

## 5. Respecting the Environment

### 5.1. Introduction

The efficient management of resources, coupled with environmental preservation, involves the minimization of environmental impacts throughout the supply chains and the promotion of sustainable production and consumption practices. Since the Group considers it critical for the sustained growth of its activities, it has defined its Environmental Policy (available for consultation in the "Responsibility" area at [www.jeronimomartins.pt](http://www.jeronimomartins.pt)), where it has established three priority management areas: i) the preservation of biodiversity; ii) the fight against climate change; and iii) responsible waste management.

### Environmental Audits

In 2016, 326 internal audits were conducted on stores, warehouses and Distribution Centres (DC) in Portugal and Poland to ensure their compliance with legal requirements and with the Group's internal Environmental Management procedures. Based on the positive results of 2015, and for the cases where the level of compliance was greater than 90%, it was decided to reduce the number of follow-up audits to be carried out, thereby justifying the decrease of 12%. In Portugal, 301 internal environmental audits were carried out, while in Poland this figure stayed at 25 audits. Corrective actions were defined whenever the score obtained in the audits was less than 100%.

### Environmental Certification

The Environmental Management Systems implemented are based on the ISO 14001:2012 international standard. In Portugal, the number of DC with this certification remained at four (Azambuja, Vila do Conde, Guardedeiras and Algoz) out of a total of nine. In Poland, the 15 DC have the same certification. Also in 2016, all the Polish DC renewed their certification for handling organic products, according to the EC Regulation 834/2007.

### 5.2. Biodiversity

With considerable expertise in Perishables, the annual sales volume of Meat, Fruit and Vegetables and Fish, among others, results in impacts on ecosystems which the Group assumes as its responsibility to become aware of, mitigate and reflect upon when defining policies, strategies and operational processes.

In recent years, we have assessed the risks linked to different ecosystem services based on the Ecosystem Services Review methodology, proposed by the World Research Institute, and defined 11 priority action areas which have led to management projects and practices for our Companies and which include:

- information management;
- training;
- partnerships with suppliers; and
- research and development.

Among the research projects that we have developed and supported, we highlight the characterization of potential risks associated with the fish species most sold by our Companies in both Portugal and in Poland. This analysis, which was carried out by a specialized independent entity along with our Environment and Sustainability teams, identified aspects such as the level of stock exploitation, impacts on ecosystems, traceability and working conditions, coming to the conclusion that none of the species sold showed high risk.

In 2016, the level of vulnerability of all fish species sold in Portugal and Poland was assessed<sup>3</sup>, to find out more about the actions carried out by the Group in this area, see subchapter 6. in this chapter "Sourcing Responsibly". This analysis was based on the Red List of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species). Of all the species purchased in 2015, less than 8%, in number, showed some level of risk:

- 14 species, 18% of the total sourced (kg), are classified at the level "Vulnerable", the lowest level for threatened species;
- five species, less than 0.8% of the total sourced (kg), are classified as "Endangered", an intermediate level of risk, and for one of these it was possible to ensure its total production in an aquaculture system;
- one species, less than 0.0004% of the total sourced (kg), is classified as "Critically Endangered", the maximum level of risk. Its sale was discontinued in June 2016 since it was not possible to ensure its production in an aquaculture system throughout its complete life cycle.

In agriculture, and after carrying out a study on the practices of Portuguese supplies to the Group, a manual was developed, along with our Fruit and Vegetables producers, to promote the use of production methods which enhance, among other aspects, the protection of biodiversity.

### 5.3. Climate Change

The IPCC<sup>4</sup> has warned that climate change impacts will be felt through an increase in global average temperature, in a rise in the average sea level and an increase of the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. In addition to the effects on the reduction of agricultural productivity, impacts are also expected at the level of Operations as a result of droughts, floods and snowstorms. The Paris Agreement, now in force and ratified by two of the three countries where the Group operates, commits signatory countries to reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) so as to ensure that the increase in average global temperature does not exceed 2°C.

For this reason, the Group is focused on implementing measures to reduce energy consumption and to minimize GHG emissions from, for example, logistics processes and from refrigeration gases, as well as in promoting measures related to deforestation commodities<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> To find out more about the actions carried out by the Group in this area, see subchapter 6. in this chapter "Sourcing Responsibly".

<sup>4</sup> The IPCC stands for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

<sup>5</sup> To learn about our initiatives related to deforestation commodities refer to subchapter 6. "Sourcing Responsibly" in this chapter.

### 5.3.1. Carbon Footprint

In 2016<sup>6</sup>, the carbon footprint was 1,267,496 equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>e), an increase of 17.2% compared to 2015<sup>7</sup>, which is mainly justified by the significant rise in the electricity market-based emission factors. For the same reason, the specific value increased from 0.079 to 0.087 equivalent tonnes of carbon for every thousand euros of sales, regardless of the reduction of 1.6% in the specific electricity consumption value.

Carbon Footprint - Indicators	2016	2015	Δ2016/2015
Overall value (scope 1 & 2) – t CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>8</sup>	1,267,496	*1,081,333	+17.2%
Specific value (scope 1 & 2) – t CO <sub>2</sub> e/’000 €	0.087	*0.079	+10.1

Carbon Footprint - Indicators	2016 (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	2015 (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Δ2016/2015
<b>Overall Carbon Footprint (scope 1 and 2)<sup>9</sup></b>			
• Distribution Portugal	339,515	261,921	+29.6%
• Agro Business	2,697	-	-
• Distribution Poland	912,312	815,770	+11.8%
• Distribution Colombia	12,952	*4,142	+212.7%
<b>Carbon Footprint (scope 1 – direct impacts)</b>			
• Leakage of refrigeration gases	157,794	158,097	-0.2%
• CO <sub>2</sub> usage	18,007	16,646	-
• Fuel consumption	59,053	48,708	+21.2%
• Light vehicle fleet	15,074	14,490	+4.0%
<b>Carbon Footprint (scope 2 – indirect impacts)</b>			
• Electricity consumption (location-based)	779,842	*710,053	+9.8%
• Electricity consumption (market-based)	995,050	*825,043	+20.6%
• Heating (location-based)	22,518	18,849	+19.5%
<b>Carbon Footprint (scope 3 – other indirect impacts)</b>			
• Transport of goods to stores (Distribution)	155,867	141,304	+10.3%
• Disposal of waste in landfills	19,980	18,852	+6.0%
• Organic waste composting	432	833	-48.1%
• Energy consumption in franchising stores	16,697	10,750	+55.3%
• Air travel by employees	1,970	1,631	+20.8%

\* Corrected figures as a result of the external Carbon Footprint certification audit.

**Notes:** Calculation of the carbon footprint of the different activities is made using the three levels of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gases Protocol method: direct, indirect and third party. The values presented take into account emission factors defined by the IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (for refrigeration gases), by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Energy and Geology, by the Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (Unit of Mining and Energy Planning), by the Krajowy Ośrodek Bilansowania i Zarządzania Emisjami (Polish Centre for Emission Balance and Management, for fuels and heating), by the International Energy Agency and by the suppliers (electricity) and by the Greenhouse Gases Protocol (fuels used in light vehicle fleet and transport of goods to stores, air travel and waste).

<sup>6</sup> The Carbon Footprint values for the year 2016 were verified by an external and independent body. The document concerning the process of certification is available in the "Responsibility" area at [www.jeronimomartins.pt](http://www.jeronimomartins.pt).

<sup>7</sup> The overall and specific values for 2015 were recalculated compared to those reported in the 2015 Annual Report due to the correction of emissions resulting from electricity consumption in Colombia.

<sup>8</sup> Scope 2 emissions concern location-based (heating) and market-based (electricity) type emission factors, according to the table "Carbon Footprint – Indicators".

<sup>9</sup> *Idem*.

### Jerónimo Martins Group scores "A-" in CDP Climate Change 2016

Jerónimo Martins obtained an overall "A-" score, positioning the Group at the "Leadership" level, and close to achieving the highest score (A).

CDP's Climate Change programme assesses the performance of the Group in terms of its climate strategy, including its transparency in the reporting of information and risk management.

CDP is a non-profit international organisation which develops programs for companies and cities to measure, disclose, manage and share important environmental information.

### 5.3.2. Water and Energy Consumptions

The rationalization of water and energy consumptions is one of the important action areas in the fight against climate change, encouraging initiatives to reduce its use which contribute towards the sustainability of resources and also to obtaining financial savings.

The "Water and Energy Consumption Management Teams", a project started in Portugal in 2011, achieved a reduction of these consumptions of 373,393 m<sup>3</sup> and 32,347,700 kWh in these six years. This project, which is promoted through monthly challenges and internal benchmarking, has obtained an accumulated saving of over 4.1 million euros.

The increase in the consumption of water and energy in Colombia are due to growth of operations in this country, which has resulted in a growth of around 56% in the number of stores compared to 2015. Also in Poland, the rise of the number of infrastructures, as well as investments in the area of Perishables products led to a growth in the consumption of water. In Portugal, the increase recorded in energy and water consumptions was mainly due to the opening of new Pingo Doce stores.

#### Energy consumption

Total consumption	2016	2015	Δ2016/2015
Energy consumption			
• Absolute value – <b>GJ</b>	6,285,895	*5,996,104	+4.8%
• Specific value – <b>GJ/'000 €</b>	0.430	*0.437	-1.6%
Energy consumption per business unit			
• Distribution Portugal – <b>GJ</b>	1,857,793	1,859,034	-0.1%
• Distribution Poland – <b>GJ</b>	4,215,896	4,053,998	+4.0%
• Distribution Colombia – <b>GJ</b>	180,691	67,046	+169.5%
• Agro Business – <b>GJ</b>	31,515	16,026	+96.6%

\* Values have been recalculated to include Agro Business energy consumption.

#### Water consumption

Total consumption	2016	2015	Δ2016/2015
Water consumption			
• Absolute value – <b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	2,513,756	*2,292,812	+9.6%
• Specific value – <b>m<sup>3</sup>/'000</b>	0.172	*0.167	+3.0%
Water consumption per business unit			
• Distribution Portugal – <b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	1,630,890	1,583,033	+3.0%
• Distribution Poland – <b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	735,383	622,378	+18.2%
• Distribution Colombia – <b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	66,454	39,230	+69.4%
• Agro Business – <b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	81,029	48,171	+68.2%

\* Values have been recalculated to include Agro Business energy consumption.

## Renewable Energies

Technology	No. buildings	Energy saving/year	Saving CO <sub>2</sub> /year
Lamp posts powered by photovoltaic panels	1	72,000 kWh	*26 t
Tubular solar light transporting system	21	120,291 kWh	*43 t
Solar collectors to produce hot water used for heating water and/or in the air conditioning system	16	284,505 kWh	*102 t
Geothermal heat pumps	12	1,365,778 kWh	465 t

\* These values reflect the update in the electricity emission factor.

The investment in renewable energies, which has resulted in increasing the number of buildings with tubular solar light transporting system, and geothermal heat pumps, has enabled annual savings of over 1.8 million kWh, equivalent to approximately 63 thousand euros.

### 5.3.3. Reduction of Environmental Impacts from Logistics Processes

Under the Group's commitment to reduce the environmental impacts from Logistics processes, the following actions are highlighted:

#### Emissions in Distribution

- In Portugal, at the end of 2016, 68% of the goods transport vehicles complied with the Euro 5 requirements (192 vehicles) and Euro 6 requirements (36 vehicles). In Poland, 97% of the vehicles for the transport of goods complied with the Euro 5 requirements (687 vehicles) and Euro 6 requirements (264 vehicles);
- in Poland, testing continued on the hybrid truck Fuso Canter Eco Hybrids, part of Biedronka's exclusive fleet (the first results show a reduction in fuel consumption between 10% to 15%);
- the backhauling operation in Poland entailed a total of 306,916 pallets collected, 2% more than in 2015, which resulted in a saving of 982,067 km and a reduction of 814 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In Portugal, this operation involved a volume of 187,665 pallets, 14% less than in 2015, leading to a saving of 6,572,703 km, avoiding the emission of 5,710 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere.

#### Reusable Packaging

In Portugal, the use of reusable plastic boxes in the Perishables and Dairy areas stood at 17% of the total boxes handled, 3.2 p.p. more than in 2015. In Poland, a project to use reusable plastic boxes to package small electronic equipment was continued (around five thousand units) and, in Colombia, reusable transportation boxes continued to be used: more than 45 thousand units for bottled water.

### 5.3.4. Management of Refrigeration Gases

The Group has been reinforcing the control of leaks, using more efficient technology and co-operating with service providers in the refrigerated and air-conditioned areas, with the aim of minimizing the impact of these gases on climate change. Investments in natural refrigeration gases have been made both in Portugal and in Poland:

- in Poland, the 15 Biedronka DC have cooling systems installed with thermal roll-containers with CO<sub>2</sub> snow. In Portugal, the same system is in operation in the Algoz DC;
- cooling technologies are installed which run exclusively on CO<sub>2</sub> (10 stores in Portugal, two stores and two DC in Poland);
- five DC (four in Portugal and one in Poland) have refrigerated warehouses (positive and/or negative cold) with systems running on ammonia combined with glycol;
- in Portugal, 123 stores have refrigeration systems using R-134a combined with glycol and two stores have a cascade refrigeration system (R-134a gas or monpropylene glycol combined with CO<sub>2</sub>);
- there are 183 stores in Portugal and 399 stores in Poland which have freezers that use only propane;
- in Poland, the centralized refrigerator system for 700 stores uses the R407F refrigerant gas, replacing R404A, resulting in a reduction of over 50% in GWP<sup>10</sup> and, therefore, mitigating the contribution towards global warming;
- in Poland, three trucks use CO<sub>2</sub> as a refrigerant gas and R404A gas has been replaced by R452A gas in 264 trucks (having a GWP almost 50% lower).

The use of natural refrigeration gases – such as ammonia, carbon dioxide or hydrocarbons – represents technological challenges that are accentuated in regions with a higher average temperature, as is the case of Portugal and Colombia. However, they have the advantage of not depleting the ozone layer and also having a reduced GWP.

The Jerónimo Martins Group is testing solutions in its stores and DC in order to comply with existing legislation, as well as with its voluntary commitments to GHG reduction. The Group has established that, whenever possible, new stores or major remodelling should use equipment with fluids with low GWP potential, in the case of heating, ventilation and air conditioning installations, and 100% natural refrigeration gases in the case of industrial refrigeration installations.

#### Recheio Sines store uses 100% natural refrigeration gas

In June 2016, Recheio Cash & Carry opened a new store in Sines. Recheio resorted to the use of CO<sub>2</sub>, a natural refrigeration gas, for its air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, with the aim of reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions. This gas has a GWP of 1, a value substantially lower than the 1,300 to 3,800 values of the synthetic refrigeration gases normally used.

This project has managed to lower GHG emissions, integrate refrigeration and air conditioning systems and increase energy efficiency, achieving reductions of about 30% in energy consumption.

<sup>10</sup> GWP is the acronym for Global Warming Potential.

### 5.3.5. Rationalisation of Paper Consumption

In 2016, the Group continued to develop projects aimed at reducing paper consumption and promoting the use of paper from sustainably managed forests.

Measures, such as electronic invoice management, enabled a saving of more than 7.7 million sheets of paper. In Poland, the dematerialization of temperature records and the distribution of tablets to area and Perishables' operations managers, enabled a saving of 265,300 sheets. In total, these measures enabled the saving of the equivalent of 956 trees.

In Poland, the paper used in the central offices is produced by companies which have environmental certification or which, at least, have an environmental management system and, in Colombia, it is manufactured from cane sugar. In Portugal, the paper is Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified and comes from suppliers with ISO 14001 certification.

In Portugal, the paper used for printing the banners' magazines is Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) certified or FSC and/or the companies producing it have ISO 14001 certification. The paper used for brochures for the Pingo Doce banner is "European Ecolabel" or FSC or PEFC certified. In the Recheio banner, the brochures and catalogues are FSC certified. In Poland, the paper used for brochures is FSC or PEFC certified.

### 5.4. Waste Management

The reduction of waste generated and its redirection to recovery contribute to the reduction of natural resource usage and to a Circular Economy model. To this end, it is important to ensure the necessary infrastructure and awareness rising of employees, customers and surrounding communities.

#### Waste Recovery Rate

	2016	2015	Δ2016/2015
Distribution – Global*	83.1%	81.9%	+1.2 p.p.
Distribution – Portugal	59.9%	59.2%	+0.7 p.p.
Distribution – Poland	89.2%	88.5%	+0.7 p.p.
Distribution – Colombia	78.2%	85.2%	-7.0 p.p.
Agro Business	91.7%	-	-

\* Includes all of the Group's Distribution companies

The waste recovery rate of the Group (Distribution) was at 83.1%, a value that represents an increase of 1.2 percentage points when compared to 2015.

### 5.4.1. Characterisation of Waste

In 2016, the Group produced 419,979 tonnes of waste, which represents an increase of 8% compared to 2015. This evolution was due to the growth of the store network and the inclusion of the Group's agribusiness activities.

Waste	Distribution Portugal (t)		Distribution Poland (t)		Distribution Colombia (t)		Agro Business (t)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cardboard and Paper	34,418	32,732	211,565	187,183	4,950	2,089	5	-
Plastic	2,302	2,262	8,375	8,583	274	126	3	-
Wood	218	248	1,917	1,804	27	26	-	-
Organic	4,307	3,888	70,787	64,344	0	-	-	-
Unsorted	38,981	41,552	33,627	34,406	1,089	214	1	-
Cooking Oil and Fats	181	221	-	-	1	-	-	-
Waste from Effluent Treatment	4,212	4,382	-	-	376	176	-	-
Hazardous Waste	10	16	109	13	1	-	5	-
Other Waste	654	1,492	1,537	1,891	1	-	46	-

### 5.4.2. Customer Waste Recovery

The following were the most important projects in 2016:

- the network of Pingo Doce recycling bins covered 372 stores, which was 90% of the store network;
- coffee capsules and lids/corks/bottle tops recovered, resulted in more than 3,500 thousand euros being raised for charities;
- 97% of the Biedronka stores have recycling bins for the collection of small electrical appliances, fluorescent lamps and batteries.

In total, and in Portugal and Poland, there was an increase in the number and type of recycling bins available for customers. For more detailed information, go to the "Responsibility" area at [www.jeronimomartins.pt](http://www.jeronimomartins.pt).



**Waste Dropped Off by Customers in Recycling Bins at Stores**

Waste (in tonnes)	2016	2015	Δ 2016/2015
<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
Batteries	12.49	22.47	-44.4%
WEEE <sup>11</sup> (including fluorescent light bulbs)	82.04	96.37	-14.1%
Used Cooking Oil	109.26	110.54	-1.2%
Printer Ink Cartridges	3.17	5.25	-39.6%
Capsules	108.99	72.57	+50.2%
Lids, Corks and Bottle Tops	10.24	8.89	+15.2%
<b>POLAND</b>			
Batteries	145.82	117.24	+24.4%
WEEE <sup>9</sup> (including fluorescent light bulbs)	224.56	199.61	+12.5%
<b>COLOMBIA</b>			
Used batteries	0	0.08	-100%

In Portugal and in Poland, the increase of 10% in the quantities of customer waste collected is, mainly, due to the investment made in installing recycling bins in Biedronka and Pingo Doce stores. The decrease in the quantity of batteries collected in Portugal was mainly due to changes in the collection processes of this type of waste, whose redirection to recovery will be concluded in 2017. The collection bins for used batteries in Colombia was temporarily suspended due to a new legal framework. Its relaunch is planned, for all stores, in 2017.

**Energy from cooking oil and fats**

In 2009, the Group started the "Oil collection" project which offers Pingo Doce customers the possibility of placing their used cooking oil at collection points located in the stores. This equipment is available in over 330 stores, covering about 80% of the network chain.

Previously, the Group already collected the cooking oil used in the preparation of Take Away products and redirected it to recovery. In total, between 2010 and 2015, more than 1,760 tonnes were sent for recovery and transformation, mainly into biofuel.

This year a pilot project was started in operations in Portugal, Poland and Colombia which consisted of collecting the fat from the cooking of roast chicken in stores and its redirection to recovery: a part for transformation into biofuel and the rest for organic recovery and subsequent use as fertilizer.

<sup>11</sup> WEEE – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

### 5.4.3. Ecodesign of Packaging

In collaboration with its suppliers, the Group has been working to improve the eco-efficiency of its packaging according to ecodesign strategies aimed at:

- reducing the environmental impact of the packaging of items sold by the banners, especially the Private Brands; and
- optimizing the costs of production, transport and management of packaging waste.

Products encompassed	Portugal	Poland	Unit
Number of references	222	8	SKU*
Savings in packaging materials	2,481	31	t materials/year
Transport avoided	475	-	t CO <sub>2</sub> e/year
Packaging with FSC certification	8	-	SKU*

\* SKU – Stock Keeping Unit.

In Poland, all the boxes from Polish suppliers for packaging fruit and vegetables are made of recycled cardboard with FSC certification.

### 5.5. Eco-efficient Infrastructures

The Jerónimo Martins Group's Companies include environmental criteria in their projects for building and for remodelling infrastructures, boosting positive impacts and minimising adverse ones.

Biedronka, Pingo Doce, Recheio and Ara have been implementing efficient control systems for chilling plants, more efficient technologies in terms of lighting (LED, skylights and photovoltaic cells), refrigerated displays and freezers fitted with doors and covers and, in addition, automatic management systems for energy consumption, trying to reach a more rational use of the energy required. Biedronka has 13 eco-stores, which include measures for reducing water and energy consumption and for managing waste.

### 5.6. Raising Employee and Consumer Awareness

The Group recognizes the importance of individual and collective behaviour towards the better management of natural resources, emissions and waste. As such, it has carried out various awareness initiatives with different stakeholders.

#### Employees

- In 2016, the Group organised the 5<sup>th</sup> Sustainability Conference, aimed at senior management and strategic suppliers. This meeting brought together approximately 200 participants from the three countries in which the Group has operations and focused on sustainable fishing, fishing practices, aquaculture, market trends and challenges ahead for the business;
- publication of articles on environmental themes in the in-house magazine "A Nossa Gente" (Our People), which is distributed to all employees in Portugal, such as the dissemination of tips to improve waste management and disclosure of the stores and DC with the best performance in reducing water and energy

consumption in the same period. This bi-monthly magazine had a print run of 25,000 copies;

- in the in-house magazine "Razem w JM", which is distributed to all employees in Poland, articles on environmental protection in Jerónimo Martins Polska were also disseminated. This magazine had a print run of 160,000 copies in 2016;
- raising awareness of the Group's managers in Portugal, Poland and Colombia on various topics related to environmental strategy, through the Corporate Responsibility digital newsletter – "Seeds". This bi-monthly newsletter has a readership of over one thousand employees;
- raising awareness of all office employees in Poland of World Earth Day (22.04.2016) through an internal communication and employees at the headquarters and DC through the planting of 1,500 new trees in the forest close to Baniocha in collaboration with the Sierzchow Forestry. A contest also took place involving 190 employees, with the aim of promoting the construction of something useful from waste (promoting recycling). Two first prizes were awarded – the "Playhouse for children" project and "Gardening materials organizer" – and another 10 prizes were distinguished;
- training sessions on best environmental management practices for employees carried out in Portugal, Poland and Colombia, corresponding to a volume of over 4,400 training hours;
- periodic disclosure and reinforcement of best environmental practices for employees, particularly in the Pingo Doce and Recheio stores, through the documents "Informação de Negócio" (Business Information) and "Alerta Recheio" (Recheio Alert), and, in the Biedronka DC, through 11 presentations in communal staff areas, involving 4,200 employees;
- in the DC and offices in Poland, signs were placed in strategic locations calling for savings in energy, water and waste management. Portugal experienced the roll-out of the "Let's Go Green" project in 2015 in the Group's headquarters, in two new locations in Portugal with the aim of fostering the adoption of more responsible practices in the use of energy, water and paper.

#### Customers and Consumers

- In May 2016, Hebe, in Poland, stopped giving away free plastic bags at the check-outs to promote customer their reduction, joining Biedronka, in Poland, and Pingo Doce and Recheio, in Portugal;
- in-store campaigns carried out in Biedronka stores promoting best environmental practices:
  - outdoor games aimed at children for 10 picnics organised by Caritas on Children's Day;
  - films about separation of packaging waste screened during the "Cinema with Biedronka" event held in 35 cities, with more than 10 thousand spectators;
  - 8<sup>th</sup> edition of the "Ecologic by nature" eco-event, which allowed the collection of about 17 thousandkg of glass waste and 49.4 thousand kg of used batteries;
  - 3D posters placed in 100 stores to show the life-cycle of packing waste when redirected to recovery by consumers.
  - support for the campaign "Make a gift to yourself and the environment" organised by UNEP/GRID in Warszawa, on the theme of energy efficiency;
- regular publication of articles against food waste and promoting environmental and social best practices in the "Sabe Bem" (Tastes Good) (bi-monthly circulation of 100-150 thousand copies), "Notícias Recheio" (Recheio News) (bi-monthly circulation of 50 thousand copies) and "Kropka TV" (weekly circulation of around 210 thousand copies) magazines, aimed at Pingo Doce, Recheio and Biedronka customers, respectively.

- in Portugal, of note we highlight the awareness campaigns on used cooking oils in Pingo Doce and Recheio and the reuse of checkout bags at Pingo Doce.

## 5.7. Partnerships and Support

The Group supported the following initiatives in Portugal, focused on restoring natural habitats and protecting biodiversity:

Institution	Project	Amount	Support started in	Further information at
Oceanário de Lisboa (Lisbon Oceanarium)	Oceanário de Lisboa (Lisbon Oceanarium)	€ 100,000	2003	<a href="http://www.oceanario.pt">www.oceanario.pt</a>
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	"Green Heart of Cork"	€ 10,000	2013	<a href="http://www.wwf.pt">www.wwf.pt</a>
Liga para a Protecção da Natureza (LPN)	ECOs-Locais	€ 10,000	2011	<a href="http://www.lpn.pt">www.lpn.pt</a>
Quercus	"SOS Pollinators" Campaign	€ 5,000	2014	<a href="http://www.yesweb.pt/polinizadores">www.yesweb.pt/polinizadores</a>
European Recycling Platform (ERP) – Portugal	"Geração Depositário" Project	€ 5,000	2013	<a href="http://www.geracaodepositario.abae.pt">www.geracaodepositario.abae.pt</a>
Zoo	Sponsorship of the Ring-tailed lemur	€ 4,800	2015	<a href="http://www.zoo.pt">www.zoo.pt</a>

In January 2016, the Group awarded, as part of the Green Project Awards Portugal, the "Jerónimo Martins-Green Project Awards Prize for Research and Development", with a value of 20 thousand euros, the project "Detergentes Verdes" (Green Detergents). This project studies the use of vegetable waste in the development of cleaning products which have less impact on water and biodiversity.