5. Respecting the Environment

5.1. Introduction

Within a context of increasing pressure on natural resources, the Jerónimo Martins Group is constantly challenged to improve its efficiency and to reduce environmental impacts throughout its Companies' supply chains. The Group's priority areas of activity, as defined in the Environmental Policy[9] in force, are the preservation of biodiversity, the fight against climate change and responsible waste management.

Environmental Audits and Environmental Certification

The Environmental Management System implemented in the Jerónimo Martins Distribution Centres (DC) is based on the ISO 14001:2012 international standard. In Portugal, there continued to be four DC with this certification (Azambuja, Vila do Conde, Algoz and Alfena) out of a total of seven. In Poland, 15 out of the 17 existing DC have the same certification, guaranteeing that more than 70% of the Group's DC are certified according to this standard. It is the Group's objective to increase the number of establishments with this certification to 25 over the next three years. Also in 2017, all the DC in Poland renewed their certification for handling biological products, in accordance with EC Regulation 834/2007.

In addition, the Group conducted internal audits on stores, warehouses and DC to ensure conformity with legal requirements and with internal Environmental Management procedures. In 2017, the Group conducted 299 audits, across Portugal and Poland. Whenever the score obtained in the audits is less than 100%, corrective actions are defined.

5.2. Biodiversity

With considerable expertise in Perishables, the Group is aware that the annual sales volumes of Meat, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, among others, results in impacts on the ecosystems. The Group therefore recognises the responsibility of knowing, mitigating and reflecting those impacts when defining policies, strategies and operational processes.

To do so, the Group assess the risks related to the different services of the ecosystems using as a basis the Ecosystem Services Review, as proposed by the World Research Institute. Based on this approach, Jerónimo Martins defined 11 priority areas of activity that guide the projects and management practices, which include the following: (i) information management; (ii) training; (iii) partnerships with suppliers; and (iv) research and development.

Among the research projects that the Group developed and supported, it should be highlighted the characterisation of the potential risks associated with the species of fish most sold by its Companies in Portugal and Poland. This analysis, performed by an independent specialised entity, in conjunction with the Group's Environment and Sustainability teams, identified aspects such as the level of stock exploitation, the impacts on ecosystems and surrounding communities, traceability and working conditions, and concluded that none of the species sold were at high risk.

In 2017, the Group assessed the degree of vulnerability of all the species of fish sold in Portugal and in Poland[10]. This analysis was based on the Red List of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) and resulted in discontinuing the sale of a single species classified as "Critically Endangered", whose production was impossible to secure throughout the entire life cycle using aquaculture. For more detailed information, see the "Responsibility" area at www.jeronimomartins.com.

[9] Available for consultation in the "Responsibility" area at www.jeronimomartins.com.
[10] To find out more about the activities carried out by the Group regarding this matter, see sub-chapter 6 of this chapter. "Sourcing Responsibly".

Concerning agriculture, after carrying out a study on the practices of the Group's suppliers of Fruit and Vegetables in Portugal, a manual was compiled to promote the use of production methods that enhance the protection of biodiversity, among other aspects. In 2017, the methodology of the manual was applied to 40 farms from 25 suppliers, having determined the overall sustainability index for each of them. In 2018, Jerónimo Martins will continue to progressively make this manual available to Fruit and Vegetable suppliers in Portugal, so that they can calculate and share their overall sustainability index, as well as the respective improvement measures, thereby enabling the Group to accompany their progress over time. The objective is for this project to be extended to suppliers in Poland and in Colombia over the coming years.

5.3. Climate Change

The IPCC[11] has warned that the impact on climate change will be felt through an increase in the average global temperature, a rise in the average sea level and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. In addition to the effects on the reduction of agricultural productivity, impacts are also expected regarding Operations as a result of droughts, floods and snowstorms. The Paris Agreement, already in force and ratified by two of the three countries where the Group operates, commits the signatory countries to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), to ensure that the increase in average global temperature does not exceed 2ºC.

That is why the Group is focused on implementing measures that promote the reduction of energy consumption and the minimisation of the associated GHG, such as the logistics processes and refrigerant gases for example, as well as measures related to fighting deforestation, namely through commodities related to this risk: palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and wood[12].

5.3.1. Carbon Footprint

In 2017[13], the carbon footprint (scopes 1 and 2) was 1,208,592 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), a reduction of 4.6% compared to 2016, which can be mostly justified, by the significant reduction in the market-based emission factors linked to the consumption of electricity. For the same reason, the specific value reduced from 0.0867 to 0.0743 tonnes of carbon equivalent for every thousand euros of sales.

Carbon Footprint - Indicators	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016
Overall value (scope 1 & 2) – **t CO_2e**[14]	1,208,592	1,267,496	-4.6%%
Specific value (scope 1 & 2) – **t CO_2e/'000 €**	0.0743	0.0867	-14.3%

Carbon Footprint - Indicators	2017 (t CO_2e)	2016 (t CO_2e)	Δ 2017/2016
Overall Carbon Footprint (scope 1 and 2)[14]			
▪ Distribution Portugal	263,207	339,515	-22.5%
▪ Agribusiness	2,465	2,697	-8.6%
▪ Distribution Poland	911,490	*912,332	-0.1%
▪ Distribution Colombia	31,430	12,952	+142.7%
Carbon Footprint (scope 1 – direct impacts)			
▪ Leakage of refrigeration gases	146,482	157,794	-7.2%
▪ CO_2 usage	18,904	18,007	+5.0%
▪ Fuel consumption	56,074	59,053	-5.0%
▪ Light vehicle fleet	16,451	15,074	+9.1%

[11] IPCC is the acronym for Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
[12] To find out about the Group's initiatives related to commodities linked to the risk of deforestation, see sub-chapter 6 in this chapter. "Sourcing Responsibly".
[13]The Carbon Footprint values for the year 2017 were verified by an external and independent body. The document regarding the certification process can be viewed in the "Responsibility" area at www.jeronimomartins.com.
[14] Scope 2 emissions concern location-based (heating) and market-based (electricity) type emission factors, according to the table "Carbon Footprint – Indicators".

Carbon Footprint (scope 2 – indirect impacts)			
▪ Electricity consumption (location-based)	825,710	779,842	+5.9%
▪ Electricity consumption (market-based)	950,687	995,050	-4.5%
▪ Heating (location-based)	19,994	22,518	-11.2%
Carbon Footprint (scope 3 – other indirect impacts)			
▪ Transport of goods to stores (Distribution)	164,532	155,867	+5.6%
▪ Disposal of waste in landfills	36,912	19,980	+84.7%
▪ Waste Incineration	221	-	N/A
▪ Organic waste composting	120	432	-72.2%
▪ Energy consumption in franchising stores	15,685	16,697	-6.1%
▪ Air travel by employees	1,804	1,970	-8.4%

* Corrected figures as a result of the external audit in 2017 for Carbon Footprint certification.

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 Colombian 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 by the UK GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (waste)

5.3.2. Water and Energy Consumptions

The rationalisation of water and energy consumptions is one of the action areas in the fight against climate change, instigating initiatives to reduce their use, which contribute towards both the sustainability of resources and to a reduction in operating costs.

The Group includes environmental criteria in the projects for building and refurbishing its infrastructures. Biedronka, Pingo Doce, Recheio and Ara have been implementing efficient control systems for cooling 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, autonomous energy management systems for energy consumption, to reach a more rational use of the energy required. Other measures such as the installation of flow restrictors, taps with timers and regulating sensors for ice machines have also been implemented. The investment in these measures – more than 65 million euros in the last four years–avoided the emission of over 65 thousand tonnes of carbon and has a return period of less than five years.

Complementary to the technological measures for reducing water and energy consumptions, Jerónimo Martins has been investing in projects to encourage best practices in terms of behaviour. The "Water and Energy Consumption Management Teams", a project that began in the stores in Portugal in 2011, has achieved a reduction in these consumptions of 357,700 m^3 and 36,565,800 kWh in seven years. This project, which is promoted through monthly challenges and internal benchmarking, has obtained an accumulated saving of over 4.4 million euros.

Alfena, a more efficient Distribution Centre

The Alfena DC began operating in April 2017. With the objective of reducing water and energy consumption, the following types of technology were installed:

- Thermal solar panels for heating the hot water (nursery and changing rooms);
- 100% of the lighting fixtures use LED technology;
- control and regulation of the intensity of the lighting depending on motion detection and/or outdoor light;
- heat recovery from the smoke extraction system in the canteen to use for blown-air climate control inside the kitchen;
- harnessing of rain water in the returns warehouse for use, for example, in the outdoor sprinkler system.

This project enables increases in energy efficiency, obtaining reductions in energy consumption of around 32% compared to the usual technology, as well as contributing towards water savings in the order of 1,700 m^3.

Regarding office buildings, the Let's Go Green project, which encompasses six locations in Portugal, enabled an electricity reduction of 344,900 kWh between 2015 and 2017. Regarding water consumption, there was an increase of 209 $m^{3,}$ justified by a growth of 28% in the number of employees working in these offices. When considering per employee consumption, there was a reduction of 2 m^3 per person, in the same period. The Group's objective is to progressively extend these projects to other countries.

Energy consumption

Total consumption	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016
Energy consumption			
▪ Absolute value – **GJ**	6,634,950	*6,488,383	+2.3%
▪ Specific value - – **GJ/'000 €**	0.408	*0.444	-8.1%
Energy consumption per business unit			
▪ Distribution Portugal – **GJ**	1,997,887	*1,943,772	+2.8%
▪ Distribution Poland - **GJ**	4,184,639	*4,327,971	-3.3%
▪ Distribution Colombia – **GJ**	419,569	*184,296	+127.7%
▪ Agribusiness – **GJ**	32,855	*32,344	+1.6%

* Values have been recalculated to include the fuel consumption of the light vehicle fleet.

Water consumption

Total consumption	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016
Water consumption			
▪ Absolute value – **m^3**	2,780,958	2,513,756	+10.6%
▪ Specific value – **m^3/'000**	0.171	0.172	-0.6%
Water consumption per business unit			
▪ Distribution Portugal – **m^3**	1,767,613	1,630,890	+8.4%
▪ Distribution Poland – **m^3**	813,818	735,383	+10.7%
▪ Distribution Colombia – **m^3**	105,994	66,454	+59.5%
▪ Agribusiness – **m^3**	93,533	81,029	+15.4%

The increases in the consumption of water and energy are explained by the growth of operations (increase in the number of stores and other infrastructures) and, in Poland, to the investment in the Perishables area.

Water Extraction by source

Total consumption (m^3)	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016
Total water consumption	2,780,958	2,513,756	+10.6%
▪ Municipal supply system	2,598,057	-	-
▪ Underground water	181,787	-	-
▪ Other sources	1,114	-	-
Water consumption per business unit		-	-
▪ Distribution Portugal	1,767,613	1,630,890	+8.4%
◦ Municipal supply system	1,590,621	-	-
◦ Underground water	175,878	-	-
◦ Other sources	1,114	-	-
▪ Distribution Poland	813,818	735,383	+10.7%
◦ Municipal supply system	813,818	-	-
◦ Underground water	0	-	-
◦ Other sources	0	-	-
▪ Distribution Colombia	105,994	66,454	+59.5%
◦ Municipal supply system	105,994	-	-
◦ Underground water	0	-	-
◦ Other sources	0	-	-
▪ Agribusiness	93,533	81,029	+15.4%
◦ Municipal supply system	87,624	-	-
◦ Underground water	5,909	-	-
◦ Other sources	0	-	-

About 93% of all the water consumed by the Group comes from the municipal supply system. For less demanding operations, in terms of water quality (e.g., watering and refrigerating systems), the Group holds the necessary licenses. In 2017, the waste water discharges in the environment (only Companies in Portugal), which are properly treated before rejection, represented about 3% of the total volume of waste water generated by the Group. As far as the re-use of water is concerned, the Alfena DC collected more than 1,100 m^3 of rainwater to use in the cooling systems, sprinklers and washing the outside of trucks.

Renewable Energy

Technology	No. buildings	Energy saving/year	Saving CO_2/year
Lamp posts powered by photovoltaic panels	1	72,000 kWh	*28 t
Tubular solar light transporting system	21	120,291 kWh	*46 t
Solar collectors to produce hot water used for heating water and/or in the air conditioning system	17	482,685 kWh	*184 t
Geothermal heat pumps	13	1,523,014 kWh	519 t

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

The investment in renewable energy, which has resulted in increasing the number of buildings with solar collectors and geothermal heat pumps, has enabled annual savings of around 2.2 million kWh, equivalent to approximately 85 thousand euros, representing an increase of 19%, in terms of kWh, compared to 2016.

5.3.3. Reduction of Environmental Impacts from Logistics Processes

As part of the Group's commitment to reduce the environmental impacts from logistics processes, the following actions are highlighted:

- in Portugal, at the end of 2017, 83% of the goods transport vehicles complied with the Euro 5 requirements (169 vehicles) and Euro 6 requirements (107 vehicles). In Poland, 93% of the goods transport vehicles complied with the Euro 5 requirements (620 vehicles) and Euro 6 requirements (267 vehicles). In Colombia, 12% of the trucks complied with the Euro 5 requirements (14 vehicles);
- in Portugal, the Group changed from conventional diesel to top diesel for the fleet of vehicles allocated to the DC, with a saving of 0.2 l/100km, which in 2017, meant a reduction in the consumption of diesel of around 50,000 litres;
- the backhauling operation in Poland entailed the collection of a total of 361,592 pallets, 18% more than in 2016, which resulted in a saving of 1,321,940 km while avoiding the emission of 3,436 tonnes of CO_2. In Portugal, this operation involved a volume of 192,400 pallets, 2% more than in 2016, leading to a saving of 6,732,404 km, avoiding the emission of 5,981 tonnes of CO_2 into the atmosphere.

5.3.4. Management of Refrigeration Gases

Jerónimo Martins works on controlling leaks, using more efficient technology and co-operating with service providers in the refrigerated and air-conditioned areas, with the aim of minimizing the emission of greenhouse gases. Investments have been made in natural refrigeration gases both in Portugal and in Poland:

- in Poland, the 16 Biedronka DC have cooling systems installed with thermal roll-containers with CO_2 snow. In Portugal, the same system is in operation in the Algoz DC;
- cooling technologies are installed which run exclusively on CO_2 (33 stores in Portugal, 259 stores and three 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, the Alfena DC has a cooling and refrigeration system running on CO_2 (ice machines, freezers and fridges in the canteen);

- in Portugal, 119 stores have refrigeration systems using R-134a combined with glycol and two stores have a cascade refrigeration system (R-134a gas or monopropylene glycol combined with CO_2);
- there are 247 stores in Portugal and 955 stores in Poland which have freezers that use only propane;
- in Poland, 179 trailers use the R452A refrigerant gas, replacing R404A, resulting in a reduction of over 50% in GWP[15] and, therefore, mitigating the contribution towards global warming.

The Group has been testing solutions in its stores and DC in order to comply with its voluntary commitments to GHG reduction as well as to ensure compliance with future legislation. Whenever possible, new stores or major remodelling projects 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.

5.4. Waste Management

Reducing waste generated and sending it for recovery both contribute towards a decrease in the use of natural resources and towards a Circular Economy model.

Waste Recovery Rate

	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016 (p.p.)
Distribution – Overall*	84.7%	83.1%	+1.6
Distribution – Portugal	59.0%	59.9%	-0.9
Distribution – Poland	91.2%	89.2%	+1.9
Distribution – Colombia	80.8%	78.2%	+2.6
Agribusiness	52.8%	91.7%	-38.8

* Includes all of the Group's Distribution companies.

The waste recovery rate of the Group (Distribution) stood at 84.7%, a value that represents an increase of 1.6 p.p. when compared to 2016.

5.4.1. Characterisation of Waste

In 2017, Jerónimo Martins produced 446,564 tonnes of waste, which represents an increase of 6.3% compared to 2016. This evolution is due to the growth in the Group's operations.

Waste	Distribution Portugal (t)		Distribution Poland (t)		Distribution Colombia (t)		Agribusiness (t)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cardboard and Paper	34,068	34,418	236,176	211,565	7,958	4,950	4	5
Plastic	2,202	2,302	8,055	8,375	496	274	4	3
Wood	220	218	2,188	1,917	46	27	-	-
Organic	4,210	4,307	71,847	70,787	11	-	-	-
Unsorted	40,510	38,981	29,317	33,627	1,494	1,089	43	1
Cooking Oil and Fats	166	181	-	-	5	1	-	-
Waste from Effluent Treatment	4,433	4,212	-	-	457	376	-	-
Hazardous Waste	9	10	185	109	0	1	2	5
Other Waste	1,150	654	1,307	1,537	0	1	-	46

[15]GWP is the acronym for Global Warming Potential.

5.4.2. Customer Waste Recovery

As part of the concern for promoting waste recovery to its customers, the Group endeavours to secure the necessary infrastructures and raise awareness among employees, customers and the surrounding communities. In 2017, the following projects are highlighted:

- the network of Pingo Doce recycling bins covered 372 stores, which was 88% of the store network;
- coffee pods and lids/corks/bottle tops recovered, resulted in more than 3,500 euros being raised for charities;
- 97% of the Biedronka stores have recycling bins for the collection of small electrical appliances, fluorescent lamps and batteries;
- with the revision of the Colombian legal framework, the project regarding the collection of used batteries was re-activated. Collection bins were thus placed in 186 stores (47% of the total store network in 2017).

For more detailed information on the number and type of recycling bins available for customers, see the "Responsibility" area at www.jeronimomartins.com.

Waste Dropped Off by Customers in Recycling Bins at Stores

Waste (in tonnes)	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016
PORTUGAL			
Batteries	12.01	12.49	-3.8%
WEEE[16] (including fluorescent light bulbs)	78.70	82.04	-4.1%
Used Cooking Oil	100.35	109.26	-8.2%
Printer Ink Cartridges	2.16	3.17	-31.9%
Pods	94.68	108.99	-13.1%
Lids, Corks and Bottle Tops	8.51	10.24	-16.1%
POLAND			
Batteries	133.54	145.82	-8.4%
WEEE[9] (including fluorescent light bulbs)	176.16	224.56	-21.6%
COLOMBIA			
Used batteries	0.18	0	N/A

In Portugal and in Poland, the decrease of 13% in the total quantities of customer waste collected is mainly due to the continuous increase in proximity collection points provided by municipalities and other entities.

Food Waste

Jerónimo Martins adopted the Consumer Goods Forum's resolution with a view to reducing food waste by half by 2025, with 2016 being the reference year.

As such, using the recommendations of the Food Loss and Waste protocol, an annual amount of food waste was determined for the Group's food distribution companies and which is available in the "Responsibility" area in www.jeronimomartins.com.

In 2018, and the following years, continuity will be given to the practices and projects that have been developed so far (e.g., partnerships with suppliers and food donations to charities) in order to pursue the Group's commitment.

[16]WEEE – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

5.5. Main consumption of materials

It is the Group's objective to determine the origin and production methods of the material resources it uses, promoting more sustainable supply chains and consumption practices.

Main materials consumed

Input	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016	
	ton	ton	ton	ton/'000€
Private Brand product paper and cardboard packaging	*182,523	171,611	6%	-7%
Other Private Brand product packaging materials**	*311,061	301,810	3%	-4%
Office paper	717	654	10%	-2%
Promotional leaflets	40,825	18,313	123%	100%

* Value estimated based on the sales growth of Private Brand articles, compared to 2016.
** Includes metals, plastics and other materials, except paper and cardboard reported above.

Despite the absolute increase in materials consumed, due to the expansion of the Group's operations, there was a reduction in consumption when compared to sales volume. The exception to this decrease lies with the consumption of paper linked to promotional leaflets, which can be justified by the change in the commercial strategy in Poland, which began investing more in this channel, linked to the heightened weekly promotional campaigns.

Rationalisation of Paper Consumption

In 2017, Jerónimo Martins continued to develop projects to reduce paper consumption and to promote the use of paper from sustainably-managed forests. Measures such as electronic invoice management enabled a saving of more than 7.85 million sheets of paper, the equivalent to a total of 940 trees.

In Poland, the paper used in the 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 has the "EU Ecolabel".

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 the leaflets for the Pingo Doce banner and for the leaflets and catalogues for the Recheio banner have the "EU Ecolabel" or are FSC or PEFC certified. In Poland, the paper used for leaflets is FSC or PEFC certified, has the "EU Ecolabel" or the "Blue Angel" label.

Ecodesign of Packaging

The Group works together with its suppliers to improve the eco-efficiency of the Private Brand product packaging, according to design strategies that aim to (i) reduce the environmental impact linked to the packaging of articles sold; and (ii) optimise the production costs, transport and management of the packaging waste. For the period 2018-2020, the Group aims to implement at least 20 projects of this kind every year.

Products encompassed	Portugal	Poland	Unit
Number of references	265	12	SKU*
Savings in packaging materials	2,495	979	t materials/year
Transport avoided	475	-	t CO_2e/year
Packaging with FSC certification	42	-	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, and in 2017 this project began to be replicated for Private Brand products (500 references).

Reusable Packaging

In Portugal, the use of reusable plastic boxes in the Perishables and Dairy areas remained at 17% of the total boxes handled. In Poland, the project to use reusable plastic boxes to package small electronic equipment was continued (more than 77 thousand units) and in Colombia, reusable transportation boxes continued to be used for bottled water and for fruit and vegetables (around 596 thousand units).

Reusable check-out bags and solutions

Input	2017	2016	Δ 2017/2016	
	ton | unit	ton | unit	ton | unit	ton | unit/'000€
Plastic check-out bags - **tons**	5,531	5,339	3.6%	-7%
Paper check-out bags - **tons**	117	173	-32.4%	-39%
Reusable plastic bags - **tons**	2,050	1,875	9.3%	-2%
Reusable raffia bags - **tons**	976	978	-0.2%	-10%
Trolleys – **units**	26,954	11,718	130.0%	107

At the Jerónimo Martins Group, plastic bags are not given for free at the cash-desks of any of the Companies. This initiative has been progressively adopted since 2007.

5.6. Raising Employee and Consumer Awareness

Jerónimo Martins recognizes the importance of individual and collective behaviour for better management of natural resources, emissions and waste. As such, it develops various awareness initiatives, aimed at different stakeholders, such as employees, customers and consumers. For more detailed information, see the "Responsibility" area at www.jeronimomartins.com.

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)	Pingo Doce Super Animals Campaign II	€ 107,550	2017	www.oceanario.pt
Oceanário de Lisboa (Lisbon Oceanarium)	Oceanário de Lisboa (Lisbon Oceanarium)	€ 100,000	2003	www.oceanario.pt
Zoo	Pingo Doce Super Animals Campaign I	€ 86,000	2017	www.zoo.pt
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	"Green Heart of Cork"	€ 10,000	2013	www.wwf.pt
Liga para a Protecção da Natureza (LPN)	ECOs-Locais	€ 10,000	2011	www.lpn.pt
European Recycling Platform (ERP) – Portugal	"Geração Depositrão" Project	€ 5,000	2013	www.geracaodepositrao.abae.pt
Zoo	Sponsorship of the Ring-tailed lemur	€ 5,300	2015	www.zoo.pt

In 2017 Jerónimo Martins maintained its partnership with the Green Project Awards Portugal in the Research and Development category. The Jerónimo Martins-Green Project Awards prize, to the value of 20 thousand euros, aims to support scientific research projects, which have the potential to be replicated and which benefit the environment, society and the economy. In 2017, the awarded project, "ECO-Zement", stood out for its innovative use of waste from the process of refining oil in

cement-based building materials. The partial replacement of cement with the said waste (which is estimated to reach 1,700 tonnes per year deposited in landfills), has a lower environmental impact than conventional materials, as it takes advantage of a raw material that is usually wasted, thereby reducing carbon emissions and the consumption of non-renewable natural resources.