of soy from risk countries and total tonnes of soy.	100% of soy footprint.	Here	

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1.6 % Unknown origins *(adjusted KPI)*	67.1% in total: 52,0% known origin - risk; 15,1% Unknown origin (Ratio of tonnes of soy of known origin with risk (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay) to total tonnes of soy; Ratio between tons of unknown origin soy and total tons of soy)	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Unknown origin – 14%.	Ratio between total tonnes of soy from unknown origin – country level - and total tonnes of soy.	100% of soy footprint.	Here	
1.7 % DCF supply and break-down into: **% DCF negligible risk origin** **% DCF certified** **% DCF monitored** *(adjusted KPI)*	Narrative reporting	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	We determined that 33% of our total soy footprint is free of deforestation and the conversion of HCV ecosystems (negligible risk accounts for 31% and physical certification schemes for 2%). By analysing only direct soy, 69% meet the DCF criteria described above (through negligible risk) and for indirect soy, 31% meet the DCF criteria (negligible risk accounts for 29% and physical certification schemes for 2%). This	In 2023, the FP CoA agreed on a common vision for the definition of deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) zones. Soy can be classified as DCF under one of the following options: •Negligible risk – soy is sourced from origins (countries and/or regions) where the risk of deforestation and	100% of soy footprint.	Here	

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			figure represents a reduction of around 6 p.p. compared to the previous year, due to the fact that we were unable to incorporate the same representativeness of certified soy in our footprint	conversion is not significant; •Certification – soy is certified by independent schemes or confirmed as conforming to company requirements and programmes that guarantee its DCF origin. •Monitoring – soy is confirmed as DCF through a farm-level monitoring system. Thus, and based on the assumption that: •countries currently considered by the FP CoA to be at no risk of deforestation and conversion are deemed countries with negligible risk; •for countries considered to be at risk of deforestation and conversion or unknown origin, physical certification schemes up to the mass balance level			

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Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
				(excluding credits) are deemed DCF.			
1.8 Progress on ensuring soy is deforestation- and conversion-free for at-risk origins: **a) Year on year change in DCF volume %** **b) % of non-DCF volume under engagement, and change compared to previous year** *(adjusted KPI)*	12% of the soy use in our products had a sustainability certification; 65% of certified soy is physical certification (Ratio of tonnes of certified soy to total soy; Ratio between tonnes of soy with physical certification schemes and tonnes of certified soy)	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	In 2022, suppliers indicated that 11% of the soy used in our products had Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) sustainability certification, ProTerra certification or other certification, representing a decrease of 1 p.p. compared to 2021. Physical certification schemes (e.g., RTRS Mass Balance, RTRS Segregated, ProTerra) represented more than 45% of total certified soy. Considering only the countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, the percentage of certified soy stands at 14%, 3 p.p. less than in 2021; For soy from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, the purchase of RTRS credits by our suppliers accounted for around 10% of our footprint. We will work together with our suppliers	1 - Ratio between total tonnes of soy with sustainability certification and total tonnes of soy; 2 - Ratio between tonnes of soy with physical sustainability certification (excluding credicts) and total tonnes of soy with sustainability certification; 3 - Ratio between total tonnes of soy with sustainability certification from countries at risk and total tonnes of soy from countries at risk. 4 - Ratio between total tonnes of soy offset by purchasing credits from countries at risk and	100% of soy footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			in an effort to migrate a portion of these credits to physical certification schemes in order to increase our DCF footprint	total tonnes of soy from countries at risk.			
Element 2							
2.1 Direct supplier list *(new for retailers)*	N/A	Yes ☐ No ☒				Here	
2.2 % of T1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated	Key suppliers, who represent 80% of our soy footprint, were briefed on the Group's policies, commitments and progress aligned with the FP CoA. In 2021, we increased our direct and indirect interaction with our soy suppliers in Portugal, Poland and Colombia through work sessions and	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	We communicated our commitments, progress and policies on our contribution to a forest positive future to all suppliers. At the same time, we have continued not only the process of identifying the policies and actions that our key direct suppliers (over 80% of our soy footprint) have implemented to fight deforestation and observe human rights, but also those of their own suppliers, for a more detailed analysis at the various levels that make up our supply chain, inviting the different stakeholders to commit themselves to the same	100% - Ratio of the number of suppliers to whom we have communicated the Forest Positive approach to the number of suppliers representing our total soy footprint.	100% of soy footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	surveys, sharing our goals and expectations regarding the origin and traceability of the commodity.		objectives throughout their activity.				
2.3 Performance of T1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations *(updated reporting guidance)*	Narrative reporting	Yes: quantitative ☐ Yes: narrative ☒ No ☐	In the coming years we intend to assess our direct suppliers on their contributions to a forest positive future, based on their deforestation-free policies, level of traceability of the origin of soy, and knowledge of their supply chain (traders). We will also host workshops and meetings to encourage greater engagement in this regard with major suppliers.			Here	
2.4 List of identified major upstream suppliers	Did not report	Yes ☒ No ☐	Cargill, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus and Cefetra are the most significant traders in our supply chain.			Here	
2.5 Summary of the Forest Positive Approach for	Engaging and informing suppliers of our goals and progress to encourage them to	Yes ☒ No ☐	We communicated our commitments, progress and policies on our contribution to a forest positive future to all suppliers. At the same time, we			Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
suppliers and traders	make the same commitments in their operations. In 2021, we increased our direct and indirect interaction with our soy suppliers in Portugal, Poland and Colombia through work sessions and surveys, sharing our goals and expectations regarding the origin and traceability of the commodity. Key suppliers, who represent 80% of our soy footprint, were briefed on the Group's policies, commitments and progress aligned with the FP CoA.		have continued not only the process of identifying the policies and actions that our key direct suppliers (over 80% of our soy footprint) have implemented to fight deforestation and observe human rights, but also those of their own suppliers, for a more detailed analysis at the various levels that make up our supply chain, inviting the different stakeholders to commit themselves to the same objectives throughout their activity.				

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
2.6 Upstream suppliers/traders sourcing from at-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collective approach) and are being evaluated	In 2021, some of the traders upstream of our direct suppliers, representing around 35% of the total volume of our soy footprint, were assessed using this collective approach (STC). Four of these traders showed a moderate performance (rating between 30% to 70% on a scale from 0% to 100%) and two a poor performance (less than 30%). Overall traders performance in the STC assessment as evaluated by the FPC	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	In 2022, some traders upstream of our direct suppliers, who account for at least 50% of the total volume of our soy footprint from countries at risk of deforestation and conversion, were assessed in the categories of 'commitments', 'supplier engagement', 'non-compliance management', 'support for ecosystem conservation initiatives' and 'reporting' via a collective approach (STC). Seven of these traders showed moderate performance (score of between 30% and 70% on a scale of 0% to 100%), corresponding to 93% of the footprint, and only one revealed poor performance (below 30%), accounting for the remaining footprint.		100% of soy footprint.	Here	
2.7 Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the	Four of these traders showed a moderate performance	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐	In 2022, some traders upstream of our direct suppliers, who account for at least 50% of the total volume of our soy footprint from countries at risk of		100% of soy footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy KPI's (Retailers and Manufacturers Buying Embedded Soy)	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business	(rating between 30% to 70% on a scale from 0% to 100%) and two a poor performance (less than 30%). Overall traders performance in the STC assessment as evaluated by the FPC.	No ☐	deforestation and conversion, were assessed in the categories of 'commitments', 'supplier engagement', 'non-compliance management', 'support for ecosystem conservation initiatives' and 'reporting' via a collective approach (STC). Seven of these traders showed moderate performance (score of between 30% and 70% on a scale of 0% to 100%), corresponding to 93% of the footprint, and only one revealed poor performance (below 30%), accounting for the remaining footprint.				

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP for Retailers and Manufacturers

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
Element 1							
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals	Notes: Policy covers alignment with Element 1 of the FP CoA Paper, Pulp and Packaging Roadmap and its definition of positive forest and not contributing to deforestation, conversion, forest degradation and human rights violation. Inviting suppliers to make the	Yes ☒ No ☐	With regard to the use of paper and wood in our private brand and perishable products and packaging, our goals are to ensure that our operations are aligned with Element 1 of the FP CoA Pulp, Paper and Fibre-based Packaging Roadmap and its definition of 'forest positive', and that we do not contribute to deforestation, conversion, forest degradation and human rights violations. To reduce exposure to the risk of deforestation of our private brand and perishable products and packaging, we have defined a strategy based on three main principles: •the progressive incorporation of recycled fibres; •the monitoring of the origin of virgin fibres to at least national level;			Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	same commitments. Link to reporting: Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2021		•the use of FSC® or PEFC certified sustainable virgin fibres.				
1.2 Timebound action plan summary	We set 31 December 2010 as the cut-off date for conversion to have ceased and set two targets for our operations. The first is to, by 2023, obtain sustainability certification (e.g. FSC® or PEFC) for 80% of the virgin fibres used in	Yes ☒ No ☐	Our commitment is to ensure that, by 2025, the paper and wood used in our private brand and perishable products and packaging are not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems, having set 31 December 2010 as the cut-off date for conversion. To this end, we have steered our operations towards achieving two main goals: •to, by 2023, obtain sustainability certification (e.g. FSC® or PEFC) for 80% of the virgin fibres used in our products and for 70% of the			Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	our products and for 70% of the virgin fibres used in our packaging. The second is to ensure that, by 2030, all the virgin fibres used in our products and packaging have sustainability certification, such as FSC® or PEFC		virgin fibres used in our packaging. •to ensure that, by 2030, all the virgin fibres used in our products and packaging are FSC® or PEFC certified sustainable.				
1.3 % recycled, % virgin fibre	81% recycled: Ratio of tonnes of recycled fibre to total tonnes of fibre used in packaging for own brand and	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Around 80% of the paper and wood used in our packaging was recycled (1 p.p. less than in 2021).	Ratio of tonnes of recycled fibre to total tonnes of fibre used in packaging for own brand and perishable products.	100% of our paper/wood packaging footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	perishable products.						
1.4 Percentage of virgin supply certified, and percentage per scheme and chain of custody model	70% (2.6% CoC) "70% of fibres certified in packaging: 43.6% FSC Mix 29.4% FSC 100% 16.8% FSC Forest Management 6.5% FSC FSC Controlled wood 2.5% FSC Chain of Custody 1.1% PEFC Sustainable Forest Management 0.1% PEFC Chain of Custody	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	A total of 178,110 tonnes of paper and wood were used in private brand and perishable products and packaging, 86% of which were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable. In 2022 we used 38,618 tonnes of virgin fibre in our packaging for private brand and perishable products, of which around 70% were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable: FSC Controlled Wood – 4%; FSC Mix – 74% FSC Recycled – 5% FSC Forest Management Certification – 14% PEFC – x% PEFC certified 3%. A total of 139,492 tonnes of virgin paper and wood fibres were used in our private brand	%. Ratio of tonnes of certified fibre, total and per certification scheme, to total tonnes of fibre used in packaging of own brand and perishable products and in own brand products	100% of our paper/wood footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	81% certified fibres in products: 70.0% FSC Mix 28.0% FSC Chain of Custody 1.1% FSC Controlled wood 0.9% FSC 100%. Ratio of tonnes of certified fibre, total and per certification scheme, to total tonnes of fibre used in packaging of own brand and perishable products and in own brand products		products in 2022, of which 90% were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable: FSC 100% – 23%; FSC Mix – 52% FSC Recycled – 1% FSC Forest Management Certification – <0.5% PEFC 100% origin - 12% PEFC – x% PEFC certified – 11% SFI - <0.5%				

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
1.5 % of virgin supply traceable to origin (at least to country of harvest)	N/A – *new KPI*	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	In 2022, we were able to trace the origin back to at least country level for 91% of the virgin fibres used.	Ratio of the tonnes of paper/wood with known origin – country level – to the total tonnes of paper/wood.	100% of our paper/wood footprint.	Here	
1.6 % of supply from high priority sources	14% in packaging 0.4% in products (OB). Ratio of tonnes of fibre from high priority sources to total tonnes of fibre used in packaging of own brand and perishable products and in own brand products. - following the CGF PPP Guidelines	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Only 2% of the total virgin paper and wood fibres present in our private brand and perishable products and packaging originated from countries at a high risk of controversial sources. Regarding origin/provenance in our packaging for private brand and perishable products, there was a reduction in virgin fibres from countries at high risk of controversial sources, accounting for 9% of the total (5 p.p. less than in 2021). Regarding origin/provenance in our private brand and perishable products, we found that only 0.4% of the fibres came from countries deemed at	1 – Ratio of the tonnes of paper/wood from high risk of controversial sources– country level – to the total tonnes of paper/wood. (As the CGF-FPC has not yet defined which term to use, we have chosen to use the previous definition of priority countries - high risk of controversial sources.) 2 - Ratio of the tonnes of paper/wood packaging from high risk of controversial sources– country level – to the total tonnes of paper/wood packaging. 3 - 2 - Ratio of the tonnes of paper/wood products	1 - 100% of our paper/wood footprint. 2 - 100% of our paper/wood packaging footprint. 3 - 100% of our paper/wood products footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			high risk of controversial sources.	from high risk of controversial sources– country level – to the total tonnes of paper/wood products.			
1.7 Actions being taken for supply from high priority sources	Of the 14% packaging supply from high priority sources, 96% of these virgin fibres came from sustainably managed forests and were FPC or PEFC certified. Of the 0.4% of the virgin fibres incorporated from countries with a high risk of controversial	Yes ☒ No ☐	Only 2% of the total virgin paper and wood fibres present in our private brand and perishable products and packaging originated from countries at a high risk of controversial sources , of which more than 70% were certified. In cases where the origin could not be traced, corresponding to 9% of the total, around 60% were FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified sustainable. Regarding origin/provenance in our packaging for private brand and perishable products origin/provenance, there was a reduction in virgin fibres from countries at high risk of controversial sources,			Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	sources, 99% had FSC® or PEFC sustainability certification.		accounting for 9% of the total (5 p.p. less than in 2021) and of which more than 70% were FSC® or PEFC certified. Regarding origin/provenance in our private brand and perishable products, we found that only 0.4% of the fibres came from countries deemed at high risk of controversial sources, and of these 75% came from sustainably managed forests, that is, are FSC®, PEFC or SFI certified. With regard to fibres of unknown origin (0.4% of the total), all fibres came from sustainably managed forests.				
Element 2							
2.1 Direct Supplier list	N/A – new KPI	Yes ☐ No ☒					

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
2.2 Proportion of suppliers informed about the Forest Positive Suppliers approach	Suppliers that represent 80% of our fibre footprint in tonnes.	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	We have endeavoured to communicate and engage **all private brand and perishable product suppliers (100%)** in the actions and commitments to fighting deforestation publicly undertaken in the FP CoA Pulp, Paper and Fibre-based Packaging Roadmap. To this end, we invited these suppliers to adhere to and include the same commitments in their activities, and asked them to monitor their progress on policies and actions to fight deforestation.	We have engaged with all suppliers that make up our packaging and private label/perishable paper/wood footprint.	100% of our paper/wood footprint.	Here	
2.3 Number or proportion of suppliers identified as priority for engagement, and % engaged	Narrative reporting	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Regarding the suppliers that account for **80%** of the total consumption of this commodity as a priority, we reinforced communication with them about our performance, commitments and policies for a forest positive future. Moreover, and to have a greater visibility of the supply chain, we traced the origin of virgin fibres, identified the	Ratio of total tonnes of paper/ wood from suppliers that we consider a priority in our paper/wood footprint.	100% of our paper/wood footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

PPP KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			certification schemes used, and collected information on upstream suppliers.				
2.4 Performance of engaged suppliers and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire business	Narrative reporting	Yes: quantitative ☐ Yes: narrative ☒ No ☐	By 2025, we are committed to increasing the traceability of our supply chain at the sub-national origin level for this commodity. To this end, we will engage with our most relevant suppliers to identify their traders, verify their commitments to fighting deforestation and conversion, and encourage alignment with the goals we have established for our paper and wood supply chain.			Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef and other cattle-derived products for Retailers and Manufacturers

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
Element 1							
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals	Notes: policy covers beef from our perishables and Private Brand products containing this ingredient and aim to ensure that it does not contribute to deforestation, conversion of natural ecosystems and human rights violations. We are committed to ensuring alignment with the Element 1 of the FP CoA Beef Roadmap. Working on commitment	Yes ☒ No ☐	As regards the beef in our private brand and perishable products, we ensure alignment with Element 1 of the FP CoA Beef Roadmap. Our aim is to increase traceability in order to reduce the uncertainty associated with the origin of beef and thus ensure the sustainable origin of the raw material, particularly when it comes from countries associated with deforestation risk, such as Brazil.			Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	to eliminate illegal and legal deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems from beef production in their supply chains and to adopt deforestation and conversion cut-off dates for different biomes Link to reporting: Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2021						
1.2 Timebound action plan summary	Our strategy is to increase traceability in order to reduce the uncertainty	Yes ☒ No ☐	We are committed to ensuring that, by 2025, the beef used in our private brand and perishable products is not associated with deforestation or the conversion of HCV ecosystems. We have			Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	associated with the origin and to ensure the sustainable origin of beef from countries at risk of deforestation. Regarding our operations, we are committed to, by 2023, reducing unknown origins to 2.5% of total beef purchases. If sourced from Brazil, we will engage suppliers to encourage them to adopt policies and actions to fight deforestation and ecosystem conversion, in line with		adopted the different cut-off dates stipulated in sectoral agreements where these are established, such as the cut-off dates for legal deforestation in the Amazon for beef production. The cut-off date for illegal deforestation and conversion in all regions of Brazil was, at the latest, 1 August 2008; for zero deforestation and conversion, the cut-off date was, at the latest, 1 August 2020 (detailed information on the cut-off dates we have adopted can be found here). Our commitment is to reduce the unknown origin of total private brand and perishable beef sourced to 2.5% by 2023. In cases where the country of origin is Brazil, we endeavour to engage our suppliers to raise their awareness of the need to adopt policies and commitments related to fighting deforestation and the conversion of ecosystems that are in line with FP CoA objectives.				

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	FP CoA goals.						
1.3 Beef footprint across all product categories	42,922 tonnes	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Considering our assortment of private brand and perishable products that contain beef and in the three countries where we operate (Colombia, Poland and Portugal), including offal, leather and fat, in 2022 our beef footprint represented **46,182 tonnes**, 8% more than in 2021.	Total tonnes of our beef footprint (100%).	100% of beef footprint.	Here	
1.4 % with known origin	100% of the total cattle products purchased with known origin (country); 0.5% of the total beef sourced came from risk level (Brazil) (over 90% traced to slaughterhouse level).	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Together with suppliers, in 2022 we were also able to trace **all the beef** used in our private brand and perishable products, collecting information on the country of origin. In cases of countries at deforestation risk (Brazil, according to the FP CoA), we trace the origin to slaughterhouse level.	Ratio of total tonnes of beef with known origin – country level – to total tonnes of our beef footprint. **Note:** The CGF-FPC Beef roadmap defines Brazil as a priority country	100% of beef footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	(Ration of tonnes of beef with known origin and total tonnes of beef; Ration of tonnes of beef sourced came from Brazil and total tonnes of beef)						
1.5 Progress on ensuring beef is free from deforestation, conversion and conflict for high-risk areas	Narrative reporting	Yes: quantitative ☐ Yes: narrative ☒ No ☐	In cases of countries at deforestation risk (Brazil, according to the FP CoA), we trace the origin to slaughterhouse level. Only 0.5% of total beef sourced came from Brazil. We also expanded the collection of information to include other South American countries (Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil). Based on the assumption that countries at no risk of deforestation and conversion (according to the FP CoA) are deemed countries with negligible risk, we can state that 99.5% of	**Note:** The CGF-FPC Beef roadmap defines Brazil as a priority country		Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			our beef footprint is DCF, showing little change compared to 2021. In 2022, we traced, to slaughterhouse level, the origin of all our beef footprint from Brazil, approximately 100% of the footprint from Argentina and Uruguay and around 15% originating in Paraguay.				
Element 2							
2.1 Direct supplier list of identified major upstream suppliers, up to slaughterhouse when possible.	Did not report	Yes ☐ No ☒					
2.2 A summary of the Forest Positive Approach for meatpackers and own brand manufacturers	We also asked whether suppliers and meatpackers had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring	Yes ☒ No ☐	With regard to the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with this commodity from Brazil, we enquired as to whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado,			[Here]	

Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado. Sent the "CGF FPC beef roadmap" and "Guidance for forest positive suppliers of cattle derived products"		and whether said system covered their indirect suppliers. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA Beef Roadmap and the Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products.				
2.3 T1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated	Suppliers that represent 80% of our beef footprint: In the case of the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with more	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	As part of the efforts to fight deforestation, the conversion of HCV ecosystems, and the violation of human rights, we communicated our FP CoA-aligned policies, commitments and progress **to all suppliers of this ingredient,** raising their awareness and encouraging them to make	All the suppliers that make up our beef footprint (100%). All the suppliers that make up our Brazilian beef footprint (100%).	100% of beef footprint.	Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
	than 90% of the beef from Brazil, we also asked whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado		the same commitments in their own operations. We reinforced this communication with **all beef suppliers from at risk countries (Brazil)** and from other South American origins (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay). We also sought to identify their own deforestation policies and those of their main suppliers. With regard to the suppliers and meatpackers who supply us with this commodity from Brazil, we enquired as to whether they had a system in place to control beef purchases, as specified in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon and the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado, and whether said system covered their indirect suppliers. All meatpackers in our supply chain with operations in Brazil were informed of the FP CoA Beef Roadmap and the Guidance for				

Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle Derived Products.				
2.4 Performance of T1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations	Narrative reporting	Yes: quantitative ☐ Yes: narrative ☒ No ☐	Over the next two years (2024 and 2025), we will work with the suppliers that make up our Brazilian beef footprint in order to create synergies and increase information sharing between direct suppliers and meatpackers. We hope to improve the quality of reporting mainly in the Amazon and Cerrado biome areas (known as the Brazilian savannah). We will also seek to have greater detail in the information collected on our footprint from other South American countries, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay			Here	

Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
2.5 Meatpackers sourcing from high-risk origins that have been engaged and are being evaluated	100% of the meatpackers traced - which represent over 90% of our beef footprint coming from Brazil. Meatpackers that received the assessment surveys through the FP CoA.	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Like in 2021 and as a member of the FP CoA, we participated in the design and sending of surveys to the main meatpackers in order to assess them. The meatpackers who responded accounted for 12% of our footprint. We were able to obtain information for 86% of the traced volume in 2021 but not in 2022, and no response was received on 2% of the footprint.	(100% - 12%; 86%; 2%) Ratio of total number of meatpackers sourcing from Brazil to total number of meatpackers that source from Brazil. *Note: 2021 values have been provided as there was a low response rate in 2022*	100% of the meatpackers in our beef footprint come from Brazil	Here	
2.6 Performance of meatpackers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations	Narrative reporting	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	Like in 2021 and as a member of the FP CoA, we participated in the design and sending of surveys to the main meatpackers in order to assess them. The meatpackers who responded accounted for 12% of our footprint. We were able to obtain information for 86% of the traced volume in 2021 but not in 2022, and no response was received on 2% of the footprint. Over the next two years (2024 and 2025), we will work with the	1 – Ratio of total tonnes of beef from meatpackers who responded to total tonnes of beef from meatpackers that source from Brazil 2 - Ratio of total tonnes of beef from meatpackers who responded in 2021 but not in 2022 to total tonnes of beef		Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef KPIs	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Scope*	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			suppliers that make up our Brazilian beef footprint in order to create synergies and increase information sharing between direct suppliers and meatpackers. We hope to improve the quality of reporting mainly in the Amazon and Cerrado biome areas (known as the Brazilian savannah).	from meatpackers that source from Brazil. 3 - Ratio of total tonnes of beef from meatpackers who not responded in 2022 to total tonnes of beef from meatpackers that source from Brazil.			

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Element 4 (Landscape Engagement) Key Performance Indicators | As of September 2023, Jeronimo Martins is focusing landscape engagement on soy and beef.

Soy Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
Element 4 (Landscape Engagement)						
4.1 Priority production landscapes identified	Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2021	Yes ☒ No ☐	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group).		Here	
4.2 Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes	Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2021	Yes ☒ No ☐	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra.		Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group).			
4.3 Number of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	1 initiative	Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	1 initiative	Number of initiatives we support directly related to soy and beef production.	Here	
4.4 For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on: *1) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved* *2) Report on type of engagement (e.g disbursed financial*	Strategy-Progress-Fighting-Deforestation-2021	Yes ☒ No ☐	**Sustainable Landscapes in Mato Grosso - Local solutions to improve the governance model and the positive impacts for the forest.** In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives**, we financially supported a project in Mato Grosso** (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with **the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and Nestlé**. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed		Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	<u>Publicly reported</u> value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
support, in-kind support, capacity, preferential sourcing) *3) Specific actions or projects that are supported* *4) How the actions intend to address systemic issues and contribute to delivering forest positive goals (at least one of conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities, landscape-level multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships)* *5) Linkages to shared*			upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group). The first phase, already concluded, identified around 3.4 billion hectares that can be legally converted, more than 250,000 of which are in the four municipalities covered by the initiative. The project is driven by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include			

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
landscape-level goals developed through multi-stakeholder processes			implemented by the Mato Grosso state government. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, meet sustainability commitments in the supply chain, and promote the economic and social development of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities. The second phase of the project, currently underway and lasting 12 months, in which Sainsbury's joins Nestlé and Jerónimo Martins Group, aims to: •promote payment for ecosystem services to 50 smallholders; •ensure Round Table on Responsible Soy certification of soy production systems in an area spanning 15,000 hectares; •help protect 15,000 hectares of natural systems and ensure compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code in 30,000 hectares of soy production area;			

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Soy Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Publicly reporting as of June 30th 2023	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			•test the implementation of regenerative production practices in an area spanning 25 hectares.			

Beef Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Is your company publicly reporting on this KPI as of June 30th 2023?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology for value reported	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
Element 4 (Landscape Engagement)						
4.1 Priority production landscapes identified		Yes ☒ No ☐	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group).		Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Is your company publicly reporting on this KPI as of June 30th 2023?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology for value reported	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
4.2 Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes		Yes ☒ No ☐	This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the Jerónimo Martins Group).		Here	
4.3 Number of landscape initiatives currently engaged in		Yes: quantitative ☒ Yes: narrative ☐ No ☐	1 initiative	Number of initiatives we support directly related to soy and beef production.	Here	
4.4 For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on:		Yes ☒ No ☐	**Sustainable Landscapes in Mato Grosso - Local solutions to improve the governance model and the positive impacts for the forest.**		Here	

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Is your company publicly reporting on this KPI as of June 30th 2023?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology for value reported	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
1) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved *2) Report on type of engagement (e.g disbursed financial support, in-kind support, capacity, preferential sourcing)* *3) Specific actions or projects that are supported* *4) How the actions intend to address systemic issues and contribute to delivering forest positive goals (at least one of conservation, restoration, positive*			In line with the CGF's FP CoA objectives**, we financially supported a project in Mato Grosso** (the Brazilian state with the highest agricultural production), in partnership with **the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and Nestlé**. This initiative complies with the ten principles agreed upon by the Coalition and enabled the development of a local governance model in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio, Campo Novo de Parecis, Sapezal, and Tangará da Serra. Forest assets on soy and beef farms were identified under this project, including sites that can be legally converted into agricultural areas. We decided to help fund this project because it covers more than one FP CoA strategic commodity, namely beef and soy (in this case because it is in an important region of origin for the			

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*

Beef Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Is your company publicly reporting on this KPI as of June 30th 2023?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology for value reported	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
inclusion of farmers and communities, landscape-level multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships) *5) Linkages to shared landscape-level goals developed through multi-stakeholder processes*			Jerónimo Martins Group). The first phase, already concluded, identified around 3.4 billion hectares that can be legally converted, more than 250,000 of which are in the four municipalities covered by the initiative. The project is driven by the PCI Strategy: Produce, Conserve and Include implemented by the Mato Grosso state government. It consists of an action plan to reduce deforestation, meet sustainability commitments in the supply chain, and promote the economic and social development of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities. The second phase of the project, currently underway and lasting 12 months, in which Sainsbury's joins Nestlé and Jerónimo Martins Group, aims to: •promote payment for ecosystem services to 50 smallholders;			

*Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?

Beef Landscape KPI's	Publicly reported value and method provided in 2022	Is your company publicly reporting on this KPI as of June 30th 2023?	Publicly reported value or narrative for 2023 on 2022 data	Methodology for value reported	Link to publicly available source	Target *(optional)*
			•ensure Round Table on Responsible Soy certification of soy production systems in an area spanning 15,000 hectares; •help protect 15,000 hectares of natural systems and ensure compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code in 30,000 hectares of soy production area; •test the implementation of regenerative production practices in an area spanning 25 hectares.			

**Scope: What materials/products are in-scope of the reported value, and what proportion of total commodity volume does that scope represent?*