PUBLIC SUMMARY OF THE

FOREST PLAN MANAGEMENT **2025**

FBU **MS**

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FBU **MS**

SUMMARY

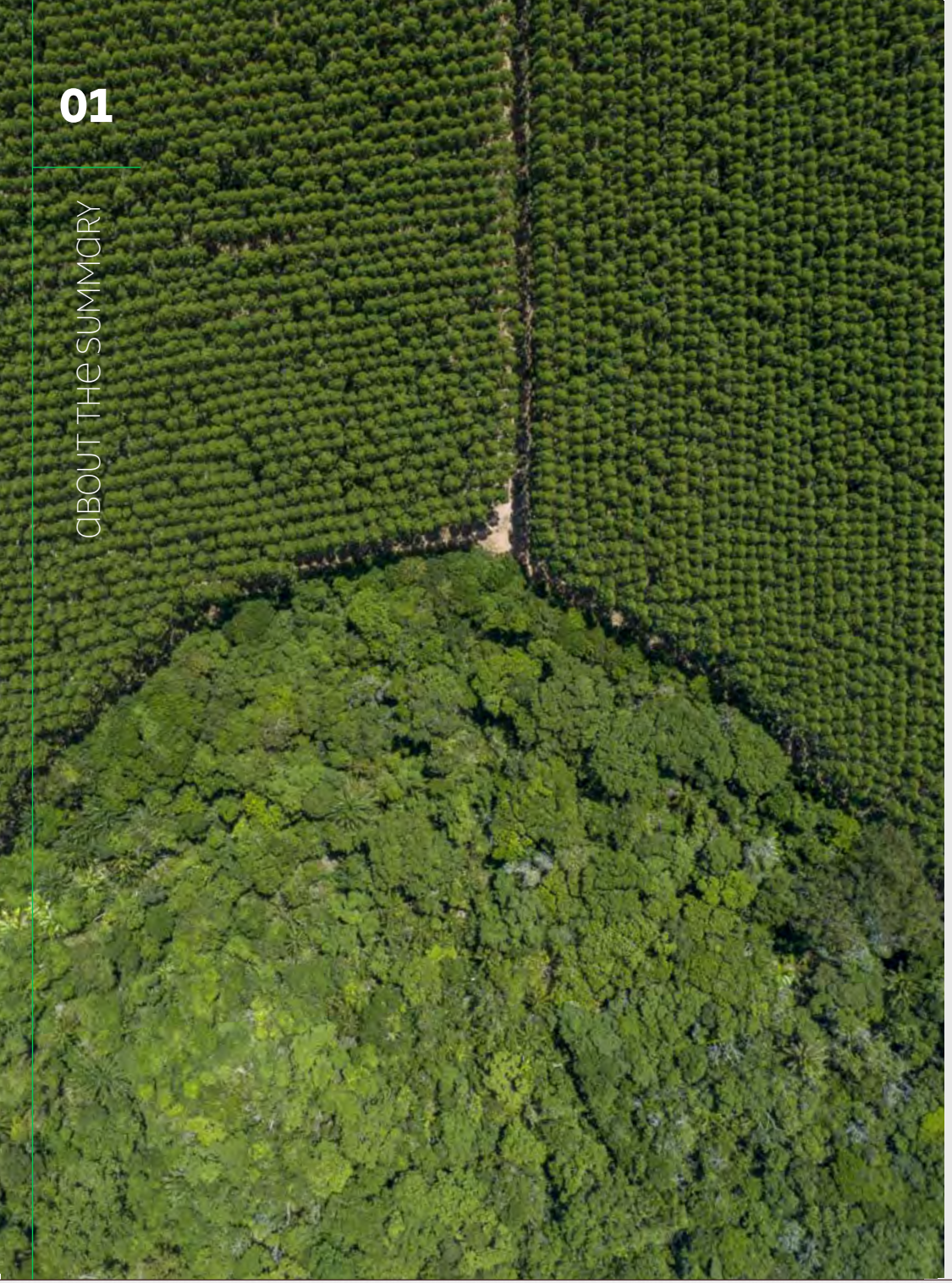
PROCEEDINGS

Every year, Suzano S.A. prepares its Forest Management Plan for the regions where it operates based on data from the previous year and according to results for monitoring and control or significant changes in forestry operations, responsibilities and socioeconomic or environmental conditions.

1st edition | September 2025

Images
Suzano's Archives

01 ABOUT THE SUMMARY



01

ABOUT THE SUMMARY

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In this public summary of the Forest Management Plan, Suzano S.A. presents information on the forestry activities in the region, including responsibilities, available resources and strategies used in the adoption of responsible forest management focusing on sustainable development.

It is a synthesis of the Forest Management Plan based on the main forest certifications: FSC® – Forest Stewardship Council®, FSC-STD-BRA-01-2025 e ABNT NBR 14789:2024. Each system has its own principles and criteria.

Suzano S.A.'s Forest Business Units (FBU) under the scope of the forest certifications are licensed under the following codes: FSC®: FSC-C100704 and Forest Management MS – PEFC/28-23-27.

The Public Summary of the Forest Management Plan is emailed to the Company's main stakeholders: Society, public authorities, neighbors and communities located in its areas of operation, as well as employees and vendors.

Have a pleasant reading!

Additional information, questions, feedback and suggestions that may arise from this reading should be sent to:
relacione+@suzano.com.br
or calling:
0800 642 8162

02

ABOUT SUZANO S.A.

A global leader in eucalyptus pulp manufacturing and one of the largest paper producers in Latin America, the company exports to over 100 countries and, with a broad and diversified portfolio, is present in the lives of more than 2 billion people.

Resulting from the merger between *Suzano Papel e Celulose* and *Fibria Celulose*, Suzano is committed to being a global reference in the sustainable use of renewable resources.

We are a renewable-based company. Our forestry base consists of approximately 2.9 million hectares dedicated to forest management and conservation, and we currently plant over 1.2 million eucalyptus seedlings daily.

With 13 factories in Brazil, in addition to the Veracel joint operation and 2 factories in the United States, we have an installed capacity of 13.4 million tons of market pulp, 1.7 million tons of paper and packaging, and 280 thousand tons of consumer goods.

We employ around 56,000 direct and indirect workers and invest in innovative solutions derived from eucalyptus planting, enabling the replacement of fossil-based raw materials with renewable sources.

We apply the world's best management practices in cultivating our eucalyptus forests. By doing this, we contribute to maintaining soil fertility and protecting against erosion and degradation. Furthermore, we are a reference in bioproducts, developing sustainable and innovative solutions from renewable sources, following our purpose to "renew life from the tree." We plant and cultivate trees. We transform this renewable raw material into innovative and sustainable bioproducts that are part of your daily life. This is how Suzano plants the future to make the world a better place.

We plant and grow trees. We transform this renewable raw material into innovative and sustainable bioproducts that are part of your daily life.

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Forest base of **2.9 million hectares**

Operations across **13 factories in Brazil, in addition to the joint operation Veracel and 2 factories in the United States**

We plant more than **1.2 million eucalyptus seedlings daily**

Installed capacity of **13,4 million tons of market pulp and 2 million tons of paper per year**

Approximately **56,000 direct and indirect employees**

we create and share value

For Suzano, trees are a symbol of renovation. With them, we plant a future of innovation and sustainability. This is what we call “innovability”. We believe that trees are the basis for it and that our crops can generate renewable inputs for several businesses. That’s how we evolve more and more.

We operate responsibly based on our expertise in eucalyptus crops. This means that we always use the best management practices in cropping – that is how we contribute for the maintenance of fertility and protection against erosion and degradation.

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people who inspire and transform

IT’S ONLY GOOD FOR US IF IT’S GOOD FOR THE WORLD

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RENEWING LIFE FROM TREES

This is our purpose.
We need to renew our ways of producing, consuming, distributing value, and relating with nature. Each eucalyptus seedling carries solutions for sustainable and innovative ideas for society.

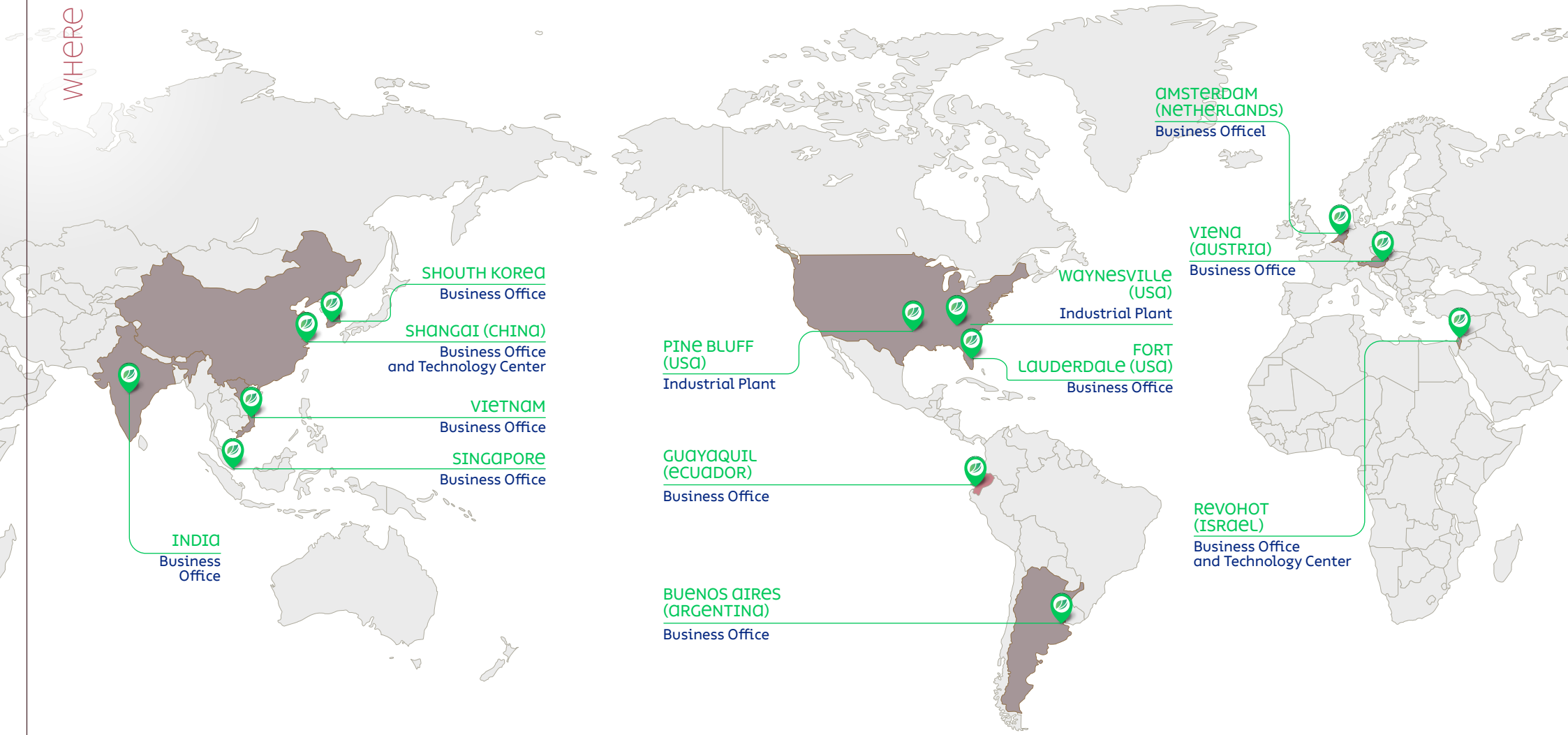
03

where we are

03

WHERE WE ARE

Abroad, we operate in Austria, Argentina, China, South Korea, Ecuador, United States, Netherlands, India, Israel, Singapore and Vietnam.



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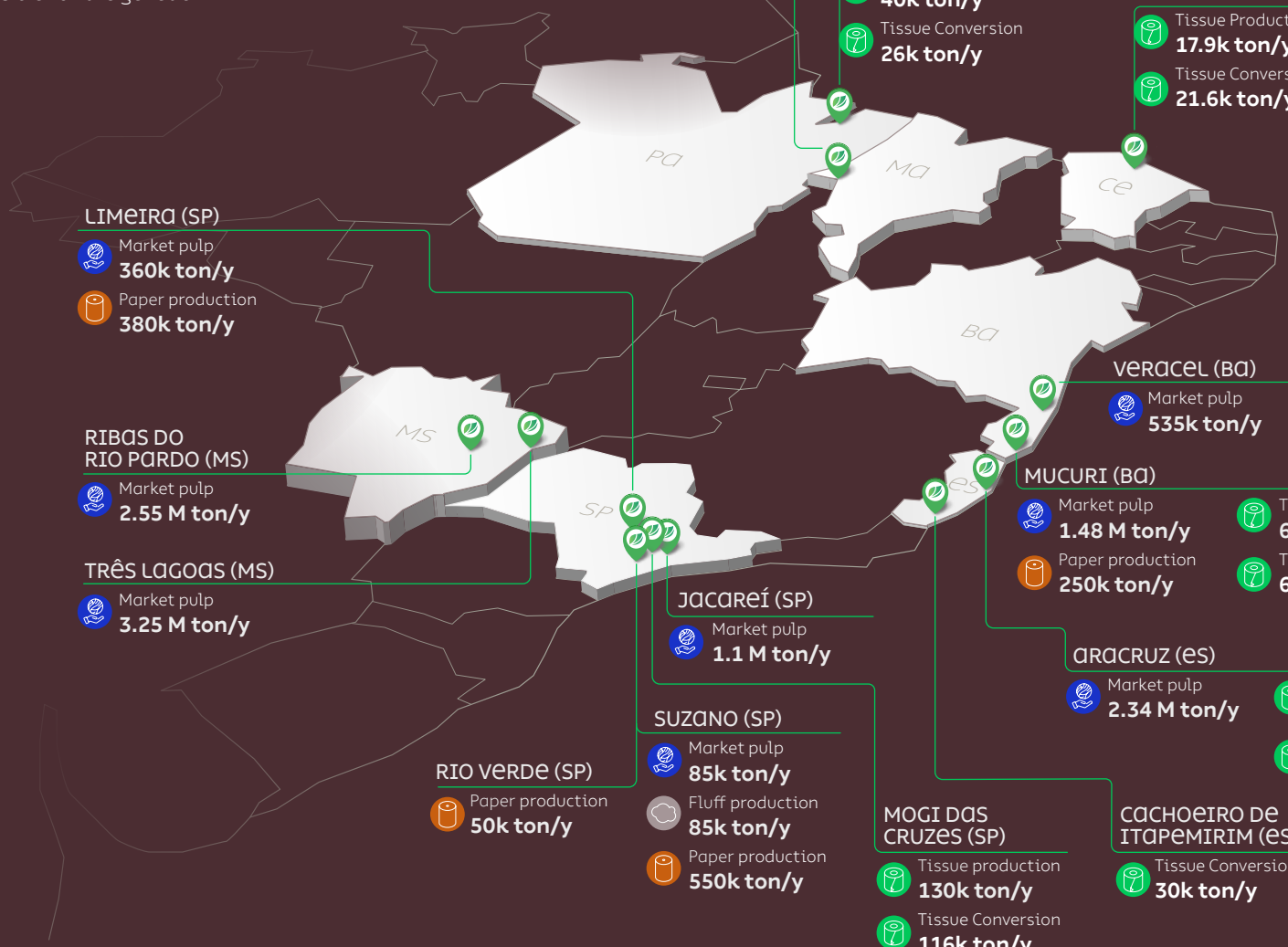
Forestry and Industrial Units

Our structure includes administrative offices in Salvador (BA) and São Paulo (SP), industrial plants and FuturaGene, which is responsible for the genetic development of forest crops.



IMPERATRIZ (MA)
Pulp
1.75 M ton/y
Tissue Production
60k ton/y
Tissue Conversion
30k ton/y

BELÉM (PA)
Tissue Production
40k ton/y
Tissue Conversion
26k ton/y

MARACANAÚ (CE)
Tissue Production
17.9k ton/y
Tissue Conversion
21.6k ton/y

LIMEIRA (SP)
Market pulp
360k ton/y
Paper production
380k ton/y

VERACEL (BA)
Market pulp
535k ton/y

RIBAS DO RIO PARDO (MS)
Market pulp
2.55 M ton/y

MUCURI (BA)
Market pulp
1.48 M ton/y
Paper production
250k ton/y
Tissue production
60k ton/y
Tissue Conversion
60k ton/y

TRÊS LAGOAS (MS)
Market pulp
3.25 M ton/y

JACAREÍ (SP)
Market pulp
1.1 M ton/y

ARACRUZ (ES)
Market pulp
2.34 M ton/y
Tissue production
60k ton/y
Tissue Conversion
60k ton/y

SUZANO (SP)
Market pulp
85k ton/y
Fluff production
85k ton/y
Paper production
550k ton/y

RIO VERDE (SP)
Paper production
50k ton/y

MOGI DAS CRUZES (SP)
Tissue production
130k ton/y
Tissue Conversion
116k ton/y

CACHOEIRO DE ITAPEMIRIM (ES)
Tissue Conversion
30k ton/y

1.6 million hectares of planted forests

1.1 million hectares of preserved forests

04

FOREST OPERATION AREA

Forest assets with certification

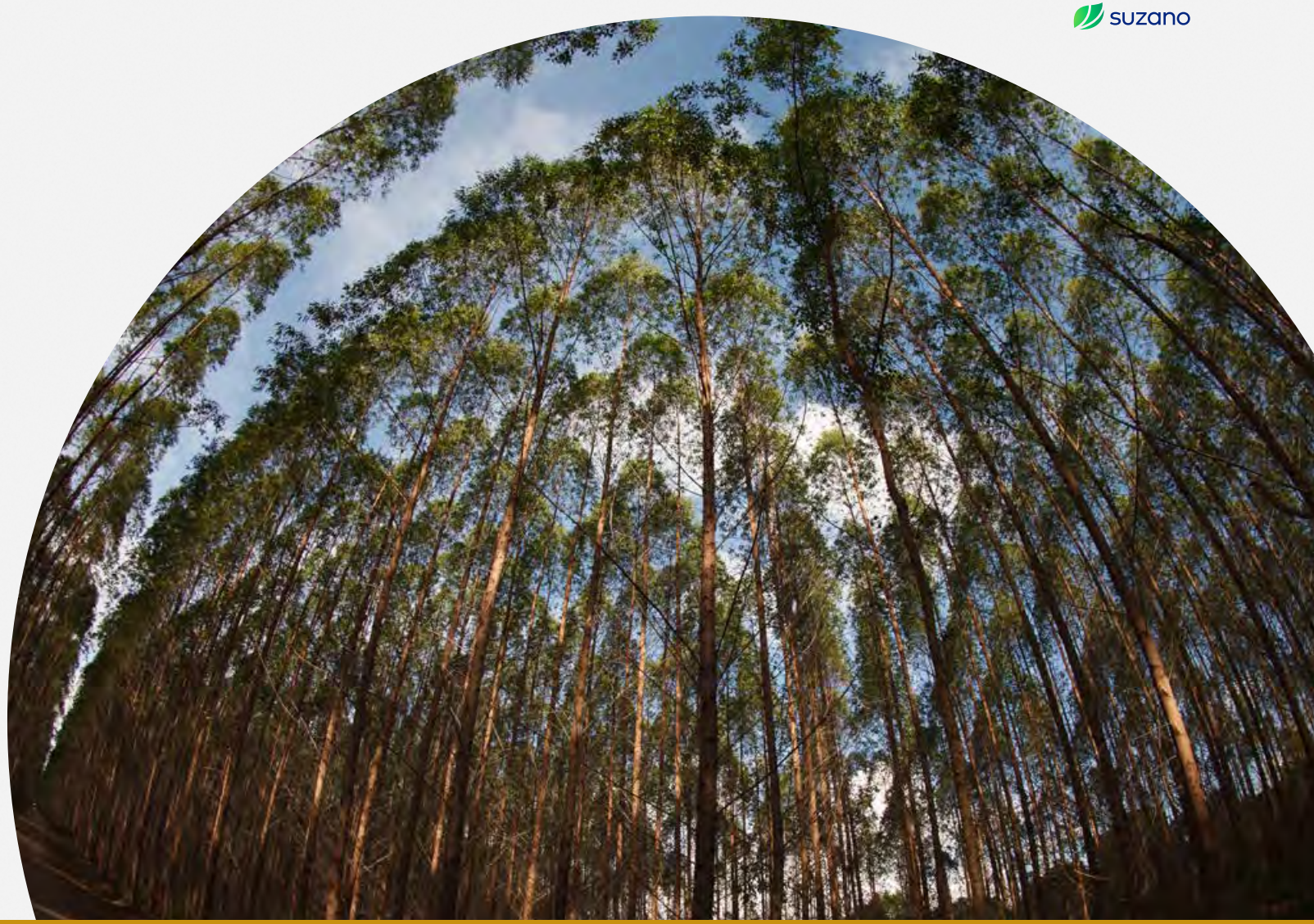
Suzano's forest competitiveness ensures its operation in different regions with adequate productivity.

FBU MS: owned and leased areas and partnerships	
Productive Area	554,671.65 ha
Preservation area	279,060.36 ha
Other uses	62,337.53 ha
TOTAL AREA	**896,069.54 HA**

Data relative to Dec/2024

Forest Areas within the scope of FSC® and NBR 14.789 Certifications in FBU MS	
Certificated areas FSC® and PEFC	723,173.76 ha

Data relative to Dec/2024



05

FOREST CERTIFICATION

Suzano S.A. is committed to its goal of guiding its Forest Management system according to the Principles and Criteria set forth by the FSC® Certification and NBR 14.789 Forest Management, aiming to provide long-term business sustainability, continuous improvement of its activities and performance, as well as the adoption of environmentally correct and socially responsible practices.

To this end, the company has incorporated the environmental, social and economic dimensions into its forest management basic guidelines, as follows:

- To seek technological innovations and to support research to apply the best forestry techniques in its forest production units.
- To contribute to the professional development of direct and indirect collaborators.
- To implement the Forest Production Plan based on environmental aspects, such as landscape and microbasins management, monitoring of fauna, maintenance of biodiversity corridors, and compliance with the applicable federal, state and city legislation, as well as international agreements of which Brazil is signatory.
- To contribute to the maintenance or improvement of communities surrounding the forest management units.
- Through open dialogue channels, participative follow-up of social indicators, sharing of relevant information and promotion of recreation areas or environmental.

TIMBER TRACEABILITY

Every timber harvested from eucalyptus crops in certified areas have their traceability ensured (stewardship chain of custody), i.e., origin guaranteed from planting to transportation to the industry, thus eliminating the risk of a mix up with logs from uncertified areas (timber controlled by Due Diligence assessment).

Suzano holds **FSC® e PEFC** NBR 14.789 forest certifications

06

FORESTRY BUSINESS UNIT
MATO GROSSO DO SUL

Unit Mato Grosso do Sul encompasses 14 municipalities (Água Clara, Anaurilândia, Aparecida do Taboado, Bataguassu, Brasilândia, Camapuã, Campo Grande, Corumbá, Inocência, Jaraguari, Ribas do Rio Pardo, Santa Rita do Pardo, Selvíria and Três Lagoas) and is a reference in the development of practices of responsible forest management.

Plantings are carried out in owned lands, through leasing contracts, or through partnerships with rural producers. With a forest base under its direct management covering 896,069.54 hectares, of which, 279,060.36 hectares are destined to biodiversity conservation (data as of Dec/24) Suzano's forest management combines eucalyptus crops with the conservation of natural resources, technological innovations and respect for the communities.

All production is based on renewable eucalyptus crops, with the aim of supplying the industrial complex of Três Lagoas-MS. The company expanded its forest base toward another region of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul with the aim of supplying a new industrial unit in Ribas do Rio Pardo (MS).

The seedlings are created with clonal technology and use the most advanced genetic database for the production of pulp. The harvesting process respects the region characteristics and uses efficient systems that rely on state-of-the-art equipment.

Três Lagoas industrial unit operates in compliance with environmental control standards, applying technology aimed at monitoring emissions, air and water quality, and the proper disposal of waste.

FBU MS encompasses a forest base of **896,069.54 ha**, of which, about **279,060.36 ha** are destined to biodiversity conservation

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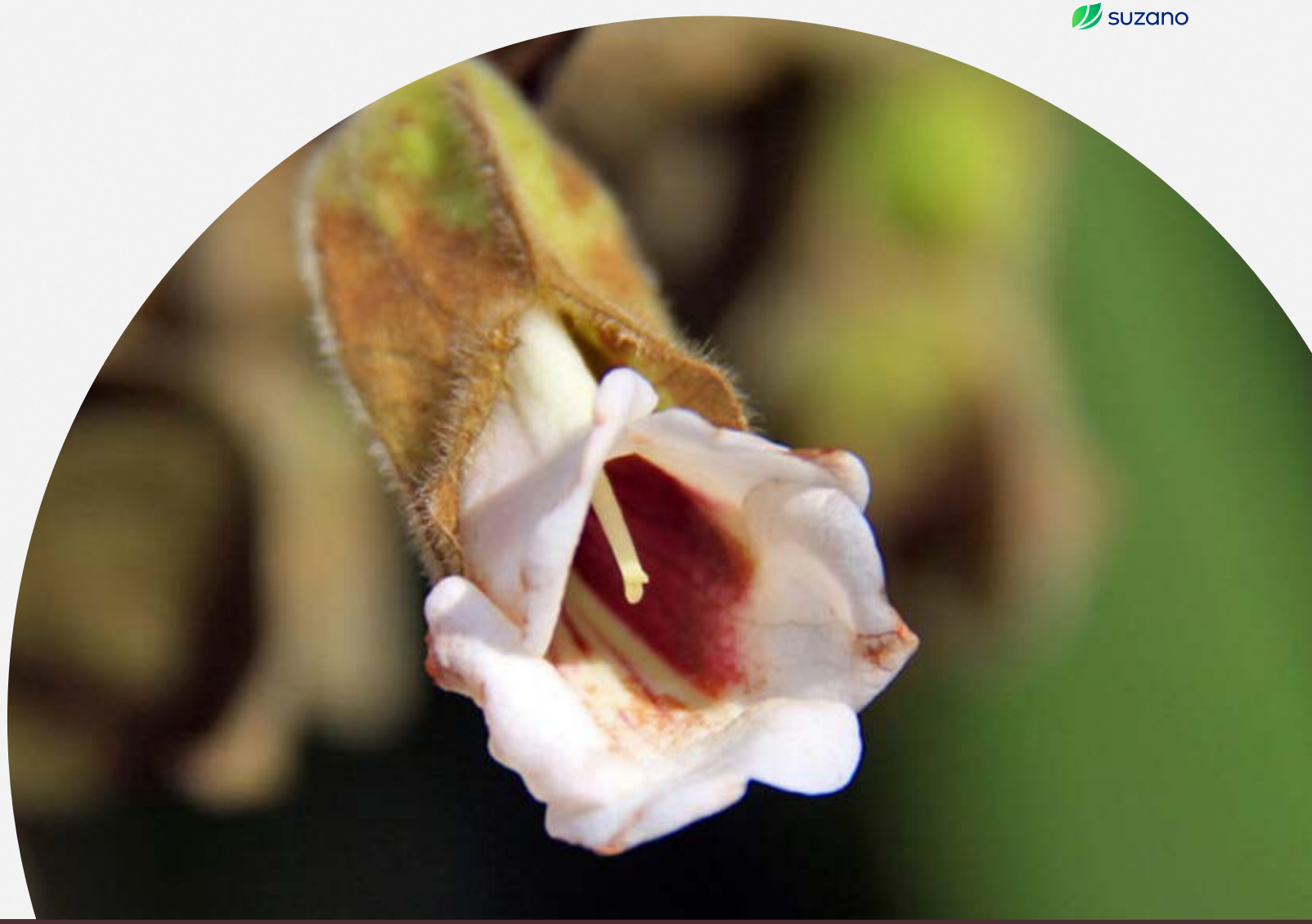
To ensure success in all phases of the process, the company constantly invests in research, technology, and professional training.

Suzano's practice is to recruit candidates from the regions where it operates, provided that they meet the requirements for the job and apply on equivalent terms with other candidates. It is also the company's practice to train the workforce involving the communities in partnership with universities and technical institutions.

Area of operation per municipality

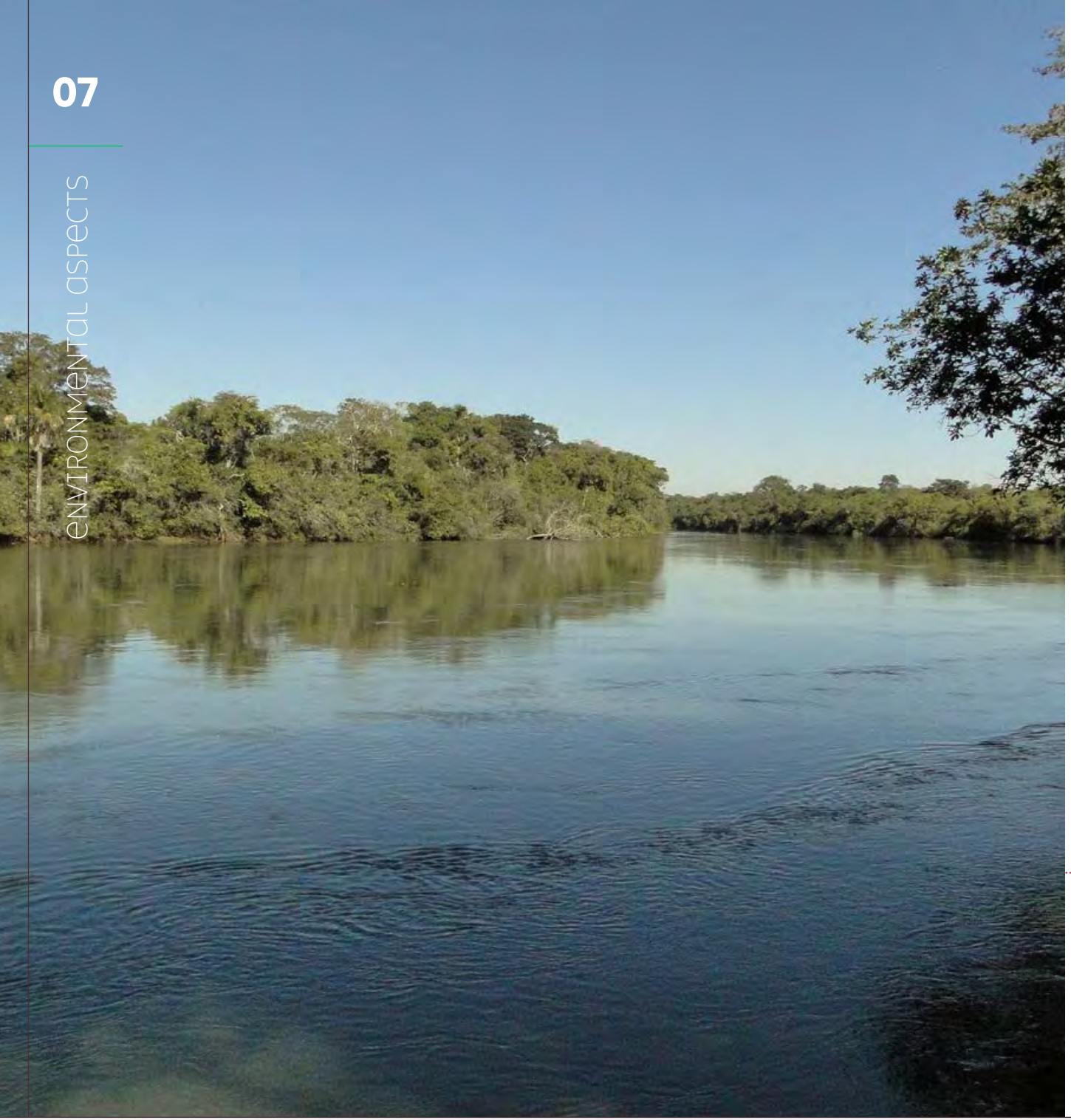
MUNICIPALITY	PRODUCTIVE AREA (HA)	PRESERVATION AREA (HA)	OTHER USES (HA)	TOTAL AREA (HA)
Água Clara	35,357.05	18,688.67	2,897.03	56,942.75
Anaurilândia	901.83	75.67	51.07	1,028.57
Ap. do Taboado	45.89	30.86	33.22	109.97
Bataguassu	193.01	113.81	1,429.54	1,736.36
Brasilândia	98,069.67	42,496.71	4,894.74	145,461.12
Camapuã	2,010.24	322.71	76.96	2,409.91
Campo Grande	12,568.30	7,217.56	1,805.74	21,591.60
Corumbá	-	388.75	-	388.75
Inocência	16,502.26	6,341.97	1,844.49	24,688.72
Jaraguari	1,228.38	1,369.39	1,497.35	4,095.12
Ribas do Rio Pardo	223,072.80	129,833.64	36,031.83	388,938.27
Santa Rita do Pardo	19,890.62	7,712.30	1,251.56	28,854.48
Selvíria	19,664.44	8,025.17	833.79	28,523.40
Três Lagoas	125,167.16	56,443.15	9,690.21	191,300.50
TOTAL	**554,671.65**	**279,060.36**	**62,337.53**	**896,069.54**

Source: Suzano's database in Dec/2024
Municipalities' Area – Source IBGE



07

environmental aspects



Soil, climate and hydrography

The region has mainly Latosol, Neosol and small spots of Argisol. Red latosols are predominant in the region, being found in the north east end of the state up to the south, along a wide band of the Parana River.

Weather is classified as tropical, with dry winter and humid summer. Annual rainfall is between 1,020 and 1,300 mm, concentrated in the summer months, with dry winter (from April to October).

The unit is located in the Parana River basin. The main water courses are the rivers Verde, Pardo, Sucuriu and Paraná, which sets the borders between the states of Paraná, São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul. The region also has several streams, creeks and lagoons.

The forest areas and other native vegetation types present in Suzano's Forest Unit in Mato Grosso do Sul **offer opportunities for the conservation of local and regional biodiversity**

Fauna and flora

Suzano's FBU-MS (Forest Business Unit Mato Grosso do Sul) farms are inserted into different forest cover mosaics and harbors several phytophysiognomies of the Cerrado biome with some areas of the Atlantic forest and transition areas between the two biomes.

Generally, our areas encompass forest fragments capable of contributing to the conservation of several species, especially threatened species or endemic to the biome.

The environmental characterization in Suzano's areas of operation is done through the monitoring of the fauna and flora. In a general way, the studies seek to identify, randomly or systematically, the local fauna and flora species, to allow the identification of critical species (protected by law), mapping the habitats of endemic, rare and endangered species, and finding opportunities for more detailed studies, restorative actions on the flora, or improvement of environmental conditions for the fauna.

As a new protocol, biodiversity monitoring at FBU MS used a 20-hectare hexagonal grid, allowing for cross-referencing with land use and vegetation cover data. The hexagons were classified into six treatments, based on statistical analysis, considering the proportion of planted forest, natural formations, and anthropic areas. Fauna sampling is done in annual campaigns, with adjustments based on field verifications, aiming to evaluate the impacts of human activities on biodiversity.

Crab-eating fox *(Cerdocyon thous)*

Blue-and-yellow macaw *(Ara ararauna)*

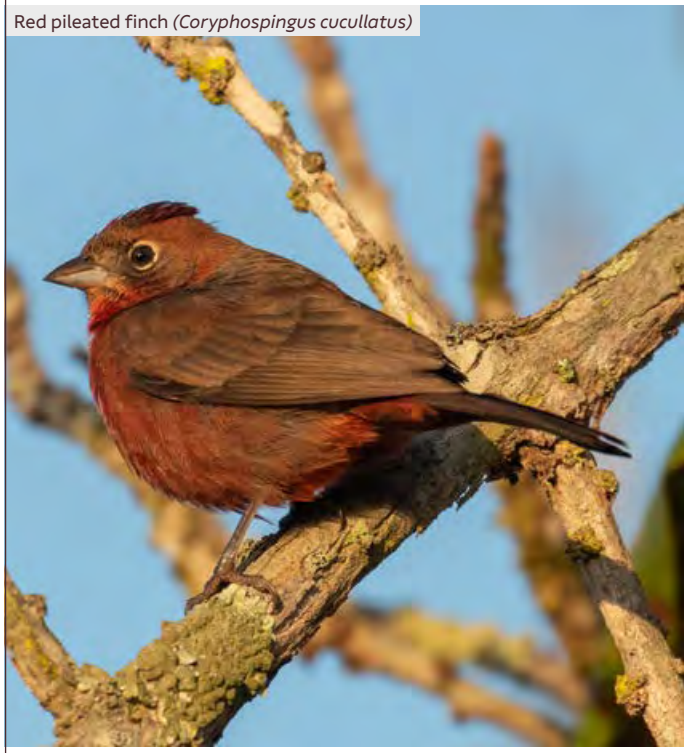
Swallow-tailed hummingbird *(Eupetonema macroura)*

Broad-snouted caiman *(Caiman latirostris)*

Due to the proximity to a large number of rivers and strips of Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA) and fragments of Legal Reserves across the farms, it is possible to spot species that point to a good biodiversity conservation status, such as birds that play different ecological roles.

Standing out are those that occupy the riparian forests and *cerradão*, being more sensitive to environmental degradation. Such is the case of the Bare-faced curassow *(Crax fasciolata)*, a threatened species of bird, and some mammals such as the Pantanal cat *(Leopardus braccatus)*, a threatened feline rarely spotted, and other demanding species such as the White-lipped peccari *(Tayassu pecari)* and the pampas deer *(Ozotoceros bezoarticus)*, also threatened and constrained to conserved environments.

Red pileated finch *(Coryphospingus cucullatus)*



Tayra *(Eira barbara)*

Marsh deer *(Blastocerus dichotomus)*

Red-legged seriema *(Cariama cristata)*

08

SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS

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According to IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) (2024), the state of Mato Grosso do Sul has 2.9 million people, with a demographic density of 7.72 inhab/km.

The micro-region of Três Lagoas, located in the eastern portion of the state, has its historical and geographical formation directly linked to extensive cattle ranching. Starting in 2007, this scenario began to change with the introduction of eucalyptus forest cultivation on former pastures.

According to the 2006 Agricultural Census, extensive cattle ranching is significantly reflected in the land use of the municipalities where Suzano operates in Mato Grosso do Sul, such as: Água Clara, Anaurilândia, Aparecida do Taboado, Bataguassu, Brasilândia, Camapuã, Campo Grande, Corumbá, Inocência, Jaraguari, Ribas do Rio Pardo, Santa Rita do Pardo, Selvíria, and Três Lagoas.

Pastures continue to occupy the largest part of the municipalities' area, with an average of 75%, followed by forests and planted forests, with approximately 18%. Crops represent about 5%, and the remainder corresponds to urbanized areas, water bodies, and lands of limited use for agricultural activities

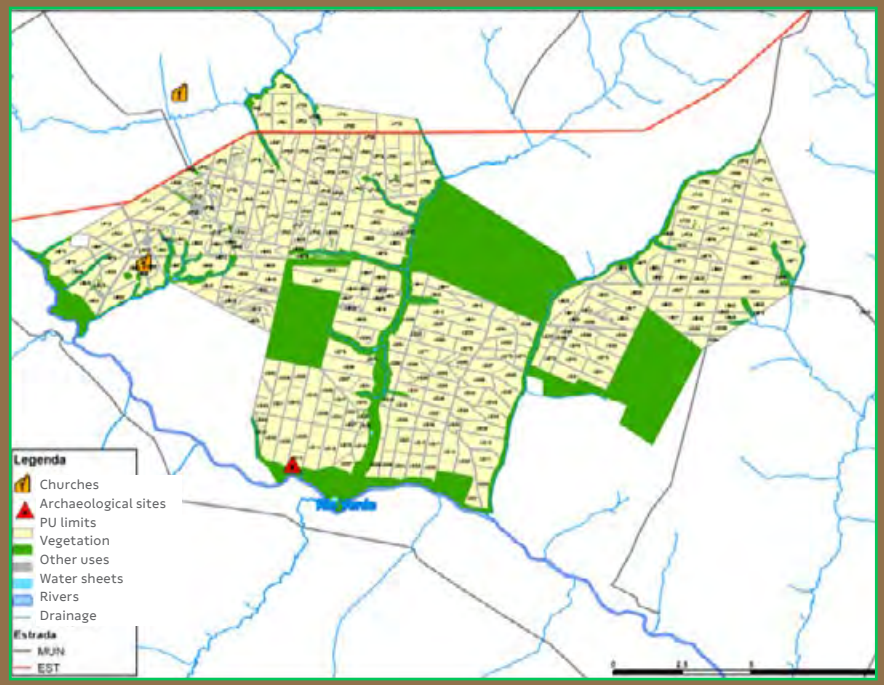
Archaeological information

Suzano has conducted several studies to identify the presence of archaeological sites across its area of direct influence. As a result, archaeological remains and sites with ethnographic or historical/heritage interest were located along the Parana River and the Verde River basin.

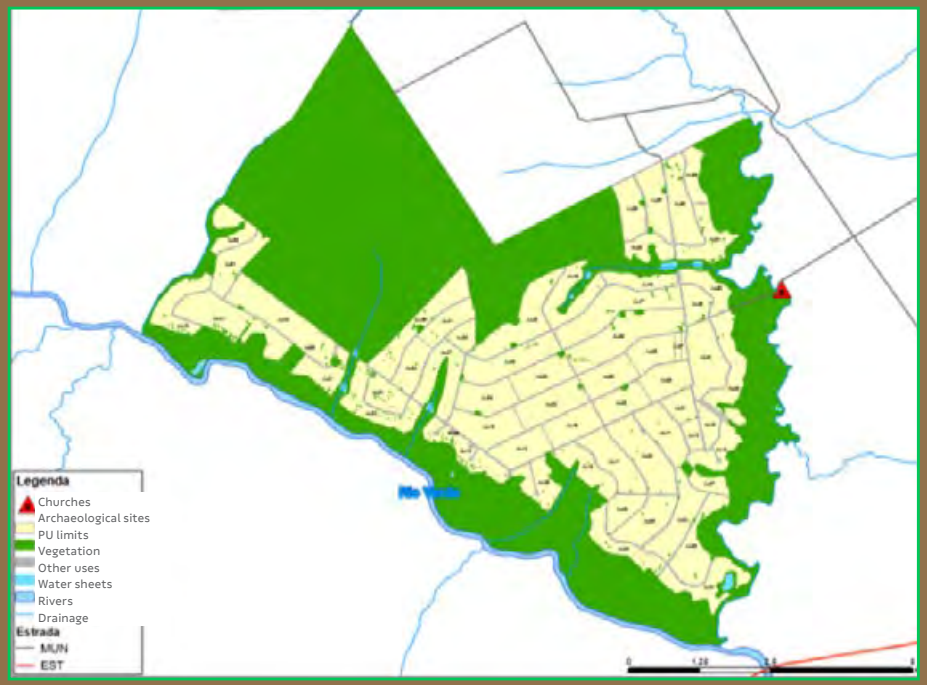
The remains identified on Suzano's area were registered on IPHAN (National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage) as, for instance, the archaeological remains of Pombo River 3 (OM3) and Verde River 20 (VD20).

The Verde River 20 remains, for instance, are found at an old area of gravel mining that, given its features, were used as source of materials for the manufacturing of lithic tools by pre-historic hunter-gatherers.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RIO VERDE A



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SÃO MARCOS



Distribution of Suzano's farms, conservation units and management Units for Water Resources

Conservation Units are legally recognized areas, with relevant natural features with the role of securing the representativeness of significant and ecologically viable samples of the different populations, habitats and ecosystems.

The remaining native vegetation and crops have an important role in the set of actions to promote biodiversity conservation locally, regionally or statewide.

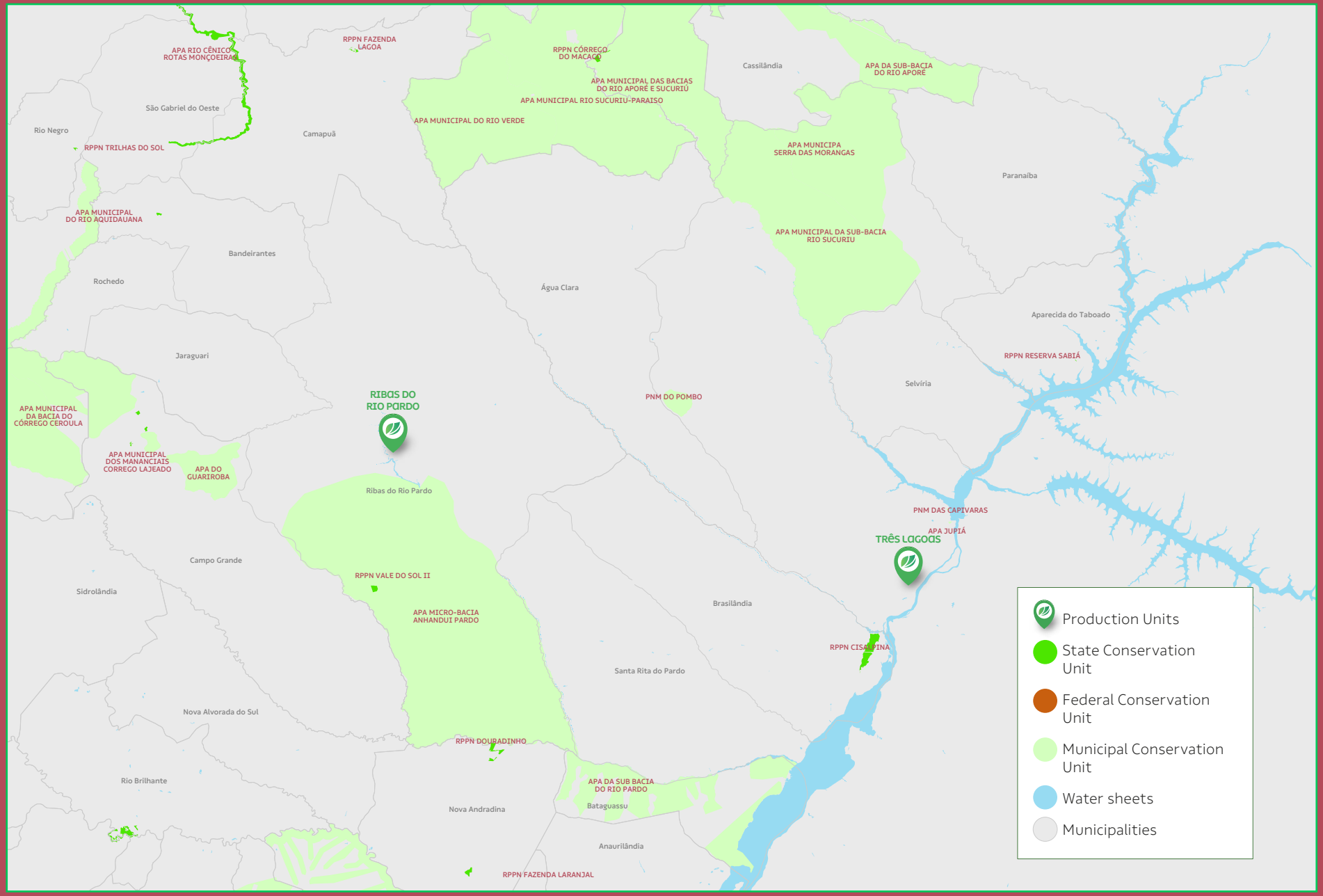
The techniques provided by the company to protect fragments and manage commercial crops have relevant positive effects on the close conservation units since they host important shares of biodiversity and maintain the functionality of key biological and ecological processes.

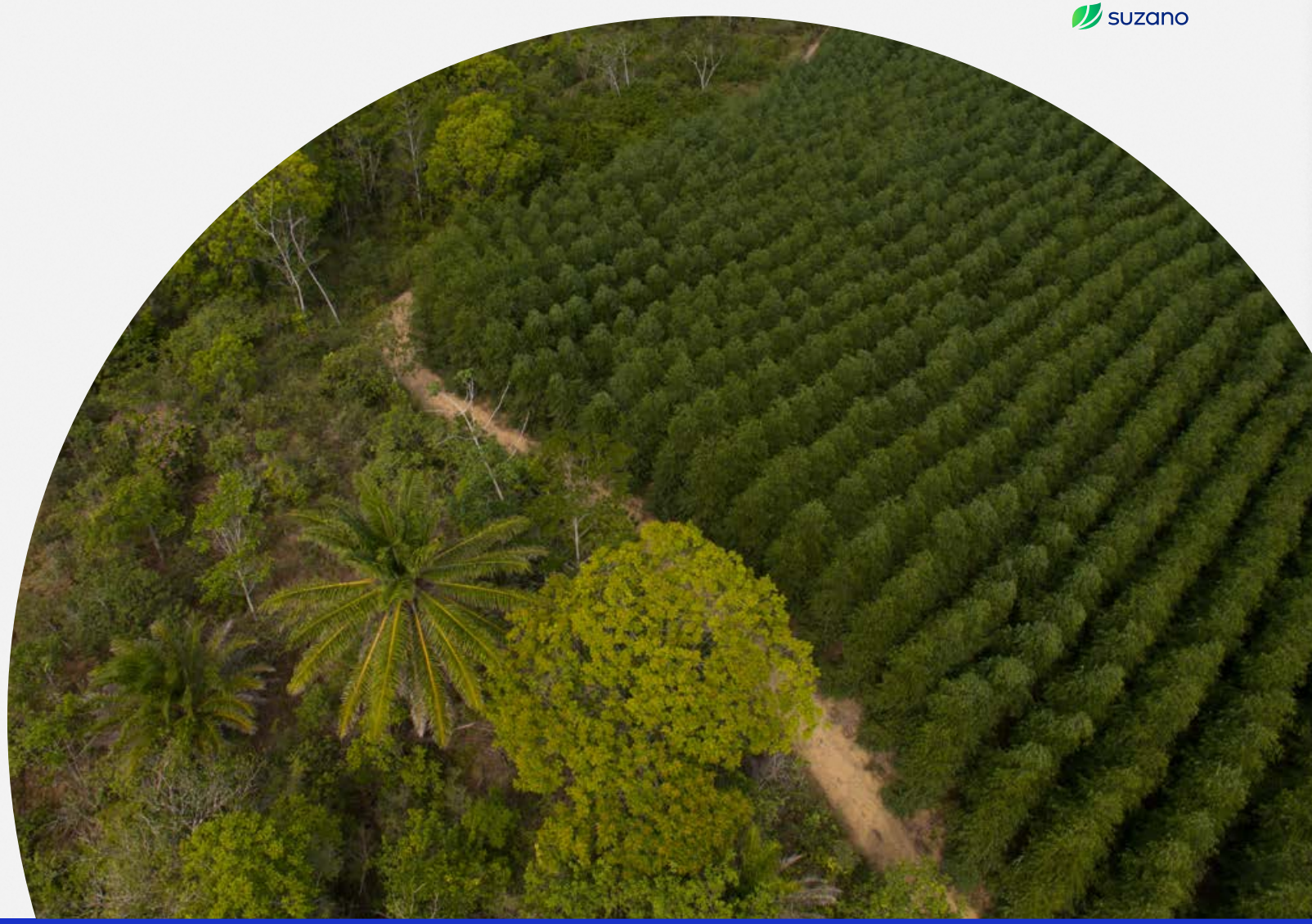
Furthermore, understanding where the company's areas are inserted relative to the river basins helps us to plan new implementation areas, and to maintain existing crops.

There are four Conservation Units in the region of operation of FBU MS:

1. Municipal Nature Park of Capivaras
2. Environmental Protection Area Jupiá
3. Municipal Nature Park of Pombo
4. Private Natural Heritage Reserve Cisalpina

Conservation Units





09

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTED FORESTS

What is forest management?

Forest Management is the administration of forest resources with the aim of achieving economic and social benefits aligned with the mechanisms for ecosystem support by employing the best practices of Eucalyptus farming. The goal is to reach high productivity in balance with environmental conservation.

OBJECTIVE

The goal of Suzano's forest management is to supply the industrial Units with eucalyptus timbers, according to the parameters described in the following, either for short or long terms.

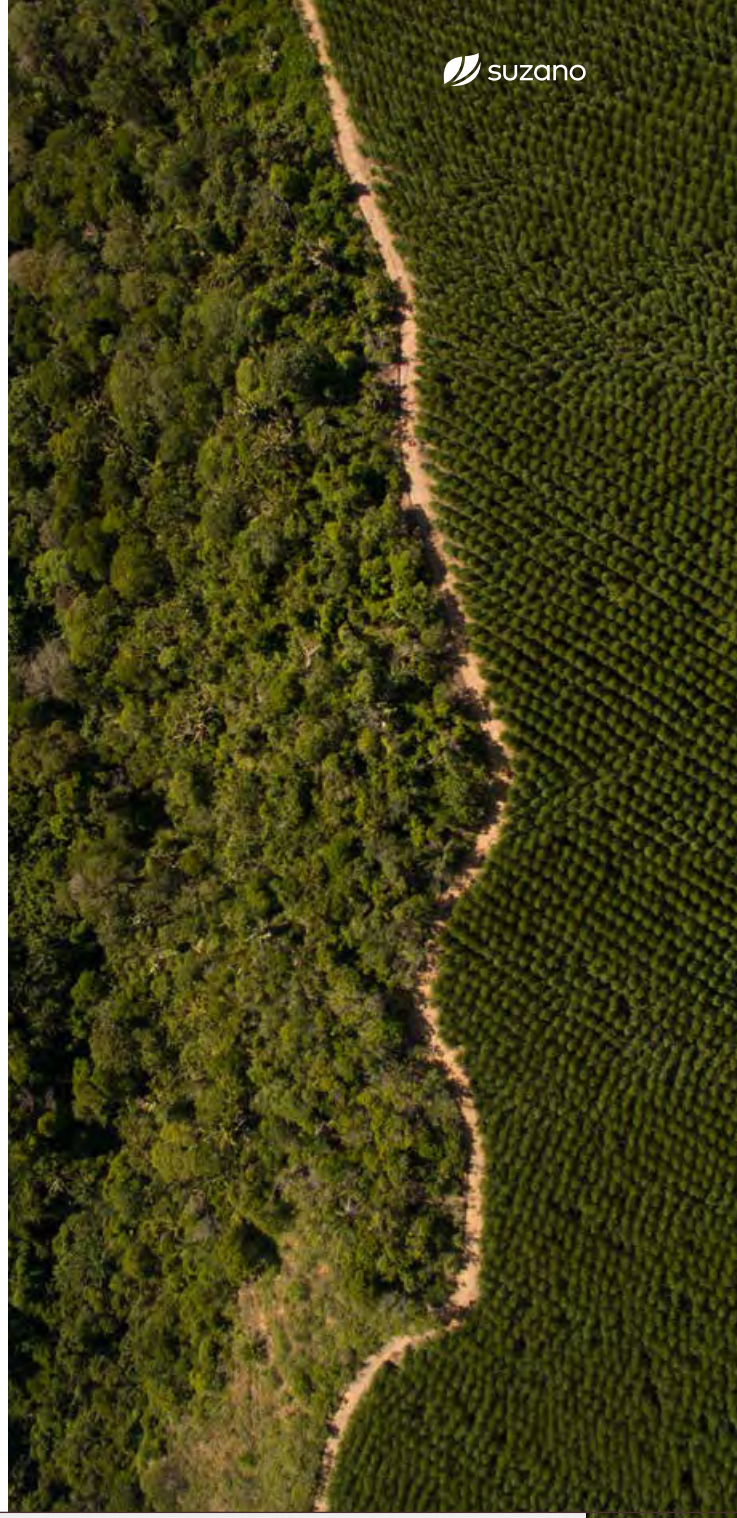
- Availability and rational use of areas for the cultivation of eucalyptus through directives and procedures for the purchase and lease of land.
- Development of new genetic material and monitoring of soil nutritional levels, pests and others, defined in operational routines and specific research projects.
- Standardization, reporting and continuous improvement of procedures related to seedling production, implementation, restoration, forestry practices, construction and conservation of roads, harvesting, and transportation of forestry products.
- Outlining of programs concerning the environment, healthcare and safety at work, as well as socioenvironmental aspects, always in compliance with the applicable law.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

The Suzano company periodically updates and monitors compliance with current and applicable environmental, labor, and tax regulations related to its activities. This is based on preliminary assessments conducted by a legal consulting firm.

MANAGED FOREST RESOURCES

To supply the demands of the industry for eucalyptus timbers, we rely on crops of the genus Eucalyptus, which encompasses more than 600 species that are adapted to many different soil and weather conditions. Eucalyptus originates from Australia and Indonesia. It was chosen due to its higher potential for timber production for pulp when compared with other forestry species and to its adaptability to the environmental conditions in Brazil, including soil and weather.



The eucalyptus

- It is an exotic species (non-native), like coffee, corn, soy and sugar cane and several other crops widely planted throughout the country.
- If managed properly, water consumption is similar to that of native forests and their roots stay away from the water table.
- The eucalyptus takes approximately seven years to harvest and can be cropped in low fertility soils.
- If managed properly, the eucalyptus contributes to the protection and conservation of biodiversity, as observed in the results of biodiversity monitoring in Suzano's areas.
- It captures carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere, thus helping to reduce the effects of climate change and to maintain important environmental services to society, such as water resources.

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Forest management activities

Meet our partners in research and innovation in: **https://www.suzano.com.br/en/innovation**

Research and innovation

Suzano maintains advanced Technology Centers that develop studies and research on forestry and industry.

These activities aim to a consistent enhancement of its operations and technological innovations, focusing on the company's sustainability.

The Research and Innovation department focuses primarily on Genetic Improvement and Genomics, Forest Protection, Forest Management, Eco-physiology, and Biotechnology. It defines forest management models to sustain the increase in forest biomass productivity.

Suzano's crops are mostly formed by hybrids obtained from the crossbreeding of *Eucalyptus grandis* and *Eucalyptus urophylla*.

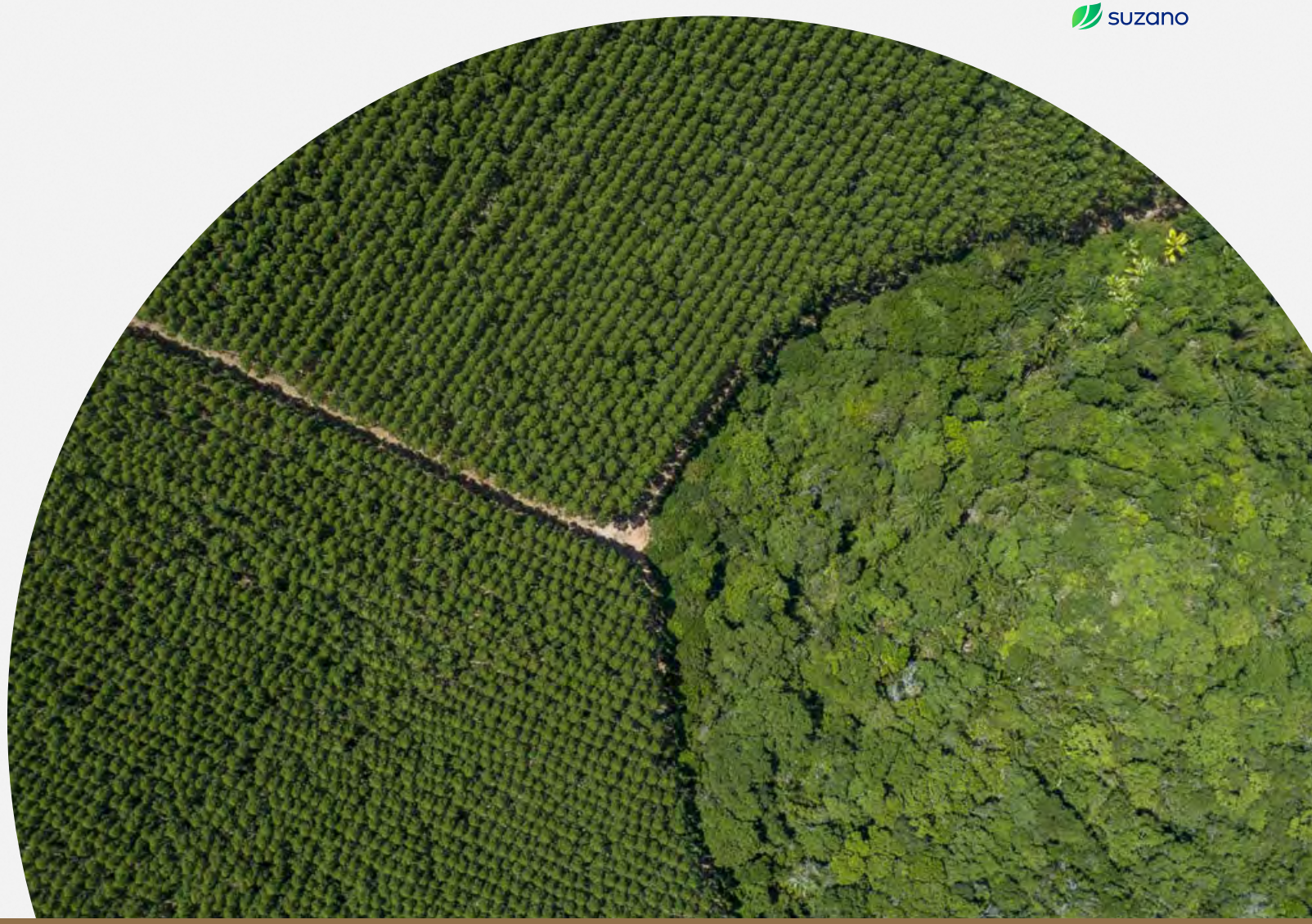
Those species were selected following several cycles of improvement and research because they are better adapted to the local soil and weather conditions. Currently, the tree is harvested in six years in average, varying from five to seven years. After the first harvest, the area is managed for a new planting or for regrowth.

PARTNERSHIPS

Suzano develops studies and research in collaboration with outstanding public and private institutions in Brazil and abroad. All projects and activities seek to meet market and operational demands, legal requirements, new tendencies, technologies and products of internal research strategies.

As a result, Suzano stands out in developing and recommending new genetic materials, in monitoring and recommending forest management practices and fertilization, in using new technologies in forest protection and more sustainable production practices.

In addition to the results highlighted in forestry, Suzano sustains solid and robust results in the development of Research and Development of the industry and new businesses.



10 FOREST MANAGEMENT

PROTECTION

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Forest protection

The company continuously monitor for pests, diseases and weed with regular field visits.

The objective is the early detection of pests and weed, and the assessment of the competition level of eucalyptus with weed. The information gathered are used to guide decisions on control and to define the method to be adopted, seeking for the rational use of pesticides.

Suzano also prioritizes the use of biological control agents in occasional pest management, and selection and planting of clones resistant to the main crop diseases, complementing the integrated management.

FOREST INVENTORY

On its first 120 days, first-rotation forests are monitored through a Qualitative Inventory that allows inferences on the quality and homogeneity of the crops. In regrowth forests, performance is monitored at 90 and 180 days after harvesting, also through qualitative forest inventory.

The continuous forest inventory uses sampling techniques to obtain data, and the combination of this data allows the estimation of the volume per hectare and per tree of the plantations. This is one of the pieces of information that are part of the decision-making process about the most opportune moment to carry out the harvest and is also important for the adequate planning of the wood supply for the Industrial Unit.

PLANNING

Suzano carries out long-term forest planning for its forest units through the monitoring and management of plantations and harvests to ensure a consistent supply for manufacturing.

Forest planning takes into account updates to the production system, whether they are economic, socio-environmental or physical, and seeks the best recommendation by maximizing and making the best use of natural resources.

Proper management of planted forests ensures the sustainability of the business, favors the productivity of the plantations, and contributes to the control of diseases and pests, to the preservation of biodiversity, protection of springs and ecosystem services - generating a virtuous cycle.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

This area studies new technologies focusing in equipment and processes for a continuous improvement of forestry, harvest and logistics activities, working in several fronts such as: Routine management, strategic deployment, education and qualification, innovations, quality program, Digital hub, corporate maintenance and fleet management.

Forestry planning seeks to **maximize and make the best use** of natural resources

SEEDLING PRODUCTION

The plant nursery is where the eucalyptus seedlings are produced and managed through several stages until reaching the proper size to be planted in the field.

The seedling development time ranges from 90 to 120 days. After 40 days, it is necessary to increase the distance between the seedlings to allow them to grow healthily.

PLANTING

The main activities related to trees planting are: pre-planting mechanized chemical cleaning, mechanized soil tillage, mechanized fertilization, planting, mechanized and semi-mechanized irrigation, and replanting.

Planting can be carried out in reform areas (where an eucalyptus crop already exists), or in implantation areas (where there is no eucalyptus crop). Suzano only implants forest in areas not covered by native forests.

Soil is prepared using minimum tillage, which consists in preparing strips of soil in the planting line. About 70% of the land remains undisturbed, which favors the maintenance of soil characteristics, avoiding erosion and loss of organic matter.

In 2024, the UNF MS obtained, in the Três Lagoas and Ribas do Rio Pardo units:

Implantation
84,677 ha

\+ Restoration
29,529 ha

\+ Regrowth
6,746 ha

= Totaling
120,952 ha

FOREST MAINTENANCE

This stage consists in a set of activities carried out between planting and harvest (5 to 7 years) to ensure growth and productivity.

The main forest maintenance activities are: manual or mechanical mowing, chemical or mechanical weeding, fertilizing, control of leafcutter ants, prevention of forest fire and diseases and pest control.

TRUCKS EQUIPPED WITH TELEMETRY

The truck fleet is equipped with telemetry to monitor the operation, distribution, and positioning of the fleet on the company's roads and farms, the control of loading and unloading, in addition to supporting our partners in managing operational safety, such as monitoring the drivers' work hours and detecting possible speed limit deviations.

With this system, Suzano strengthens the culture of daily routine management with partner companies in logistics operations, thus maximizing personnel safety standards, and operational efficiency based on reliable data.

TIMBER TRANSPORTATION

Forest Logistics main responsibility is to transport timbers from the forest areas to the Industrial Units. The harvested timbers are transported according to the Annual Transportation Planning. Once this process is defined, loading, routes and trucks distribution are determined considering the requirements defined on the area's operational procedures. The unit has the hexatrain (a system composed of a tractor truck and 6 trailers), an innovation implemented in 2019.

The timber transport routes are established in conjunction with Suzano's Sustainability area, in order to minimize the impacts that may be caused by forestry activity on communities neighboring the operations.

HARVEST

As soon as the forest reaches its ideal point, timbers are harvested to supply the industrial plant. Harvest encompasses all the processes from tree harvest to the disposition of logs (cutting, forwarding, stacking and fueling), up to the point where they can be transported by trucks.

During harvest, eucalyptus trees are cut toward the center of the plot, avoiding any possible damage to the native vegetation.

The volume of timber transported to the industry in 2024 was **11,112,286 m³**

The annual Harvest volume in 2024 was **9,829,508 m³**

ROAD NETWORK - ROADWAYS

This encompasses all roads, whether within properties or municipal, state, and federal access routes, necessary for the transportation of people, equipment, and inputs crucial for forest management and industrial supply.

Maintenance is determined based on internal criteria to ensure forest operations and prevent erosion, and is carried out on both existing and new roads, which may be constructed to enhance operational quality and safety. Surface water drainage is essential for maintaining dirt roads.

Therefore, we employ appropriate techniques to ensure soil conservation, forest protection, and preservation of natural resources on our properties and adjacent areas. This includes managing rainwater runoff in alignment with soil conservation measures, ensuring greater durability of internal and external roads, and maintaining constant and safe mobility.

ROAD MOISTENING

Firebreaks are maintained to prevent fires from high-risk areas such as highways and railways, and to ensure access for the Forest Fire Brigade teams.

Along the wood transport routes, we carry out roadbed moistening near communities, villages, and residences to mitigate dust formation caused by truck traffic.

Water collection for the road moistening is granted by the competent bodies.

Health and safety are the company's permanent commitment

Forest integrity

Prevention and control of forest fires receive great attention from Suzano professionals involved in production processes.

The company constantly trains its firefighting teams, who monitor the company's areas and are also able to act as support in fighting fires on neighboring farms, investing in awareness through informative campaigns about the danger of burning and forest fires.

We have trained fire brigades, trucks, and monitoring towers with high-definition cameras, available to attend to any possible fire outbreaks.

To maintain forest plantations and natural vegetation areas, we have systematic surveillance, where any occurrence—be it fires, presence of trash, third-party invasions, or obstruction of watercourses, among others—is monitored and documented.

The identification and prevention of conflicts and disputes involves a set of integrated actions. We adopt as premises the constructive relationship with stakeholders, through continuous and culturally appropriate dialogues, before, during, and after management operations.

In addition, we promote preventive and educational actions, conducted by the Social Relationship and Asset Intelligence teams with neighboring communities and local passersby, based on practices of unarmed vigilance and permanent dialogue.

In situations of attempted occupation, we prioritize peaceful and collaborative approaches, always seeking an out-of-court and harmonious solution. If conciliation measures are not successful, the company resorts to appropriate legal measures to defend its possession.

The FBU MS has an Electronic Forest Fire Detection System (DEIF), with 360° monitoring towers distributed across the company's areas and operated by a control center. The system covers more than 95% of the forest base, encompassing plantations and conservation areas.

Our mechanism for identifying and preventing conflicts involves several activities, with the premise of maintaining good relationships with stakeholders, promoting continuous engagement dialogues.

Guardians of the Forest

The *Guardiões da Floresta* project (Guardians of the Forest) is being implemented to protect biodiversity through a preventive and educational approach.

The guards and firefighters who work directly on the farms have been trained to pass on this knowledge, aiming to bring neighboring communities closer to the company's areas.

In addition to environmental conservation topics, the Guardians project also addresses environmental issues with children, educators, and communities.

Wedge-tailed grass finch
(Emberizoides herbicola)

11 Environmental management

High Conservation Value Areas

All natural formations, such as forests, savannas, and veredas, hold environmental value and provide ecosystem services to society. These services include biodiversity protection, water resource protection, water and climate regulation, among others.

When the values are considered extraordinary, the forest can be classified as a High Conservation Value Area (HCV Resource Network, 2007), and is targeted by Suzano's management to maintain or improve its attributes.

The company used the criteria of attributes based on and adapted from the General Guide for the Identification of High Conservation Values from HCV Resource Network (HCVRN), edited in 2018, as reference.

VALUE	DEFINITION
HCV 1	Diversity of species
HCV 2	Ecosystems and mosaics on the landscape scale
HCV 3	Ecosystems and habitats
HCV 4	Ecosystem services
HCV 5	Communities needs
HCV 6	Cultural values

CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Suzano consulted with stakeholders, in accordance to the criteria for HCVAs to develop management regimes for the maintenance of HCVAs and assess their efficacy.

During the development of the diagnosis, researchers and specialists were consulted about the items in their areas of expertise in order to provide Suzano with the security to make decisions about the proper identification and management for HCVAs.

Measures of protection and Monitoring in the HCVAs

PROJECT/FARM	HCV (ATTRIBUTE)	TOTAL AREA (HA)	MAIN THREATS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR PROTECTION
Matão (T3AJ/ F-H010)	HCV 1	1,230.38	1. Illegal practices (forest fires, theft of timber and native flora, deforestation for alternative land use, mineral theft, predatory hunting and fishing, predatory collection of fauna and flora, boundary invasion, among others); 2. Operational damage to fauna and flora (roadkill, fright/ scare, intoxication, reduction of native vegetation cover, among others); 3. Invasive exotic species (fauna and flora); 4. Presence of domestic or farmed animals; 5. Illegal or inadequate waste disposal; 6. Infrastructure installation (bridges, works of art, roads, among others); 7. Landscape alteration (fragmentation) and habitat loss; 8. Climate change; 9. Inadequate management; 10. Establishment of plantations (neighbors).	1. Zero Deforestation Policy adopted by Suzano; 2. Definition of significant environmental impacts and their protection measures; 3. Updating the company's cadastral base (maps) with the location of the HVCAs (High Value Conservation Areas); 4. Installation of identification signs and on-site signaling; 5. Operational micro-planning and environmental recommendations for the operation; 6. Socio-environmental Education Program; 7. Mosaic planting; 8. Fire control program; 9. Emergency response plan; 10. Asset surveillance (or Patrimonial vigilance); 11. Periodic patrols with a specialized team for identifying environmental occurrences; 12. Monitoring of anthropic occurrences; 13. Elimination of exotic flora according to plan; 14. Construction and maintenance of fire breaks, when necessary; 15. Biodiversity monitoring; 16. Planning for the promotion of ecological connections, when possible; 17. Prioritization, when possible, of ecological restoration; 18. Analysis of vegetation cover using satellite images and drones.
Abasto (T6AP/ F-H126)	HCV 1	2,159.55		
Barra do Moeda (T1A0/F-H001)	HCV 1 e HCV 2	2,027.54		
Duas Marias (T8AM/F-H101)	HCV 2	4,265.64		
Rio Verde A (T4AD/F-H007)	HCV 2	1,561.73		
Pantano (C2HP)	HCV 1 e HCV 2	2,963.15		
União II (C1JI)	HCV1 e HCV 2	672.72		
Verde Mar II (C1JN)	HCV 3	298.47		
TOTAL		**15,179.18**		

Source: SUZANO MS, 2024.

Biodiversity management

Suzano understands Biodiversity Monitoring as the tracking of development and changes in components and parameters of the landscapes and communities of fauna and flora, aiming to assess the effects of forest management on the environment.

Agile gracile opossum *(Gracilinanus agilis)*

Through the survey of vegetation and fauna in the company's areas, it is possible to build environmental status indicators, which subsidize management and conservation practices. These monitoring activities involve actions such as surveying, delimiting, restoring, and conserving areas, providing continuous knowledge that supports the improvement of environmental management techniques and directly contributes to the conservation of biodiversity.

FAUNA AND FLORA

The primary data consist of information gathered in previous monitoring that complement the primary data gathered in the field in Suzano's areas.

At FBU MS, ten farms are part of the biodiversity monitoring program.

This monitoring model allows Suzano to continuously evaluate the impacts and trends related to biodiversity, ensuring that forest management is carried out sustainably and in line with the company's environmental conservation guidelines.

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Five HCVAs (High Conservation Value Area):

- Abasto
- Barra do Moeda
- Duas Marias
- Matão
- Rio Verde A

Five highly relevant forest fragments, selected for their dimensions and representativeness in the landscape:

- Boi Preto
- Brasileira
- Formosa
- Vista Alegre
- Campo Limpo

Snail kite *(Rosthramus sociabilis)*

Species recorded up to the last monitoring (2024)

26 MAMMALS	219 BIRDS	13 Plants	2 REptILES	23 AnPHIBIAN

In 2022, the Ministry of Environment published the official list of threatened species of the Brazilian fauna and flora (National list IBAMA). Therefore, some species that were part of the last official list of 2014 are no longer part of the 2022 list, which caused a reduction in the number of threatened species registered in the monitoring.

OFFICIAL LIST	THREAT STATUS	# SPECIES	SPECIES SCIENTIFIC NAME
IUCN	Critically endangered (CR)	0	-
	Threatened (EN)	0	-
	Vulnerable (VU)	8	*Blastocerus dichotomus, Tayassu pecari, Tapirus terrestris, Myrmecophaga tridactyla, Priodontes maximus, Sapajus cay, Crax fasciolata, Tringa flavipes*
ICMBio	Near threatened (CR)	0	-
	Threatened (EN)	0	-
	Vulnerable (VU)	8	*Blastocerus dichotomus, Tayassu pecari, Tapirus terrestris, Myrmecophaga tridactyla, Priodontes maximus, Herpailurus*

Azaras's capuchin *(Sapajus cay)*

Bare-faced curassow *(Crax fasciolata)*

South American tapir *(Tapirus terrestris)*

Monitoring of water resources

Suzano assesses the effects of its crops on the quality and quantity of water resources through a representative monitoring network according to the scale and intensity of plantings.

One of the mechanisms applied for the maintenance of water resources is based on natural control developed cross evolutionary processes of the landscape. One example is the well-known relationship between forest coverage and water resources, mainly on Permanent Preservation Areas, aiming to comply with the legislation and the conditionals of forest operation licenses.

Monitoring is permanently conducted in five hydrographic micro-basins that represent the different operating regions of FBU MS.

The results of water quality and flow demonstrate that there are no negative environmental impacts that can be attributed to the eucalyptus plantations.

MICROBASINS	AREA (HA)
Boi Preto Eucalipto	1,186
Boi Preto Nativa	1,235
Buriti	2,508
Campo Limpo	1,750
Água Limpa	2,282

Environmental aspects and impacts of the Forest Management

Suzano is committed to adopting the best environmental practices to promote, in an innovative way, sustainable development.

Focusing on the sustainability of its processes, the company uses managerial instruments and tools that provide better environmental quality for its forestry activities. Managing environmental aspects and impacts, the FBU defines methodologies for the identification, assessment and control of environmental aspects and impacts (of its services, activities and products), seeking to minimize all possible adverse impacts and strengthen the beneficial ones.

Environmental aspects and impacts of forestry processes are identified and assessed considering the following social and environmental safeguards, among others:

- The new laws that apply to the business;
- Compliance with the current law;
- Identified regulatory marks;
- Obligations resulting from agreements and voluntary certifications;
- Change management for new products, services, activities and equipment.

Once identified the environmental aspects and impacts, mitigation, control and monitoring actions are established.

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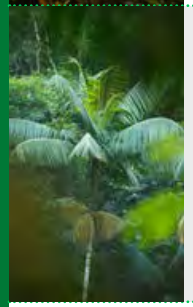
Examples of adverse impact

	**Water consumption**	Environmental impact Scarcity of water resources.	Mitigation or enhancement measure • Devices and physical controls dedicated to adjusting the amount of water used; • Use of rain water
	**Risk of fire outbreak**	Environmental impact Alteration in the physical quality of soil.	Mitigation or enhancement measure Fire control systems and fire brigade teams.

Examples of benefic impact

	**Carbon absorption**	Environmental impact Reduction of greenhouse effect.	Mitigation or enhancement measure CO_2 sequestration by forestry production and conservation areas.
	**Environmental services**	Environmental impact Biodiversity recovery.	Mitigation or enhancement measure • Restoration of degraded areas; • Conservation of PPA and LR.

Ecological Restoration

The Ecological Restoration Program not only ensures compliance with the environmental legislation, but also helps to restore a degraded ecosystem, recovering its ecological services and favoring the sustainability of the native area.

At FBU MS, we reached a total of **1,580.43 hectares** of areas undergoing ecological restoration from 2014 to 2024

The ecological restoration is an opportunity to create shared values on the territories where the company operates, improving the local ecological status, enhancing biodiversity and recovering the ecosystemic services, such as the increase in carbon stock, conservation of soil and water resources, control of natural pests, among others, not to mention the social impacts such as income and job generation.

The ecological restoration activities have focused on the recovery of plant communities rich in native species as a way to favor the ecological processes that allow the restored area's sustainability. The areas protected by the Native Vegetation Protection Act (12,651/12) - Legal Reserves and Permanent Preservation Areas - have priority in these activities.

Suzano's Ecological Restoration Program has the integrated management at the landscape scale as one of its principles, considering planning of the landscape and integration of its actors aiming to contribute with the conservation of biodiversity and creating social benefits.

The Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) techniques are prioritized, being adopted whenever the natural regeneration potential is high. On the other hand, when the degradation status is more severe and there is little chance of natural regeneration occurring, more intensive management techniques are necessary, such as with the total planting of native species. After implantation, the maintenance stage is key to ensure consistency of the regeneration process and is kept for at least 3 years.

Thus, the activities performed in the program are:

- Isolation and protection of areas in process of restoration;
- Control of exotic and/or invasive tree species;
- Ant control pre and post planting;
- Chemical weeding - manually or mechanically - to control exotic and/or invasive grasses;
- Crowning of seedlings, both planted and naturally regenerating;
- Soil preparation and fertilization;
- Manual planting and replanting, if necessary.

Through these activities, between 2014 and 2024 we totaled 1,580.43 hectares of areas undergoing ecological restoration.

Solid waste management

Suzano's Solid Waste Management adopts practices to classify, separate, store, collect, transport, and dispose of the waste produced in forestry operations and activities.

With this, we aim to:

- Reduce waste production;
- Reuse residues, optimizing its use before disposal;
- Recycle residues;
- Adequately process waste;
- Ensure the proper disposal.

Waste management in the forest areas is performed according to the effective legislation.

Waste is forwarded according to its classification to recipients that undergo a rigid process of evaluation and approval. Class I waste (Hazardous) might be sent for co-processing, recycling and licensed Class I landfills. Class II waste (non-Hazardous) are sent for recycling or licensed landfills, depending on its physical characteristics.

Packages of pesticides used in forestry operations are sent to licensed Empty Crop Protection Packages Receiving Units for reverse logistics.

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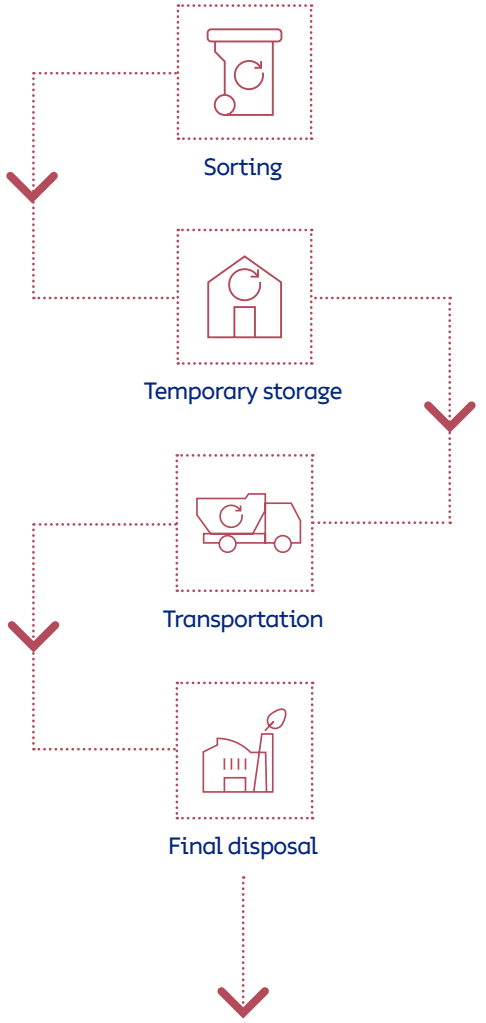
Waste management steps



Environmental education

The Environmental Training Program disseminates environmental information and practices to raise awareness among its participants about sustainable attitudes and behaviors capable of transforming the socioenvironmental reality.

To reach both the internal and external audiences, this Program was divided in different activities and projects in line with the reality of each target audience.

In the Internal Environmental Training program, 7,186 employees were impacted through 52 raining sessions. Topics covered included water resource conservation, waste management, protected areas, biodiversity, good environmental practices during operations, and soil conservation.

In the External Environmental Education Program, 83 educators and 1,534 elementary school students from participating municipal schools were impacted with socio-environmental information and topics related to sustainability within the school environment and the local community.

in 2024,
7,186 collaborators and 1,534 elementary school students
were impacted with socioenvironmental information

12

RECOGNITION AND RESPECT FOR OUR PROFESSIONALS

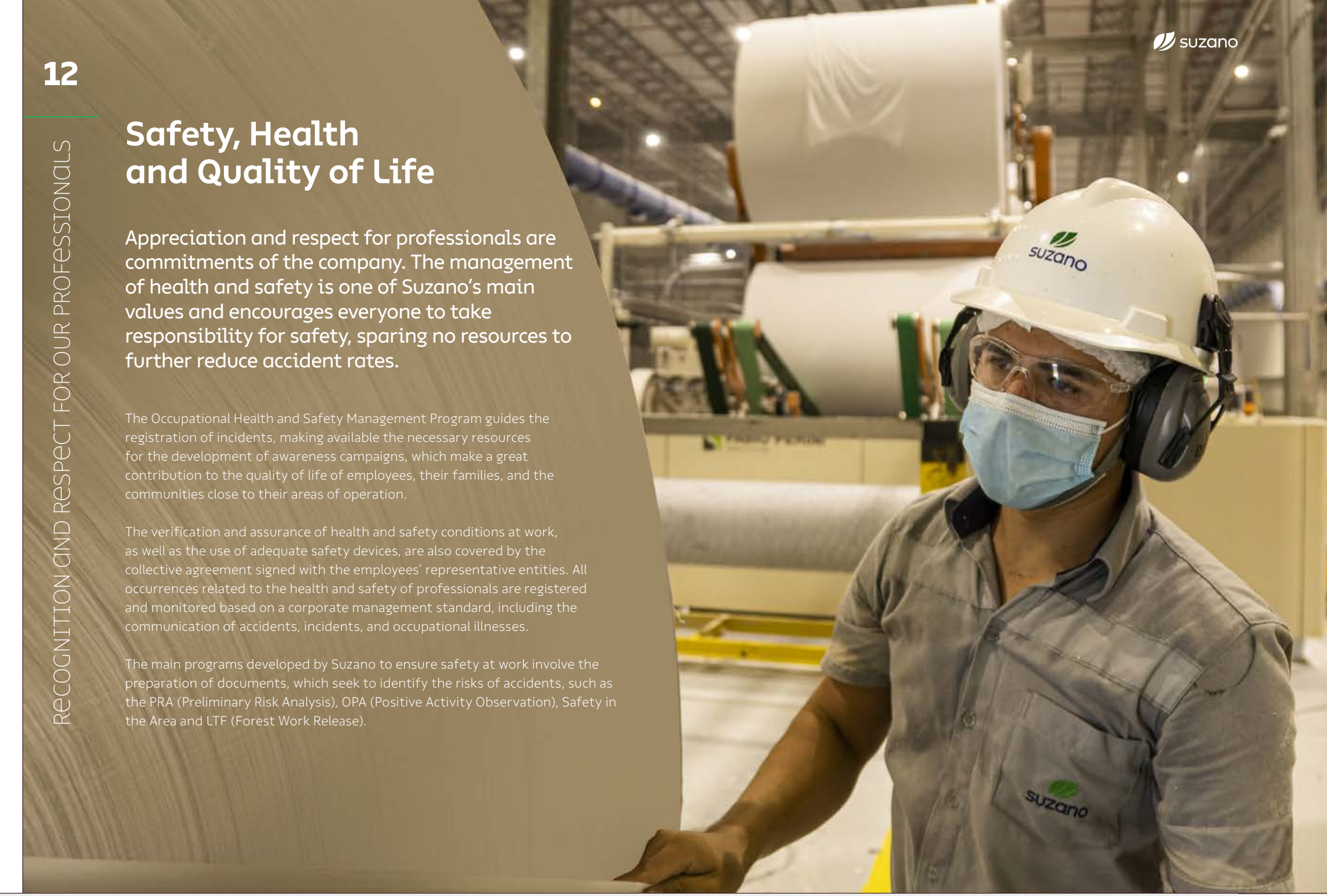
Safety, Health and Quality of Life

Appreciation and respect for professionals are commitments of the company. The management of health and safety is one of Suzano's main values and encourages everyone to take responsibility for safety, sparing no resources to further reduce accident rates.

The Occupational Health and Safety Management Program guides the registration of incidents, making available the necessary resources for the development of awareness campaigns, which make a great contribution to the quality of life of employees, their families, and the communities close to their areas of operation.

The verification and assurance of health and safety conditions at work, as well as the use of adequate safety devices, are also covered by the collective agreement signed with the employees' representative entities. All occurrences related to the health and safety of professionals are registered and monitored based on a corporate management standard, including the communication of accidents, incidents, and occupational illnesses.

The main programs developed by Suzano to ensure safety at work involve the preparation of documents, which seek to identify the risks of accidents, such as the PRA (Preliminary Risk Analysis), OPA (Positive Activity Observation), Safety in the Area and LTF (Forest Work Release).



All activities are checked and monitored for below standard conditions and practices (*Fique Alerta* / DNA - *De Olho na Área*) and approached by programs as the Program for Medical Control of Occupational Health. The system is composed of different groups and committees that help monitoring and provide guidance on safety and health conditions.

The initiatives aim to establish and maintain a responsible and transparent relationship with all employees in order to adopt the best existing practices in the industrial, forest and administrative units.

This process helps to build Suzano's reputation among its key relationship public and seeks to explore synergies and to better employ our professional talents.

Safety performance of FBU MS forest operations

SAFETY INDICATORS	2024
Frequency rate with loss of work days	0.76
Frequency rate with and without lost work days	3.54
Severity rate	29
Labor Safety Management Indicator	79.67%

Workforce Qualification

The company contributes to the generation of local jobs by improving the economic activities in the region of operation.

Our own and outsourced employees receive personalized service and professional development opportunities. All collaborators take part in training activities that address not only technical aspects of the operation, but also subjects such as ethics and human rights. The welfare of every employee and level of satisfaction with the company are also closely monitored through organizational surveys.

The company conducts a structured process of integration of new employees and permanent vendors that aims to facilitate their adaptation into the work environment, the organizational culture, concepts and drivers, environmental conservation, code of conduct, the management system and relationship with stakeholders.

Suzano has a benefits policy aligned to the good practices of the market and to its employees' expectancies. The benefits granted represent a significant value for the company and its employees, and are managed in order to ensure the best quality level and provide comfort and satisfaction.

Job creation at FBU MS	
Own employees*	4,700
Outsourced employees*	4,771
TOTAL	**9,471**

Data: Dec/2024

13 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

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engage

Suzano prioritizes clear and straightforward actions toward social and environmental investments.

With this end, the company considers a set of specific actions aimed at the different audiences influenced by its activities.

Management of relationship with stakeholders

Suzano's relationship strategy is to ensure social and business legitimacy through the long-term strengthening of its interaction with neighboring communities and the integration of their interests into forestry business management.

Suzano's relationship with the communities surrounding its operations follows the following approach:

1. Priorization matrix

Process of characterization of the area where Suzano is present to guide the activities with social impact to be adopted in each case. This study provides an assertive guidance for social investment and other actions for local engagement.

2. Engagement

Structured, inclusive and continued relationship, where the company plays the role of a partner to foster the local development. It takes place on the communities most impacted by Suzano's operation.

3. Operational dialogue

It is a channel for direct communication through which the company informs the residents of neighboring communities about the forestry operations scheduled in that region according to an annual planning of activities, and discusses impacts and mitigation actions.

This process also integrates annual visits to ensure a continuous relationship with the neighboring communities.

Management of social impacts

For Suzano, “social impact on communities” is any change, whether detrimental or beneficial, caused wholly or partially by its forestry operations. Locations situated within a three-kilometer radius of its properties or leased areas for eucalyptus production are considered directly affected, and, in the case of traditional communities, those located up to ten kilometers away.

The model of social impacts management seeks to eliminate, reduce or compensate the negative impacts through management practices, socioenvironmental investment, and continuous control and mitigation actions.

Despite all measures taken to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, unpredictable losses and damages can still occur, directly affecting the communities resources or livelihood. In this case, these losses and damages are compensated and mitigated, in common agreement and according to the particularities of each case, in a fair and balanced way.

In the following, examples of adverse social impacts from forestry management and the corresponding mitigation and prevention measures are presented. For conflict resolution, disputes and compensations involving rights of use, possession and control of the land, the company has defined directives that prioritize a friendly and fair solution for the parts.

Examples of adverse social impacts and controls

SOCIAL IMPACTS	CONTROLS	SOCIAL IMPACTS	CONTROLS
Modification of the local landownership structure	• Investments in forest technology to increase productivity (reducing the need for new acquisitions of land) • Guidelines for land occupation • Guideline for expansion with 100% of leases. • Guidelines for land conflict resolution	**Land valuation**	• Investments in forest technology to increase productivity (reducing the need for new acquisitions of land) • Guidelines for land occupation • Guideline for expansion with 100% of leases. • Guideline for the maximum rate of land occupation per municipality
Disorganization of the local communities’ way of life	• Relationship management • Mapping of traditional communities • Respect to places of traditional community use • Environmental Awareness Program • Guidelines for land occupation • Rural and Territorial Development Program (PDRT)	**Change in historic heritage**	• Operational dialog • Guidelines for land occupation • Socioenvironmental planning (micro planning)
Change of landscape (visual) and loss of reference	• Operational dialog • Harvest in mosaic	**Isolation of properties and communities**	• Guidelines for land occupation • Minimum distance between plantings and districts and public use equipment • Retreat of plantings where the minimum distance has not been met • Provision of areas to Community Associations • Rural and Territorial Development Program (PDRT)

Diálogo operacional

Analysis and monitoring of processes of relationship with stakeholders

All the demands concerning forestry operations, identified in the engagement processes, and operational dialogs are critically assessed and validated by the operational areas to review the social impact matrix and improve Suzano's forest management.

Effectiveness of the mitigation actions for socioenvironmental impacts

ITEMS	INFORMATION	OPEN DATA 2024	CONSOLIDATED DATA 2024
Benefited people	Number of beneficiaries in social programs - POVERTY	29,701	62,120
	Number of beneficiaries in social programs - EDUCATION	24,627	
	Number of beneficiaries in social programs - RELATIONSHIP	7,792	
Investment	Value invested in social initiatives, programs, and projects - POVERTY	R$ ≈6.12 million	R$ ≈11.182 million
	Value invested in social initiatives, programs, and projects - EDUCATION	R$ ≈1.314 million	
	Value invested in social initiatives, programs, and projects - RELATIONSHIP	R$ ≈3.748 million	

Other data

Number of people lifted out of poverty	9.196
Number of operational dialogues conducted (or held)	625
Number of people engaged in operational dialogues	1.591
Number of professionals participating in the SPE - EDUCATION	290
Number of schools in the SPE - EDUCATION	33
Satisfaction index for incident attendance – Operational dialogue	82,85%

Social programs and projects

PROJECT, PROGRAM OR INITIATIVE	MUNICIPALITY	LOCALITY	INSTITUTION/ PROJECT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Relationship with the Ofaye indigenous community	Brasilândia	Indigenous Association *Ofayé Xavante*	Indigenous Association *Ofayé Xavante*	21
Espaço Sustentabilidade (Sustainability Space)	Três Lagoas	Três Lagoas (Downtown)	Association Costa Leste of Craftsmen of Mato Grosso do Sul	83
Mais Alimento (More Food)	Ribas do Rio Pardo	Avaré/Mutum Settlement	Association Of Friends In Action Avaré/Mutum	77
Semeando Cerrado	Aquidauana	Limão Verde Village	Limão Verde Village	31
	Anaurilândia	Boa Esperança Settlement	Boa Esperança Settlement	8
Artisan Development – Bataguassu Craftsmanship	Bataguassu	Nova Porto XV	*Nova Porto XV* Artisan Association	38
Adult and Youth Education	Ribas do Rio Pardo	Ribas do Rio Pardo (Sede)	Schools and Municipal Department of Education	41
Free courses in partnership with the Social Services Department	Ribas do Rio Pardo	Ribas do Rio Pardo (Sede)	SENAI	52
Reciclagem Inclusiva (Inclusive Recycling)	Três Lagoas	Três Lagoas (Downtown)	*Arara Azul* Cooperative	48
Atendimento Veterinário (Veterinary Care) Project	Brasilândia	São Tomé Settlement	Association of Dairy Producers of Brasilândia	50
			Association of Small Rural Producers of The Settlement São Tomé	36
	Santa Rita do Pardo	Santa Rita Settlement	Santa Rita Settlement	6
			Córrego Dourado	5
	Campo Grande	Estrela Settlement	Estrela Settlement	26
Colmeias (beehives) Program	Ribas do Rio Pardo	Ribas do Rio Pardo (Downtown)	Ribas do Rio Pardo Mixed Agricultural Cooperative - Coopardo (Beekeeping)	87
	Água Clara	Água Clara (Downtown)	Association of Beekeepers of Água Clara (AACA)	2
	Bataguassu	-	Bataguassu Association of Young Beekeepers and Meliponiculturists (Ajambata)	20
	Selvíria	-	Association of Beekeepers ofSelvíria (Aapisel)	8
	Brasilândia	Brasilândia	Association of Beekeepers of Brasilândia (ABA)	23
	Três Lagoas	Três Lagoas (Downtown)	Agroindustrial Cooperative of Mato Grosso do Sul (Cooperams)	10
			Regional Association of East Coast Beekeepers (Unileste)	21
			Association of Beekeepers of Três Lagoas (Atla)	14

Note: The number of participants refers to people who were directly related to the programs and projects.Likewise, all participants of income generation initiatives are included, regardless of income created.

Performance and main indicators of forest management

MONITORING	INDICATORS	UNIT	GOAL 2023	ACTUAL. 2023
Environmental Education Program	Total number of hours in the Environmental Education Program (internal)	Três Lagoas and Ribas do Rio Pardo	N/A	37.16 hours
De Olho na Área (Keep Eyes on the Area - DNA)	Conclusion of deviations on DNA (%)	Três Lagoas	90%	94%
		Ribas do Rio Pardo	90%	97%
Observação Positiva da Atividade (Positive Activity Observation - OPA)	Score obtained with OPA (%)	Três Lagoas	90%	90%
		Ribas do Rio Pardo	90%	93%
Safety Indicator(IS = IGS + IQS)	IS results (%)	Três Lagoas	90%	85%
		Ribas do Rio Pardo	90%	92%
Social Relationship	Operational Dialogue and Relationship Maintenance - Number of received occurrences	Três Lagoas and Ribas do Rio Pardo	-	136

14

COMMUNICATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Suzano is constantly in contact with its employees and with the several segments of society, keeping them up to date on its activities, and always keeping things clear, transparent and straightforward.

Among the most commonly used communication media are:

INTERNAL AUDIENCE

Corporate social media, Intranet, Printed and Digital newsletters, walls, Corporate TV, Manuals and Educational guides.

EXTERNAL AUDIENCE

Press Relations, Website, Social media, Visitation programs, Annual reports, Management plan summary. In addition to those, the company maintains other communication channels, as follows.

Communication with stakeholders

RELACIONE MAIS

0800 642 8162 or **relacione+@suzano.com.br**

If you have any questions, suggestions for improvement, or complaints, please contact us. It is toll-free!

SOCIAL MEDIA

Facebook

www.facebook.com/suzanoempresa

Youtube

www.youtube.com/@Suzanooficial

Instagram

www.instagram.com/suzano_oficial

LinkedIn

www.linkedin.com/company/suzano

OMBUDSMAN SUZANO

Brasil
0800 771 40 60 (toll free)

Abroad
Check specific numbers on the Suzano Ombudsman website.

Email
suzano@denuncias.contatoseguro.com.br

Site
www.contatoseguro.com.br/suzano


suzano
we plant the future