suzano

PUBLIC SUMMARY OF THE

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

FBU SÃO PAULO

PUBLIC SUMMARY OF THE

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

1st EDITION | SEPTEMBER 2024

FBU

SÃO PAULO

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.

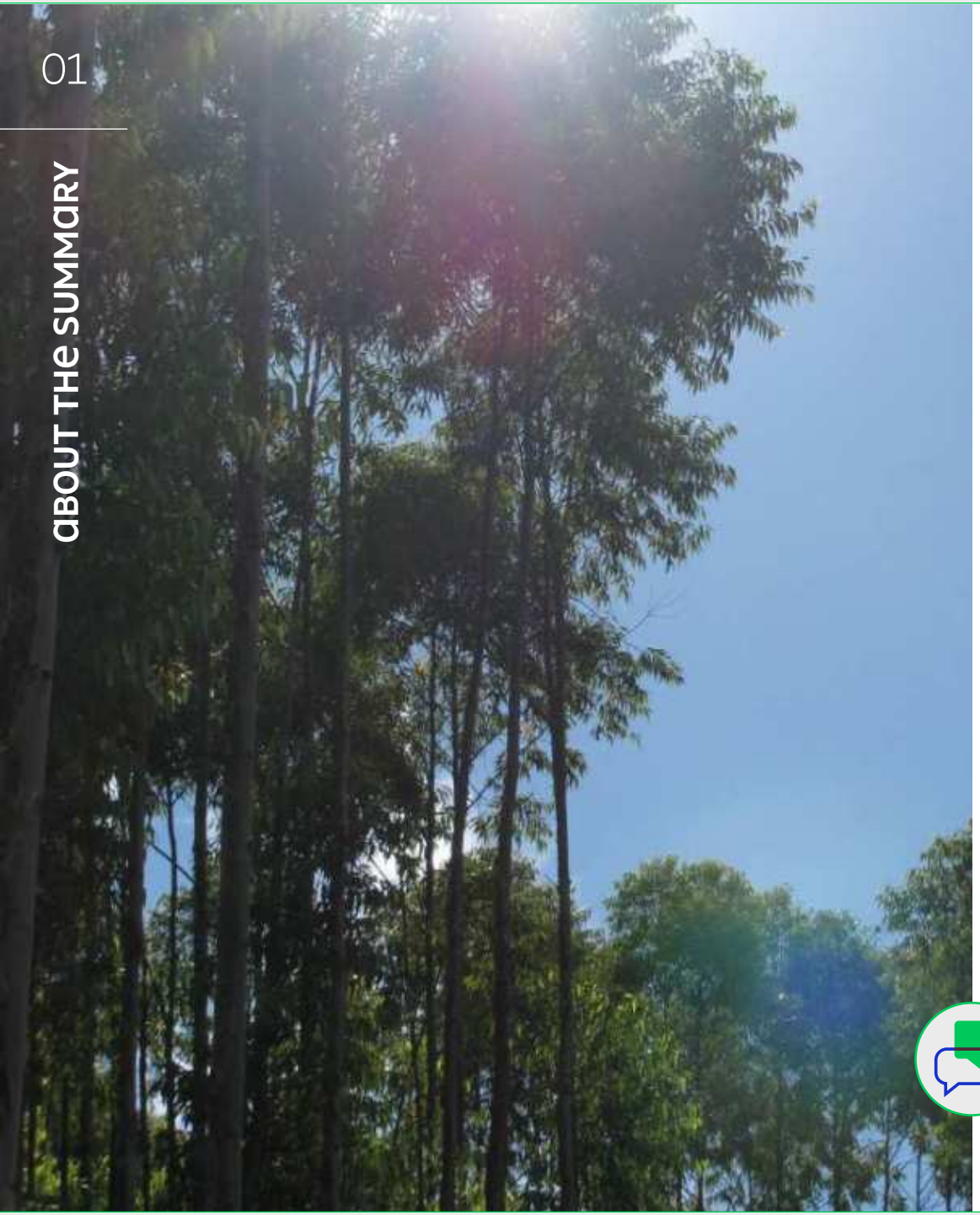
Images
Suzano's Archives

Cover
Blue manakin
(Chiroxiphia caudata)

01 ABOUT THE SUMMARY

01

ABOUT THE SUMMARY



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-01-2014 V1-1 PT FSC and NBR 14.789:2012. 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-C009927, FSC-C100704 , FSC-C110130, FSC-C155943 and FSC-C118283

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: suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br or calling: **0800 022 1727**

ABOUT SUZANO S.A.

02

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 primarily focused on eucalyptus pulp and paper produced from plantations specifically for this purpose, serving companies around the world. With operations across 12 industrial sites, as well as joint ventures Veracel and Spinnova, we have an installed capacity of 10.9 million tons of market pulp and 1.5 million tons of paper per year.

The company's forestry base consists of approximately 2.7 million hectares dedicated to forest management and conservation, and we currently plant over 1.2 million eucalyptus seedlings daily.

We employ around 49,000 direct and indirect workers and invest in innovative solutions derived from eucalyptus planting, enabling the replacement of fossil-based raw materials with renewable sources.

In cultivating our eucalyptus forests, we use the best management practices globally, contributing to soil fertility maintenance and protection against erosion and degradation. We are also a reference in bioproducts, developing sustainable and innovative solutions from renewable sources, following our purpose of "renewing life from the tree." 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.

OPERATIONS ACROSS **12 INDUSTRIAL SITES**

FOREST BASE OF **2.7 MILLION HECTARES**

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF **10.9 MILLION TONS OF MARKET PULP AND 1.5 MILLION TONS OF PAPER PER YEAR**

WE PLANT MORE THAN **1.2 MILLION EUCALYPTUS SEEDLINGS DAILY**

APPROXIMATELY **49,000 DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMPLOYEES**

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.

PEOPLE WHO INSPIRE AND TRANSFORM

WE CREATE AND SHARE VALUE

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


NEW REN
suzano
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.

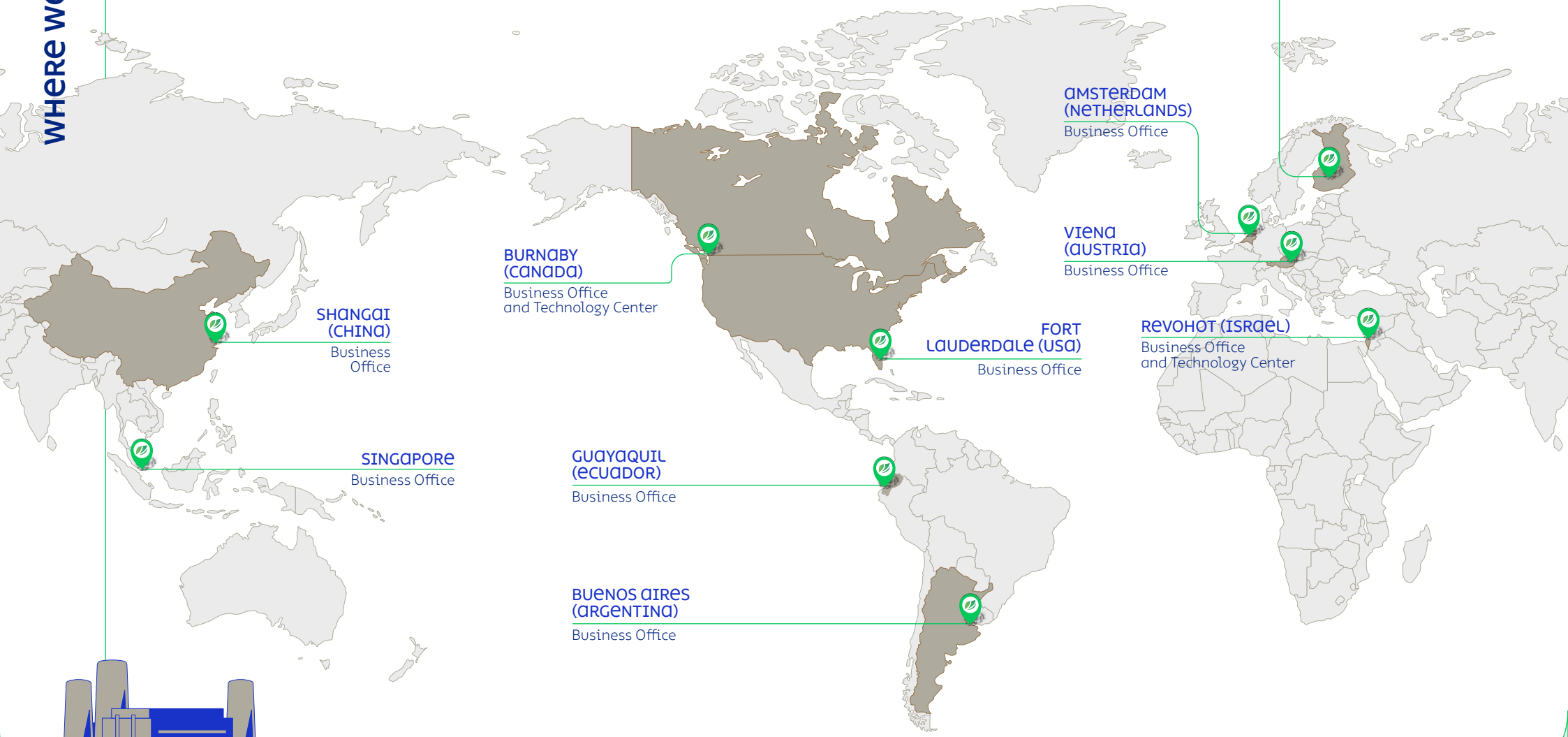
02

where we are

03

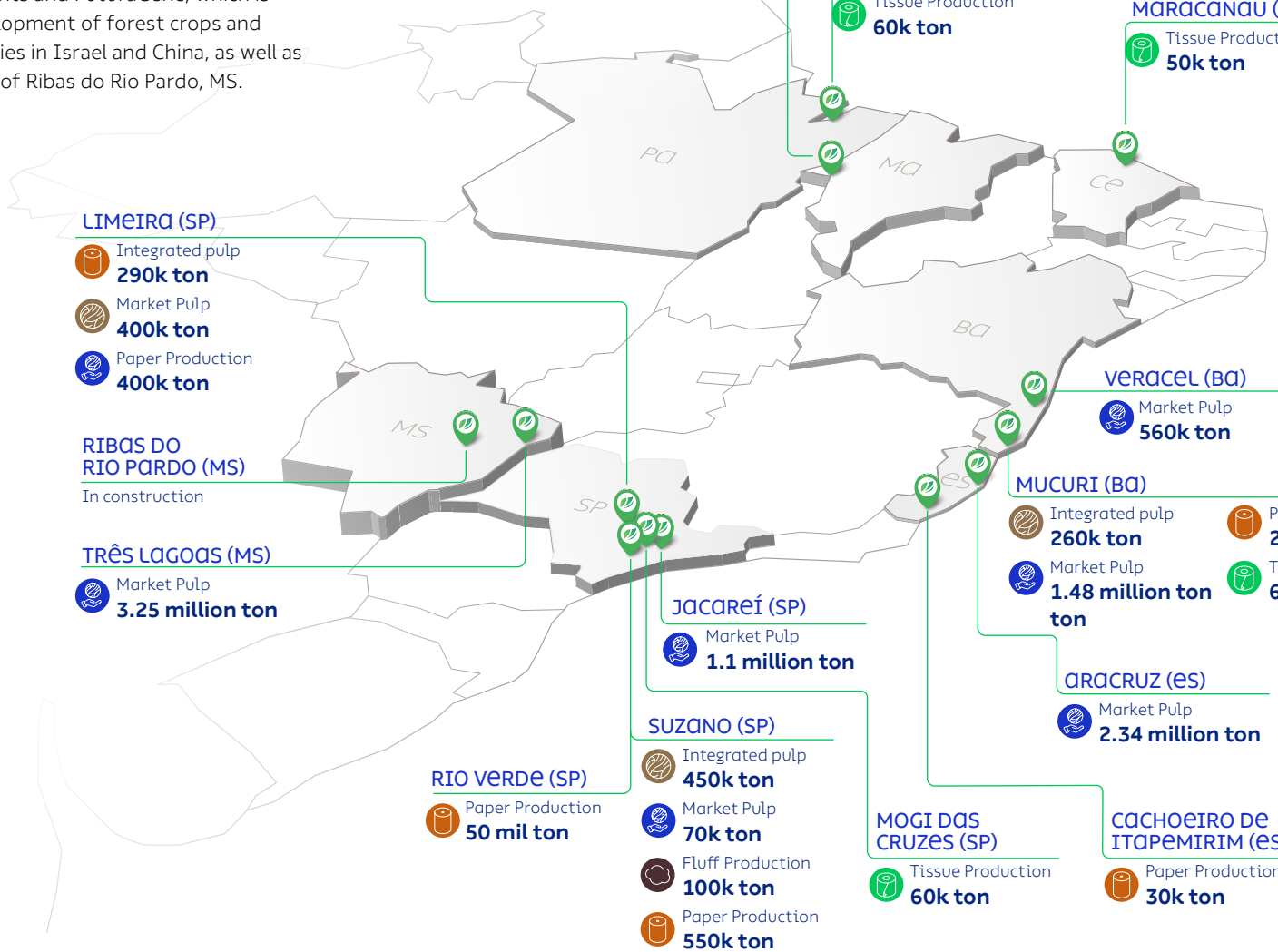
WHERE WE ARE

Abroad, we operate in Austria, Canada, China, Ecuador, United States, Finland, Netherlands, Israel and Singapore.



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 and biofuels, with research laboratories in Israel and China, as well as a new facility in the municipality of Ribas do Rio Pardo, MS.



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.

Owned and leased areas and partnerships

BUSINESS UNIT	TOTAL CROP AREA (HA)	PRESERVATION AREA (HA)	INFRA STRUCTURE (HA)	TOTAL (HA)
Mucuri	223,572	179,038	15,231	417,841
Aracruz	170,567	122,096	14,559	307,223
Imperatriz	220,345	303,435	23,555	547,335
Limeira/Suzano/Jacareí	219,442	140,488	16,691	376,621
Três Lagoas/ Cerrado	441,373	249,808	117,289	808,470
OVERALL TOTAL	**1,275,300**	**994,864**	**187,326**	**2,457,491**

Data relative to Dec/2023

Forest areas within the scope of FSC® and NBR 14.789 certifications for each forest business units

BUSINESS UNIT (FBU)	CERTIFICATED AREAS FSC® AND PEFC(HA)
FBU BA	359,242.74
FBU ES	265,753.43
FBU MA	487,643.38
FBU SP	359,436.15
FBU MS	618,480.32
OVERALL TOTAL	**2,090,556.02**

Data relative to Dec/2023

FOREST CERTIFICATION

05

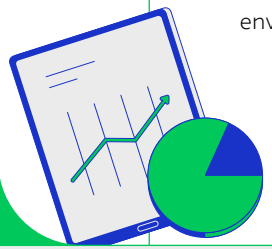
05

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 **SÃO PAULO**

06

FBU SP

The Forest Business unit São Paulo - FBU SP - is distributed across more than 114 municipalities in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, with over 98% of the managed areas located in the state of São Paulo.

FBU SP is further divided into regions called Forest Production Centers. The following chart lists these centers and their scope in terms of region and municipalities.

Crops are planted in owned lands, leased lands or in partnership with rural producers.

With a forest base of 376,621 hectares, interspersed with 140,488 hectares of biodiversity conservation areas (Dec. 2022), Suzano's forest management targets the combination of eucalyptus crops and the conservation of natural resources, technological innovations and respect to communities.

All production is based on renewable eucalyptus crops, with the aim of supplying the industrial complex of Jacareí, Suzano and Limeira (SP).

FOREST CENTER	MICROREGIONS
MN1	Cruzília and Carrancas - South of Minas Gerais
MN2	Sapucaí-Mirim - South of Minas Gerais
RR1	Resende - Vale do Paraíba in Rio de Janeiro
SP1	Vale do Paraíba in São Paulo
SP2	North of Capão Bonito, South of Itapetininga and west of Piedade
SP3	East of Avaré, North of Itapetininga, Botucatu and South of Piracicaba
SP4	Itapeva and South of Capão Bonito
SP5	North of Avaré and Bauru
SP6	Rio Claro, North of Piracicaba, São Carlos, Araraquara, Limeira and Amparo
SP7	Eastern Piedade and Sorocaba

Limeira Unit

Jacareí Unit

Suzano Unit

The industrial units operate according to environmental control standards, with technology aimed at monitoring emissions, air and water quality, and the proper disposal of waste.

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.

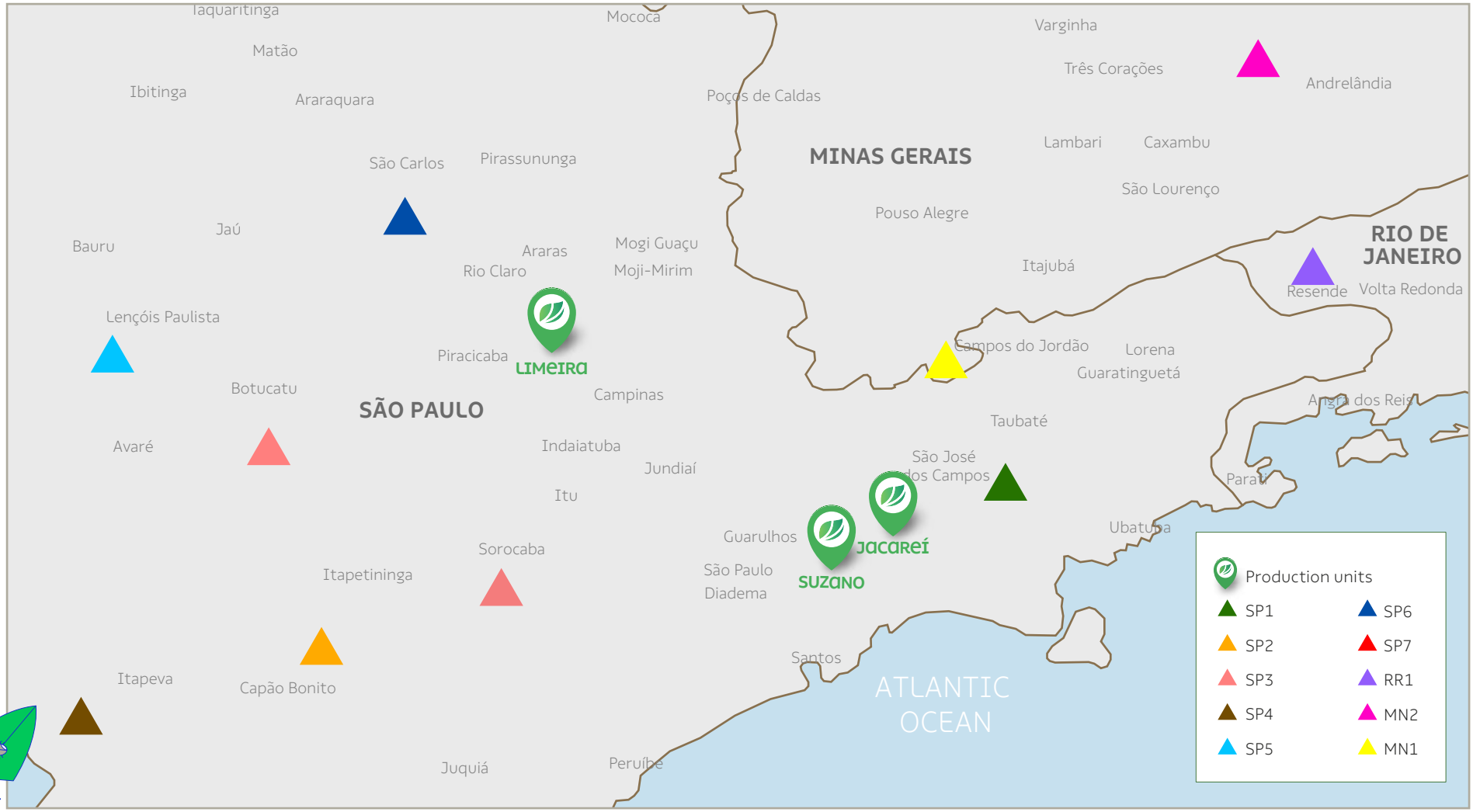
FBU SP has a **forest base of 376,621 ha,** of which, **140,488 ha are destined to conservation**

Rio Verde Unit

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Regions of the Forest Centers

The forest areas and other native phytophysiognomies in FBU SP offer possibilities for the conservation of the local and regional biodiversity.



Soil, climate and hydrography

Characteristics of the forest centers

FOREST CENTER	MICRORREGION	ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS
MN1	Cruzília and Carrancas (South of Minas Gerais)	Cruzília, located in the South of Minas Gerais, is part of the old route of Estrada Real and integrates the touristic circuit of the Magical Mountains of Mantiqueira. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwb). Altitude: 1,010 m. Biome: Atlantic forest.
		The source of the Capivari River is in Carrancas, located in the Carrancas Mountain, coupled to the Complex of Zilda, with waterfalls, a natural slide and a cave. This ecological complex is part of the priority areas for conservation of Fundação Biodiversitas and is located in the ecotone Atlantic Forest/Cerrado. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwb), with mild humid summers, annual maximal average of 26.20°C, and cold and dry winters, with minimal average of 13.90°C. Rainfall: 1,059 mm/year distributed in two seasons: rainfall concentrated between September and April, and the dry season between May and August. Altitude: 1,052 m. There is a dominance of cambisols, developed from granites and metamorphic rocks.
MN2	Sapucaí-Mirim (South of Minas Gerais)	Sapucaí-Mirim is located in the immediate region of Itajubá, in the Southermost region of Minas Gerais. Climate is hot and temperate. Rainfall is much scarcer during winter. According to Köppen and Geiger, climate is classified as Cwb. 18.3°C and average rainfall of 1,720 mm/year. The municipality is almost an exclave of Minas Gerais in the state of São Paulo.
RR1	Resende (Vale do Paraíba in Rio de Janeiro)	Resende is located on the margin of the river Paraíba do Sul. The terrain is typical of a valley, a plateau with flattened hills and, further away, the mountain range of Itatiaia, that encompasses one cliff at the Serra da Mantiqueira, with the peak of Agulhas Negras in the background. At the border with São Paulo, it initiates the formations of Serra do Mar, with elevations above 600 m of altitude. Hydrography: river Paraíba do Sul and its main affluents: Córrego Preto, and rivers Alambari, Sesmaria, Lavapés and Salto. Climate: high- altitude tropical, with annual average temperature of 21°C, minimums of 12°C in July and maximums of 31°C in February. Rainfall is concentrated in the months of October to March. In this region, there is a predominance of latosols and cambisols, with the latter found in areas with more sloping terrain. The region is nationally and internationally known for its mountainous terrain, waterfalls, pristine rivers, fauna and flora.
SP1	Vale do Paraíba in São Paulo	The region is part of the Paraíba do Sul river basin, and extends across the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais. The region has important natural reserves, such as Serra da Mantiqueira and Serra da Bocaina, refuges of the Atlantic forest that also includes small municipalities and farms with historical and architectural interest. Along the Paraíba do Sul river, main soil types are red and yellow latosol, derived from sedimentary rocks. On the mountain terrain, dominance of haplic cambisol and, in higher altitudes, humic cambisol, the latter conditioned by the low average annual temperature, which favors the accumulation of organic matter.
SP2	Capão Bonito (North)	Capão Bonito is located at the physiographic zone of Paranapiacaba, on the Vale do Alto Paranapanema, in the state of São Paulo. Altitude: 730 meters. Climate: subtropical, with average maximum of 22°C and average minimum of 14°C. Rivers: Conchas, Almas and Paranapanema. Terrain: rugged, with a huge potential for ecotourism, being known as the "Atlantic Forest Portal", with several waterfalls and caves. The area involves the following rocks: metavulcano-sedimentary of the Supergroup Açungui formed by the meta sediments of the Água Clara formation and group Votuverava of meso and neoproterozoic ages, and neoproterozoic granitoid rocks represented by lithologic types of the complex Tres Córregos, and Capão Bonito granite, sedimentary rocks of the group Itararé, basic intrusive associated to Serra Geral magmatism and recent quaternary sediments.

FOREST CENTER	MICRORREGION	ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS
SP2	Itapetininga (South)	Itapetininga is located in the southern region of the state of São Paulo, in the Alto Paranapanema basin. Climate: humid subtropical prone to South and South-east winds, with mild frosts. Rainfall in the driest month is 35.1 mm, with average of 1,217.2 mm/year and water deficiency varying from 0 to 25 mm/year. The driest period ranges from April to September and the wettest from October to March. Vegetation: grasslands and cerrado; no mountains. Topography: characterized by small ripples and extensive meadows. Hydrography: the main river is Itapetininga, an affluent of the right margin of Paranapanema river. Its source is close to Serra de Araçoiaba. Other rivers worth mentioning are Paranapanema, Turvo, Tatuí, Sarapuí, Capivari, Alambari, Agudo, Ribeirão dos Macacos, Ribeirão do Pinhal, Ribeirão Grande, Ribeirão da Estiva and several streams. Soils: predominantly dystrophic Red Latosols, Gleysols, and Regolithic Neosols.
	Piedade (West)	Piedade is located between plateaus, on the inner side of Serra do Mar, in an area of nature preservation. Altitude varies from 750 to 1227m. Vegetation: Atlantic forest. Hydrography: rivers Pirapora, Sarapuí and Turvo. Climate: subtropical (Cfa).
SP3	Leste Avaré (East)	Avaré is officially considered a touristic resort. Climate: subtropical (Cfa). According to the National Institute of Meteorology (INMET), the lowest temperature ever recorded is -0.2 °C, while the highest is 36.4 °C. Record of precipitation in 24 hours is 135.4 mm.
	Botucatu	Botucatu is located in the center south of the state of São Paulo. Climate: high-altitude tropical, with mild winter and warm summer. Vegetation: 14,673 hectares of native vegetation, a transition area between the Atlantic forest and cerrado. The Atlantic forest formations are stationary semideciduous forest and mixed ombrophilous forest. Cerrado is characterized as strictu-sensu.Hydrography: to the North, the Tietê river and, to the South, the Pardo river. In this region, there is a predominance of Quartzarenic Neosols and medium sandy-textured Red Latosols, characterized by a lower water retention capacity.
	Piracicaba (South)	Piracicaba's terrain is mainly rugged; the largest depression is found in the center of the territory, extending along the east-west axis of Piracicaba river, deepening into the interior of the urban zone, starting on the falls. This region divides the basins of the rivers Piracicaba and Tietê. There is great diversity of soils in this region, with areas of good fertility that favors agriculture. The main soils are Argisols, characterized by a clay gradient at depth, and they are more susceptible to erosion than the other soils in the region. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwa), with lower rainfall in the winter and average annual temperature of 23.9°C, mild and dry winters and rainy summers with moderately high temperatures.
SP4	Itapeva/ Itararé	Itapeva is located in a valley, with mountainous topography, which defines its highly irregular border. The main river is the Camanducaia. The terrain is rugged with large mountains in the urban zone. The most commonly found vegetation up to the 1970's was the araucaria forest, spreading from the North of Parana to the South of São Paulo. The biomes are the Atlantic forest and Cerrado. The municipality is part of the São Paulo touristic circuit due to its number of canyons, such as the ones found in Itangua. Climate: high- altitude tropical; July is the coldest month (average of 14°C) and January is the hottest (average of 22°C), Rainfall is 1,200 mm/year. There is a predominance of dystrophic Red Latosols developed from sedimentary rocks and some basalt intrusions.
SP5	Avaré (North)	Avaré is an invitation to its dam. Climate: Subtropical (Cfa). According to the National Institute of Meteorology (INMET), the lowest temperature ever recorded is -0.2°C, while the highest is 36.4°C. Record of precipitation in 24 hours is 135.4 mm.
	Bauru	Bauru is located on the North-west region of the state of São Paulo. Terrain: predominantly wavy, with flat areas. It is lowered and dissected at the borders, considered as residual of post-cretacious denudational tropical conditions, with average altitude of 526 meters. A region predominantly characterized by medium sandy-textured Red Latosols and Quartzarenic Neosols, with high drainage capacity, is one of the features of the Western Paulista Plateau. The predominant soil types are red-yellow latosols. The main rivers are the Bauru and the Batalha. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwa), with decreased rainfall in the winter and an average annual temperature of 22.6°C. Winters are dry and mild, and summers are rainy, with moderately high temperatures.

FOREST CENTER	MICRORREGION	ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS
SP6	Rio Claro	Rio Claro is located in the center-east of the state of São Paulo. Vegetation: predominantly formed by semideciduous stationary forest, with fragments of cerrado, cerradão and paludous forest. Hydrography: main basin of the Corumbataí river, followed by its largest affluent: Passa-Cinco. In terms of geomorphology, the municipality is located at the Peripheral Depression of São Paulo, in the Middle Tietê zone. Terrain: predominantly low hills, smooth formations separated by young hills, without any important alluvial plateaus. Soil: presence of the classes: Red-yellow Argisols, Red Latosols, and Red-yellow Latosols, characterized by being dystrophic. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwa). Average temperature is 20.3°C and average rainfall 1,294 mm/year.
SP6	Piracicaba (North)	errain: predominantly rugged, with the largest depression located in the center of the territory, extending along the east-west axis of the Piracicaba river, deepening into the interior of the urban zone, starting on the falls. This region divides the basins of the rivers Piracicaba and Tietê. The main soils are dystrophic Red Latosols, with medium or clayey texture and good water retention capacity. Climate: high-altitude tropical, with lower rainfall in the winter and average annual temperature of 23.9°C, mild and dry winters and rainy summers with moderately high temperatures.
	São Carlos	Located near the geometric center of the state of São Paulo. With mild climate, average annual temperature of 19.6°C and average altitudes between 800 and 1000 meters. Cerrado was the dominant vegetation, occurring in the sandy areas of the plateau. Nowadays, there are fragments of cerrado and preserved forest, including several specimens of large-sized araucarias, symbol of the municipality. Climate: high- altitude tropical with dry winter (Köppen: Aw), with average minimum temperature of 15.3°C and maximum of 27°C. It is included in the geomorphological province of basaltic cuestas and sandstone, between the provinces of the Western Plateau (to the North) and the Peripheral Depression of São Paulo (to the South), where Quartzarenic Neosols predominate, poor in nutrients and with low water storage capacity. Vegetation: remaining areas of cerrado with phytophisiognomies of forest, savanna and grass fields, inner Atlantic forest, Araucaria forest and capoeira. Hydrography: inserted between the Hydrographic units of Mogi-Guaçu and Tietê-Jacaré.
	Araraquara	Located on the high part of the plateau and highlands of the Paraná river basin, in altitudes above 750 meters that result in flatter terrains (sedimentary rocks are present) or wavier, forming elongated spigots (basaltic rocks and red soil). Favorable to the development of an abundant hydrographic basin. Climate: humid subtropical (Cwa), with dry and mild winters and hot and rainy summers. Geomorphology: slightly wavy. Topography with tabular characteristics, slightly wavy. Hydrography: water courses are part of two hydrographic basins - Jacaré-Açu and Mogi-Guaçu. In this region, Quartzarenic Neosols dominate, developed from Botucatu Sandstone.
	Limeira	Limeira is located in the administrative region of Campinas. Hydrography: contains the hydrographic basin of Piracicaba - two rivers cross the municipality: the Piracicaba and the Jaguari rivers. Climate: high-altitude tropical, with dry winter (Cwa) and average annual temperature of 22°C. Maximum absolute temperature ever recorded is 38.6°C. Average annual rainfall between 1,100 and 1,400 mm.
	Amparo	The municipality is formed by the main town and the districts of Arcadas and Três Pontes. It is one of the six Hydrothermal resorts of the water circuit of São Paulo. Its main touristic appeal comes from its geological features (Hydrothermal resort), mainly its water and mineral water sources. The main water source crossing the municipality is the Camanducaia river. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwa), with mild temperatures of 21°C, rainy summers and dry winters. Hydrography: Camanducaia and Jaguari rivers.
SP7	Piedade (East)	The municipality is located between plateaus, on the inner side of Serra do Mar, in an area of nature preservation. Altitude varies from 750 to 1,227m. Vegetation: Atlantic forest. Main rivers: Pirapora, Sarapuí and Turvo. Climate: subtropical (Cfa).
	Sorocaba (East)	Terrain: wavy, characterized by slopes and peaks, with average altitude of 632 meters above sea level. It is located between the Atlantic plateau, encompassing crystalline rocks domain, with higher terrains and rocks from the Sedimentary Basin of Paraná, with wavier terrain and lower altitudes. The Sorocaba river and its basin are responsible for the dissection of the terrain. Vegetation: Atlantic forest, with mountain and cerrado dense ombrophilous forest. Climate: subtropical. During summer, the days are very hot and the temperature drops at night; winters are mild. Rainfall is 1300 mm/year. Hydrography: hydrographic basin of Sorocaba river. Predominance of Cambisols with gravelly clayey texture, very clayey texture, and Red Latosols with clayey texture. There is also the presence of Litholic Neosols and Regolithic Neosols. The municipality is located exactly on the border between paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Parana Sedimentary Basin and the crystalline basement rocks (neoproterozoic), such as metasediments and granites.

SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS

8

MICRORREGION	SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS
Cruzília, Carrancas and Andrelândia (South of Minas Gerais)	The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%. The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate. The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and the Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP. Industry has little relevance in the economy, being responsible for 11.7% of the GDP, although it has a significant importance in the creation of formal jobs. Family agriculture properties represent 65.4% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 21.7 ha and occupying an area of 4,019 ha, i.e., 21.7% of the total rural area. There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.
Sapucai-Mirim - (South of Minas Gerais)	The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%. The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate. The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and the Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP. Industry has little relevance in the economy, being responsible for 11.7% of the GDP, although it has a significant importance in the creation of formal jobs. Family agriculture properties represent 65.4% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 21.7 ha and occupying an area of 4,019 ha, i.e., 21.7% of the total rural area. There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.
Resende and Barra Mansa (Vale do Paraíba in Rio de Janeiro)	The average proportion of people living in poverty in Barra Mansa is 13% and 9.4% in Resende. The municipalities are characterized as large-sized with high degree of urbanization. The economy in the municipalities is strongly centered around the segment of services; agriculture represents a negligible share. Industry is an important segment for the generation of wealth, with significant importance for the creation of jobs in the municipalities. Family agriculture properties represent 53.2% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 23.4 ha and occupying an area of 15,913 ha, i.e., 23.4% of the total rural area. There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in the region.

MICRORREGION	SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS
Vale do Paraíba Paulista	The municipalities in this Center are highly uneven, with dynamic areas, with better quality of life (Aparecida, Guararema, Jacareí, São José dos Campos), and municipalities with more pronounced social deficits (Areias, Cachoeira Paulista, Canas, Cruzeiro, Cunha, Lorena, São José do Barreiro) that belong to the group of the most disadvantaged municipalities in the State, both in terms of wealth and social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 11.8%, varying from 6.6% in Taubaté to 32.8% in São José do Barreiro. The highest incidences of poverty are registered in the municipalities of São José do Barreiro, Canas (32.3%), Areias (31.5), Redenção da Serra (31.2%), Cunha (25.5%), Silveiras (25.1%), Guararema (23.5%), Lavrinhas (22.6%), Igaratá (21.9%), Roseira (21.8%), Biritiba-Mirim (21.1%) and Cachoeira Paulista (20.9%). Taubaté, Aparecida (9.0%) and Guaratinguetá (10.1%) have the lowest incidence. Most municipalities are classified as small-sized, while São José dos Campos, Taubaté, Jacareí, Pindamonhangaba and Guaratinguetá are classified as large-sized. The municipalities Redenção da Serra, Areias, São José do Barreiro and Monteiro Lobato are among the ten smallest municipalities of the state. Most municipalities present high degrees of urbanization; however, Paraibuna, Natividade da Serra, Monteiro Lobato and Jambeiro present urbanization degrees below 50%, being among the municipalities with the largest proportions of people living in rural areas in the state. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities. Only Jambeiro and Caçapava rely on the industry as the main economy segment, while public administration is the main economy segment in the municipalities Areias, São José do Barreiro, Natividade da Serra and Silveiras. Besides Jambeiro and Caçapava, industry is important for the generation of jobs and income in the municipalities of São José dos Campos, Taubaté, Suzano, Jacareí, Guaratinguetá, Pindamonhangaba, Roseira, Cruzeiro, Lavrinhas, Santa Branca, Guararema, Lorena and Mogi das Cruzes. Agriculture has little relevance for the economy of the remaining municipalities. However, it is important for the generation of jobs in the municipalities of Areias, São José do Barreiro, Cunha, Natividade da Serra and Silveiras. In Cunha, agriculture and family agriculture properties are predominant, representing, respectively, 88.9% and 54.1% of the total rural area. Family agriculture also occupies a significant area in the municipalities São Luiz do Paraitinga, Silveiras, Natividade da Serra, Piquete, Canas, São José do Barreiro, Jambeiro, Piracaia and Redenção da Serra. There is an indigenous land of the Guarani ethnicity, Ribeira Silveira, located in the municipality of Bertioga; there are no communities of slave descendants officially recognized in the municipalities of this Center.
Capão Bonito (North) Itapetininga (South)	Most municipalities have intermediate levels of social indicators (Capão Bonito, Itapetininga, Pilar do Sul, and São Miguel Arcanjo). The municipalities of Paranapanema and Angatuba have good social indicators, while Buri and Campina do Monte Alegre are among the most disadvantaged municipalities of the State, both in terms of wealth and social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 15.8%, varying from 10.6% in Pilar do Sul to 32.8% in Buri. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Buri, Itapeva (29.6%) and Campina do Monte Alegre (20.9%). Pilar do Sul, Itapetininga (11.5%) and Angatuba (12.4%) have the lowest incidence. All municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Itapetininga, which is classified as large-sized. All municipalities show high degree of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy, while the industry is relevant in the economy of Angatuba and Itapetininga. Agriculture is important in the generation of wealth in the municipalities of São Miguel Arcanjo, Buri, Paranapanema and Campina do Monte Alegre, with emphasis to grape (in 2018, production in São Miguel Arcanjo (27.2%) and Pilar do Sul (10.6%) totalled 37.7% of the state production), peach, orange, honey, beans, corn, wheat, soy, and beef and commercial reforestation. Agriculture is the main generator of formal jobs in Buri, Paranapanema and Angatuba, responsible for more than a third (37.3%), on average, of all jobs posts in 2018. It is also important in São Miguel Arcanjo, Campina do Monte Alegre and Capão Bonito. There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.

MICRORREGION	SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS
East of Avaré (East) Botucatu Piracicaba (South)	Most municipalities have good social indicators (Piracicaba, Angatuba, Avaré, Guareí and Itatinga). The municipalities of Anhembi, Bofete, Botucatu and Pardinho have intermediate levels of social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 9.6%, varying from 8.4% in Guareí to 24.9% in Anhembi, Besides Guareí, the municipalities of Botucatu (8.6%) and Piracicaba (8.9%) show the least incidences of poverty. The municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Piracicaba and Botucatu, that are classified as large- sized, and Avaré, classified as medium-sized. Most municipalities show high degree of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Anhembi, where agriculture is the main segment. Besides Anhembi, agriculture is important for the generation of wealth in the municipalities of Guareí, Bofete and Itatinga, with emphasis to the production of sugar cane, orange and honey (the municipalities of Botucatu and Itatinga were responsible for 30.9% of the total state production of honey in 2018), besides beef and commercial reforestation. Agriculture is also important for the generation of jobs in the municipalities of Anhembi, Bofete, Angatuba, Guareí and Pardinho, being responsible for 30.1%, in average, of all job posts in 2018. There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.
Itapeva Capão Bonito (South)	None of the municipalies show good social indicators. The municipalities of Capão Bonito, Itapeva, Itararé, Ribeirão Branco and Taquarivaí show intermediate levels of social indicators, while Guapiara is in the group of the most disadvantaged municipalities in the state, both in terms of wealth and social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 20.3%, varying from 11.3% in Itaí to 39.5% in Taquarivaí. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Taquarivaí, Ribeirão Branco (36.8%), Capão Bonito (29.6%) and Guapiara (23.3%). The municipalities are characterized as small and medium-sized. Most municipalities show high degree of urbanization, with an average of 72.4%, varying from 42.2% in Guapiara (9th in the rank of municipalities with the largest rates of population living in rural areas in the state) to 92.7% in Itararé. The municipalities of Ribeirão Branco (59.3%) and Taquarivaí (58.1%) show intermediate level of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Ribeirão Branco and Guapiara, where agriculture is the main segment, Industry has little relevance in the economy of these municipalities, being responsible for 9.2% of the GDP. Besides Ribeirão Branco and Guapiara, agriculture is important for the generation of wealth in the municipalities of Taquarivaí, Itaí and Itapeva, with emphasis to the production of soy, wheat, beans, corn, potato and peach, in addition to commercial reforestation. Except for Itararé, agriculture is also relevant for the generation of job posts, particularly in Ribeirão Branco, Taquarivaí and Itaí. There are no indigenous lands officially recognized in the municipalities of this Center. There is only the Quilombo Jaó in the municipality of Itapeva. There is the presence of the Jaó Quilombola community, in the municipality of Itapeva.
Avaré (North) Bauru	Most municipalities have good social indicators (Agudos, Lençóis Paulista, Pederneiras, Arealva, Avaré, Borebi and Paulistânia). The municipalities of Avaí, Cerqueira César and Duartina show intermediate levels of social indicators, while Iaras is in the group of the most disadvantaged municipalities in the state, both in terms of wealth and social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.5%, varying from 6.7% in Lençois Paulista to 21,7% in Paulistânia. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Paulistânia, Borebi (19.9%) and Avaí (19.7%). Lençóis Paulista, Duartina (9.5%) and Agudos (8.7%) have the lowest incidence. All municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Itapeva, Avaré, Lençois Paulista and Itararé, which are classified as medium-sized, It is worth mentioning that Paulistânia and Borebi are the smallest towns in the state. Most municipalities show high degree of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities. Industry is the main sector of the economy in Agudos, while agriculture is the main sector in Avaí. Public Administration is the main segment of the economy in Paulistânia. Besides Avaí, agriculture is an important segment for the generation of wealth in Borebi, Iaras, Arealva and Paulistânia, with emphasis to the production of orange, sugar cane, and eucalyptus. Agriculture is also relevant in the generation of formal job posts in the municipalities of Borebi, Avaí and Iaras. There is a presence of the indigenous community concentrated in the municipality of Avaí, residing in the Araribá Indigenous Land.

MICRORREGION	SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS
Rio Claro Piracicaba (North) São Carlos Araraquara Limeira Amparo	Most municipalities have good social indicators. The remaining municipalities show intermediate levels. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.5%, varying from 4.8% in Amparo to 27.6% in Monte Mor. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Monte Mor and Boa Esperança do Sul (22.7%). Amparo, Brotas (5.5%), Espírito Santo do Pinhal (6.5%), Araraquara (7.2%), Leme (7.6%), Piracicaba (8.9%), São Simão (9.6%), Santa Cruz da Conceição (10.0%), Torrinha (10.3%) and Bocaina (10.6%) show the least incidences. Most municipalities are classified as small-sized, while Piracicaba, Limeira, Araraquara and Leme are classified as large-sized. All municipalities show high degree of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Ipeúna, Monte Mor and Amparo, whose main economic sector is the industry. Agriculture is important for the generation of wealth in Boa Esperança do Sul, Santa Maria da Serra, Analândia and Santa Cruz da Conceição, with emphasis in the production of sugar cane, orange and poultry. The segment is also relevant for the generation of job posts in the municipalities of Boa Esperança do Sul, Analândia, Itirapina, Santa Cruz da Conceição, Corumbataí and Brotas. There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.
Piedade (East) Sorocaba (East)	The municipalities in this Center are largely uneven, with dynamic areas, with better quality of life (Alumínio, Itu, Porto Feliz and Sorocaba) and municipalities relatively poorer and with deeper deficits (Sarapuí, Alambari, Itapetininga, Mombuca, Pilar do Sul e Salto de Pirapora). The municipalities of Mairinque and Votorantim, although wealthy, lack good social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.0%, varying from 7.6% in Porto Feliz to 25.1% in Mombuca, Sorocaba, Votorantim and Sarapuí have the smallest incidence of poverty (9.0%, 9.3% and 9.6%, respectively). The municipalities' sizes vary: Sorocaba (only municipality larger than 500 thousand people), Itapetininga, Itu and Votorantim have more than 100 thousand people (large-sized). All municipalities show high degree of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Alumínio, Salto de Pirapora and Mairinque, where the industry is the main economic segment. The industry is an important segment for the generation of formal job posts in most municipalities; the industrial profile is strongly influenced by the industrial structure of Sorocaba and neighboring municipalities (Alumínio, Salto de Pirapora, Mairinque, Itu, Porto Feliz and Votorantim), where companies in the sector of food, machinery and equipment, electronics, telecommunications, metalworking, and several metallurgicals are installed, being one of the most important centers of the state in the manufacturing of implements for telecommunications. Agriculture is an important source of wealth for the municipalities of Alambari, Mombuca and Sarapuí, with the production of poultry, beef and dairy, pork, sugar cane, citrics, fruits, beans, corn, among others. There are no indigenous lands officially recognized in the region. There is only one community of slave descendants officially recognized: the quilombola community Cafundó, in Salto de Pirapora. The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%. The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate. The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and the Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP. Industry has little relevance in the economy, being responsible for 11.7% of the GDP, although it has a significant importance in the creation of formal jobs. Family agriculture properties represent 65.4% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 21.7 ha and occupying an area of 4,019 ha, i.e., 21.7% of the total rural area. There are no indigenous lands or officially recognized communities of descendants of enslaved people in this municipality.

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

The company owns several areas surrounding Conservation Units (CU) and some areas are inside Environmental Protection Areas. The remaining native vegetation and crops have an important role in the set of actions to promote biodiversity conservation locally, regionally or state-wide.

The techniques provided by the company to protect fragments and manage commercial crops have relevant positive effects on the neighboring conservation units 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.

The use of water by operational activities is regulated by state and federal bodies, that define the availability of each resource and the volume needed by other users, and establishes the maximum volume of water to be used by the company, thus granting the supply of other users of the basin.

THERE ARE **27 CONSERVATION UNITS** ADJOINING SUZANO FBU'S FOREST AREAS, OF WHICH 2 ARE FEDERAL, 22 STATE AND 3 MUNICIPAL

Map Of Conservation Units and Hydrographic Basins | FBU SP

- Production units
- Forest centers
- State borders
- Hidrographic basins
- Conservation units

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.

- 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

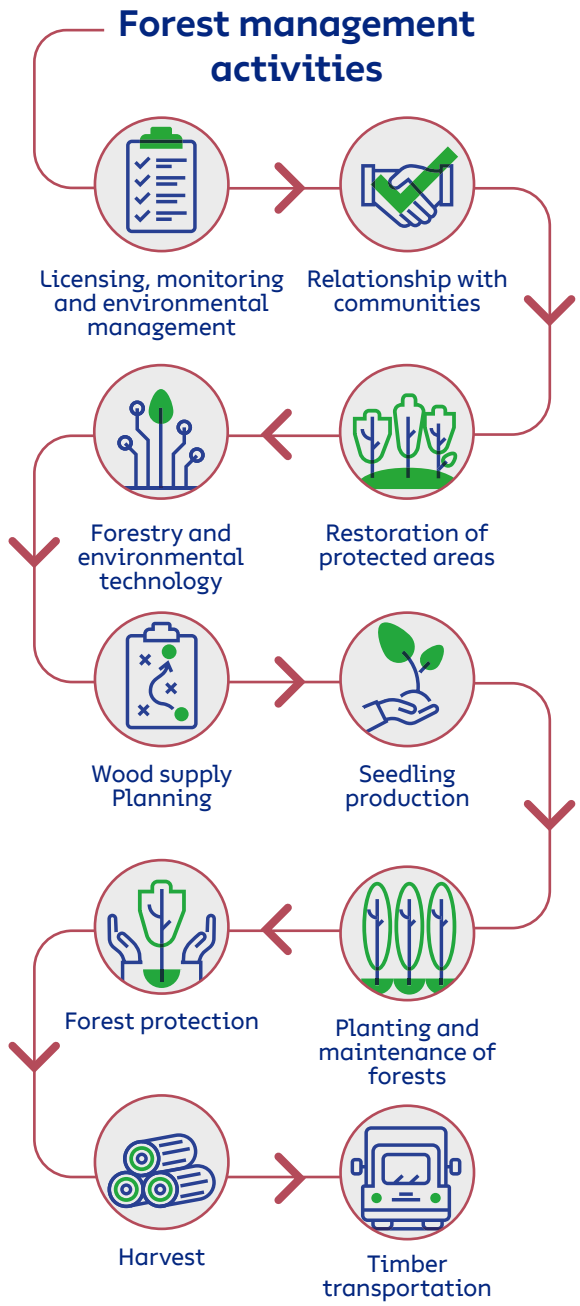
The Suzano company periodically updates and monitors compliance with current and applicable environmental, labor, and tax regulations related to its activities. This is based on preliminary assessments conducted by a legal consulting firm.

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.



Research and innovation

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

hese 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.

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

10

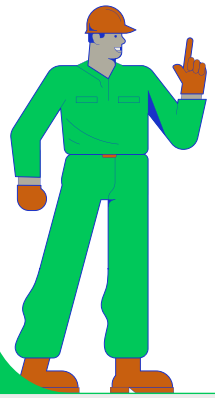
FOREST MANAGEMENT

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.

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.

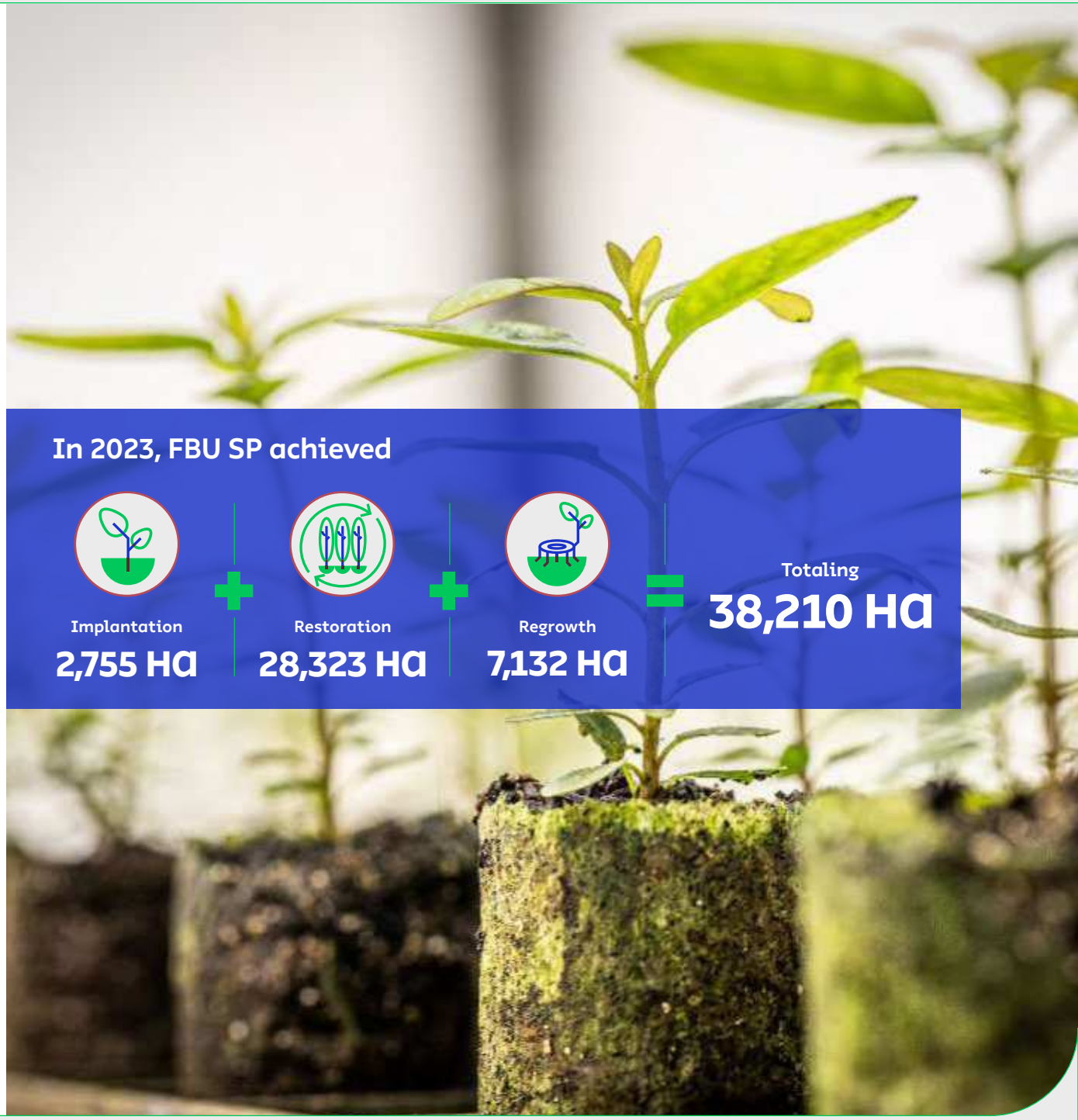
PLANTING

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.

	SHIPPED SAMPLINGS	FINAL EFFICIENCY
Alambari Nursery	20,049,843	66%



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.

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 routes for timber transportation are defined in agreement with Suzano's Sustainability sector in order to minimize the possible impacts of forestry activities on the neighboring communities.

THE VOLUME OF TIMBER TRANSPORTED TO THE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO IN 2023 WAS **7,700,919 M³**

IN 2023, THE ANNUAL VOLUME HARVESTED WAS **7,787,654.35 M³**

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.

TRUCKS EQUIPPED WITH TELEMETRY

FBU SP uses precision technology to manage operations. Our fleet is equipped with telemetry to monitor operations, distribution and positioning of the trucks on the company's roads and farms, control of loading and unloading, and to support our partners in the management of operation safety, such as monitoring the drivers working hours and detecting occasional violations of speed limits.

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.

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.

ROAD SAFETY

Health and safety are the company's permanent commitment. Suzano maintains a set of rules that guides its employees and the carriers' employees into safer driving habits, protecting everyone's lives.

Forest integrity

Suzano's team of professionals involved in the productive processes of forestry focus largely on prevention and control of wildfires.

That is why the company provides continuous training to its brigade teams that are not only apt to monitor, but also act as support to fight fire in neighboring farms.

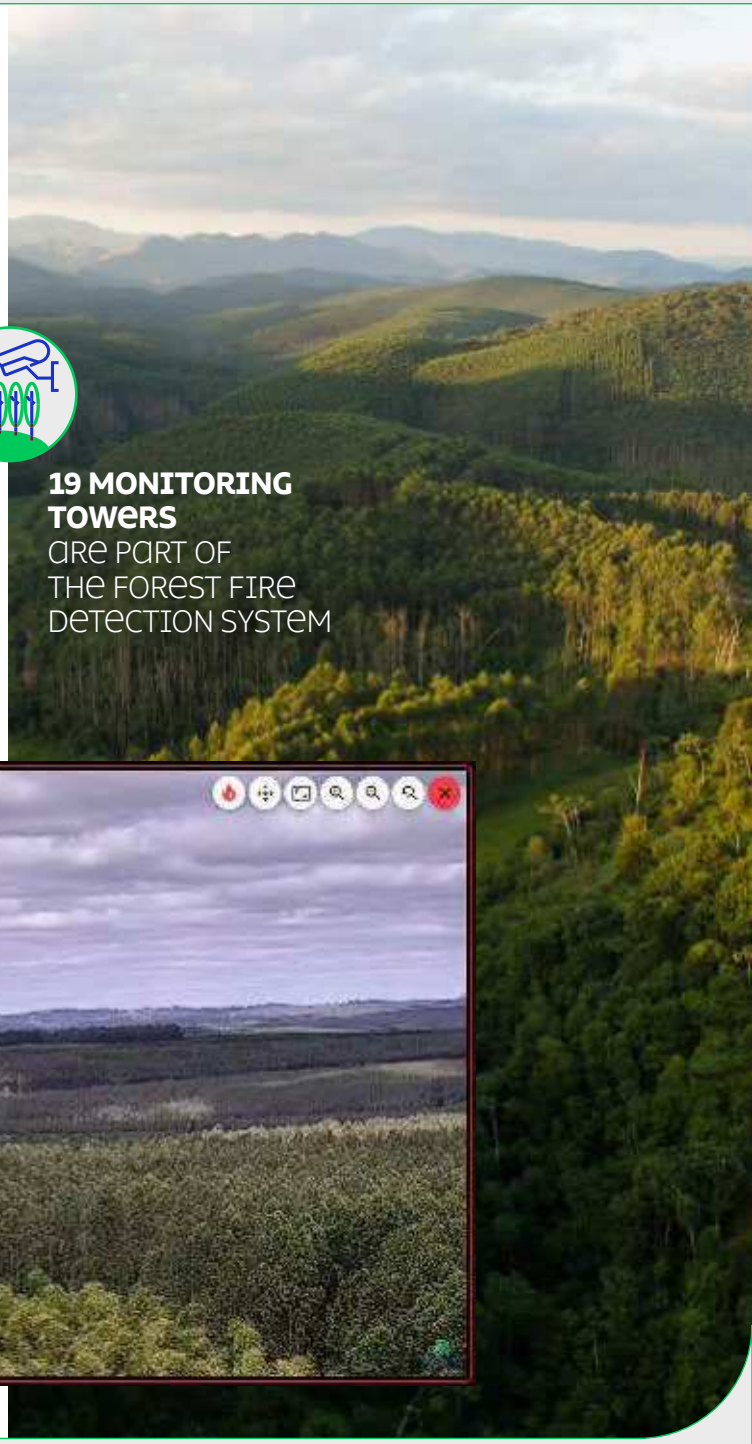
Suzano invests in awareness-raising with campaigns that address the dangers of wildfires.

We rely on trained fire brigade teams, trucks and surveillance towers equipped with high-definition cameras, available to respond to any possible fire outbreaks.

Our planted forests and native forest areas are systemically surveyed and any event, whether fire, littering, trespassing, water course obstruction, among others, are monitored and documented.

FBU-SP has a Fire Detection System in place, consisting of monitoring towers that cover crops and conservation areas. Our Forest Fire Detection System consists of 19 CCTV cameras on 19 monitoring towers via satellite, providing more effective coverage.

As a form of enhancement, we are testing a Forest Fire Detection System consisting of an additional 2 CCTV cameras on 2 monitoring towers.



cate edu

Live Forest Program

The program *Floresta Viva* (Live Forest) aims to raise awareness among collaborators (employees and suppliers), partners and surrounding communities about the impacts and dangers of fire, how to avoid it and how to act when a fire outbreak is spotted.

In addition to that, the program addresses other topics involving environmental education, such as illegal fishing and hunting, disposal of waste and wood theft, relying on channels for incidents reporting.

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.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

11

High Conservation Value Areas

In this chapter, we describe the attributes on the Forest Business Unit São Paulo, and practices of maintenance and/or reduction of threats to these attributes.

PRESERVE

All ecosystems have important social and environmental values and functions, whether by providing water and food, regulating climate or for its cultural, ecological, and economic meaning.

The forest certification Forest Stewardship Council® – FSC® addresses the concept of High Conservation Values (HCVA), as a biological, ecological, social or cultural value remarkably meaningful or with extreme relevance regionally, nationally or globally. In the last years, HCV definitions were modified and currently the application of the six categories considers all ecosystems, forest or not.

The company used as a reference 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.

Six categories for the identification of High Conservation Values (HCV)

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

** HCVRN of social and multilateral organizations that share the mission of preserving critical social and environmental values as part of the responsible management of natural resources.*

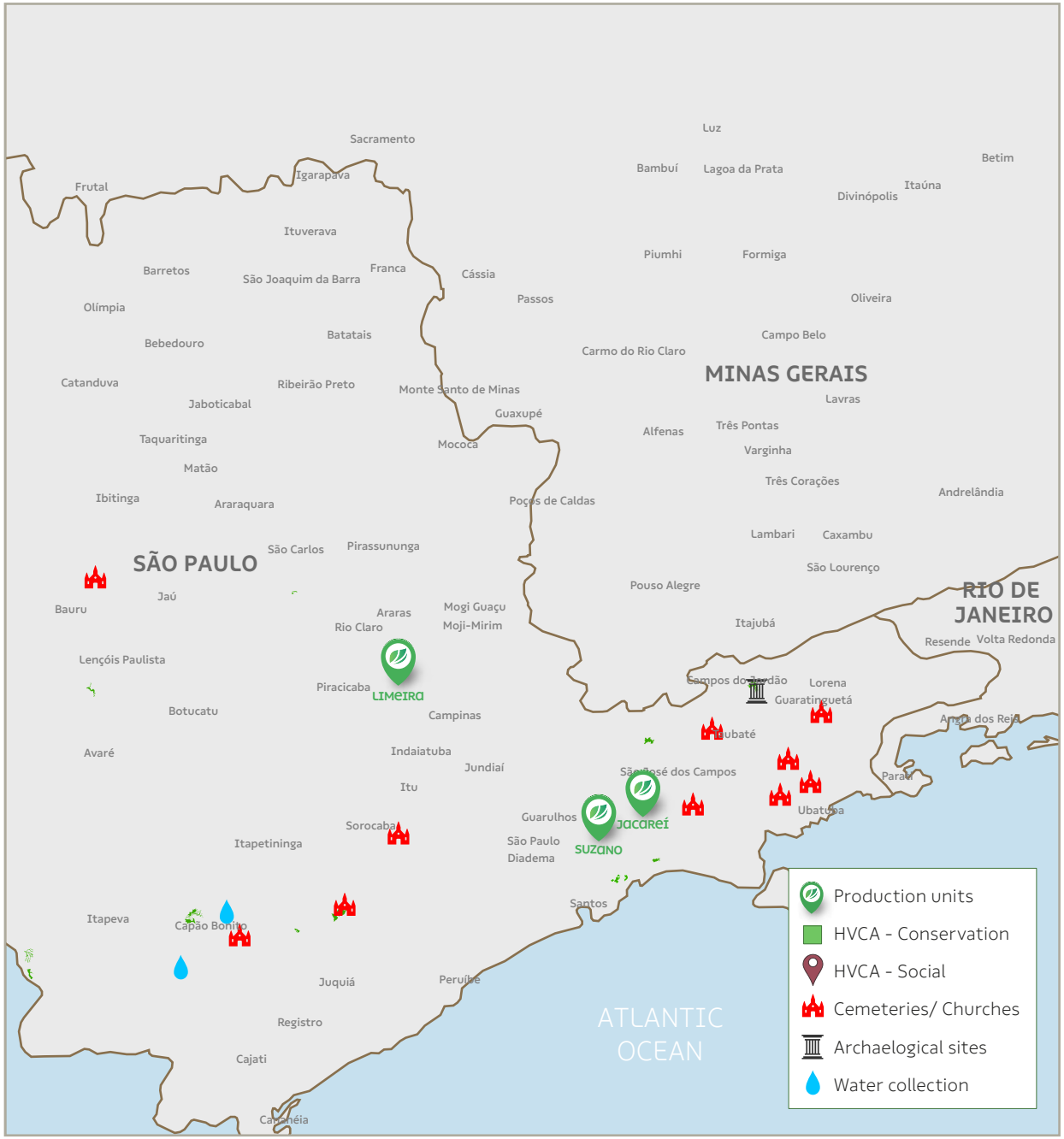
23 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS WERE IDENTIFIED AT THE FBU SP, TOTALLING **10,620.86 HECTARES**

10 HAVE ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES (ATTRIBUTES 1 AND 2)

2 HAVE CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES (ATTRIBUTE 4)

13 HAVE SOCIAL ATTRIBUTES (ATTRIBUTES 5 AND 6)

Southern Muriqui
(Brachyteles arachnoides)



Measures of protection and Monitoring in the HCVAs

HCVA	MUNICIPALITY	CHARAC. HCV IDENTIFIED	IMPACTS	RISKS AND THREATS	MEASURES OF PROTECTION	MONITORING
• Tijuco/Suinã Complex • Montes Claros • Rio Claro • Vale Verde	• Capão Bonito • São José dos Campos • Lençóis Paulista • São Miguel Arcanjo	HCV 1	• Change in wild fauna • Loss of biodiversity • Damage to the native vegetation	• Fire • Deforestation • Hunting, fishing and predatory theft • Trespassing • Illegal disposal of trash • Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching • Wildlife roadkill • Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors); • Invasion by exotic animals • Propagation of invasive exotic species	• Identification of HCVA in the operational maps • Creation and maintenance of firebreaks • Qualified teams for firefighting • Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance • Registration of socioenvironmental incidents • Removal of exotic species in conservation areas • Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators • Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA	• Monitoring of fauna • Monitoring of flora • Analysis and management of reported events • Specific monitoring of fire spots • Monitoring of invasive exotic species
Capanhão Parque das Neblinas Siriema Vitória	Biritiba Mirim Bertioga/ Mogi das Cruzes Itirapina Pilar do Sul	HCV 1 and 2	• Change in wild fauna • Loss of biodiversity • Damage to the native vegetation	• Fire • Deforestation • Hunting, fishing and predatory theft • Trespassing • Illegal disposal of trash • Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching • Wildlife roadkill • Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors); • Invasion by exotic animals • Erosive processes and loss of soil • Propagation of invasive exotic species		• Monitoring of fauna • Monitoring of flora • Analysis and management of reported events • Specific monitoring of fire spots • Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging

HCVA	MUNICIPALITY	CHARAC. HCV IDENTIFIED	IMPACTS	RISKS AND THREATS	MEASURES OF PROTECTION	MONITORING
Ibiti	Itararé	HCV 2 and 4	• Change in wild fauna • Loss of biodiversity • Damage to the native vegetation • Silting of water courses • Scarcity of water resources • Contamination and interference with water quality • Contentious use of water	• Fire • Deforestation • Hunting, fishing and predatory theft • Trespassing • Illegal disposal of trash • Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching • Wildlife roadkill • Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors); • Invasion by exotic animals • Erosive processes and loss of soil • Propagation of invasive exotic species	• Identification of HCVA in the operational maps • Creation and maintenance of firebreaks • Qualified teams for firefighting • Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance • Registration of socioenvironmental incidents • Removal of exotic species in conservation areas • Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators • Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA	• Monitoring of fauna • Monitoring of flora • Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging • Critical analysis of erosion reports
São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande	Pindamonhangaba	HCV 1, 2 and 4				
• Água Fria • Sede Velha	• Guapiara • Capão Bonito	HCV 5	• Silting of water courses • Scarcity of water resources • Contamination and interference with water quality • Contentious use of water	• Deforestation • Erosive processes and loss of soil • Trespassing • Illegal disposal of trash by third parties	• Identification of HCVA in the operational maps • Creation and maintenance of firebreaks • Qualified teams for firefighting • Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance • Registration of socioenvironmental incidents • Removal of exotic species in conservation areas • Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators • Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA • Channels for communication with stakeholders (SISPART)	• Hydrology monitoring • Interview with local communities

HCVA	MUNICIPALITY	CHARAC. HCV IDENTIFIED	IMPACTS	RISKS AND THREATS	MEASURES OF PROTECTION	MONITORING
· Barra Limpa · Barreiro Grande · Cachoeirinha · Campo Alegre · Daniela · Lavrinha · Sta. Maria II · Santana · São José III · São Seb. do R. Grande · Sertãozinho II	· Santa Branca · Pederneiras · São Luiz do Paraitinga · Tremembé · Guaratinguetá · Capão Bonito · Votorantim · Pindamo-nhangaba	HCV 6	· Patrimonial damage · Interference with the religious activities of local communities	· Patrimonial damage and depreciation · Theft · Noise and dust	· Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance · Identification of HCVA in the operational maps · Patrimonial maintenance · Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA · Channels for communication with stakeholders (SISPART)	· Interview with local communities · Assessment of conservation status of cultural heritage · Analysis and management of reported events

**Scale and intensity of the monitoring measures vary according to risks and threats identified and described in the monitoring plan of HCVAs for each attribute. Scale can be classified as: (a) one-off: well-delimited small areas; (b) local: addresses larger areas, between 1 ha and 1000 ha; (c) regional: wider regions, above 1000 ha. Intensity of monitoring measures can be categorized as: (a) low: actions taken in a longer period of time (biennial, triennial) or occasional activities defined according to specific conditions; (b) moderate: actions taken according to the operational planning (biannual or annual); (c) high: actions that take place continuously according to the operational planning (monthly, quarterly).*

Biodiversity management

The areas of FBU-SP are inserted into different mosaics of forest coverage and house several phytophysiognomies of the biomes Cerrado and Atlantic Forest.

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

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.

The objective is to promote the conservation and improvement of biodiversity, based on ecological indicators, scientific knowledge, and the sustainable management of the landscape, thus contributing to the human welfare and to maintain the natural resources potential to meet the needs of future generations.

Among the species registered in this period, the following are threatened with extinction in some degree in the official lists:

IUCN	7 Mammals, 3 Birds and 1 Plant
ICMbio	9 Mammals, 1 Birds and 1 Plant
State of SP	10 Mammals, 4 Birds and 2 Plants

1,868 ANIMALS WERE REGISTERED IN THE MONITORED FARMS IN 2023

31 SPECIES OF MAMMALS

13 SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

261 SPECIES OF BIRDS

83 SPECIES OF NATIVE FLORA

Brown Brocket *(Subulo gouazoubira)*

Seven-colored Tanager *(Tangara smaresti)*

Northern tiger cat *(Leopardus tigrinus)*

Ocelot *(Leopardus pardalis)*

Capuchin monkey *(Sapajus sp.)*

Monitoring of water resources

Suzano assesses the effects of its forestry operation on the availability of water resources through a representative monitoring network according to scale and intensity of the operations.

Monitoring is performed on operational and experimental microbasins:

Operational microbasins: have mobile monitoring sites that follow the operational activities, from cutting to forest implantation. Monitoring in operational microbasins is needed to assess the impact of forestry operations, seeking to establish a causal relationship between these factors.

Experimental microbasins: the monitoring points on the microbasins are fixed and the monitoring is needed to assess the causal relationship with forestry activities. In addition to that, they allow the detailing of hydrological processes, quantification of water consumption and establishment of reference values.

Water monitoring in FBU SP

MICROBASIN	FARM	MUNICIPALITY	MONITORING
Experimental	Três Pinheiros	Anhembi	Qualitative and Quantitative (Physical chemical parameters and flow rate)
	Santa Marta	Igaratá	
	Boa Esperança	Capão Bonito	
	Itatinga Experimental Forest Sciences Farm	Itatinga	

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.

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; • Use of rain water

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 aims to restore the ecological processes that are responsible for a sustainable functional forest.

These actions are primarily taken in Permanent Preservation Areas aiming to meet the legislation and constraints posed by the forest operation permits.

The company is a signatory of the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact, an initiative that aims to restore 15 million hectares in the country until 2050. In 2023, Suzano has initiated the restoration process of approximately 476 ha at the FBU-SP.

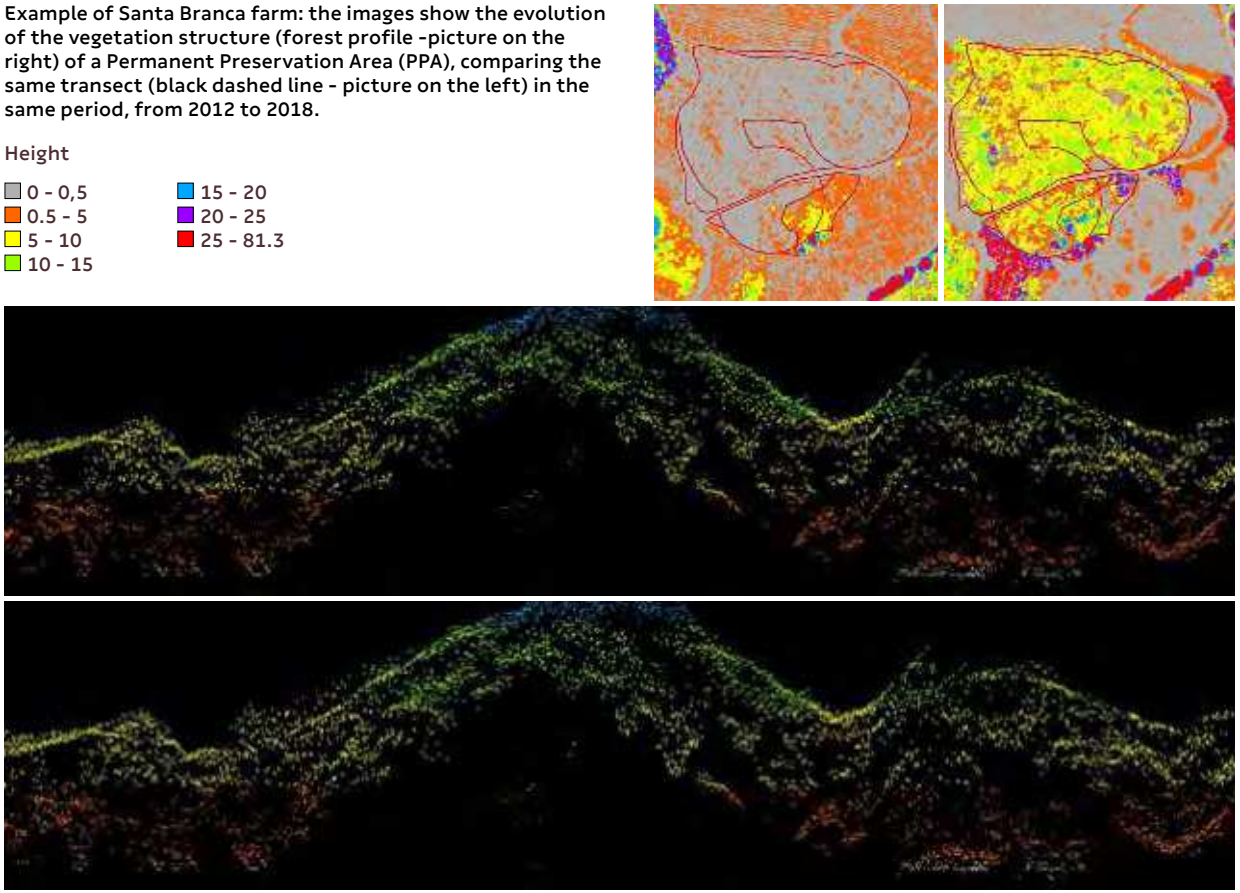
To help managing this process, Suzano uses several technologies. One of these is *Lidar*, (Light Detection and Ranging) that, in practical terms, "scans" the surface of the Earth, creating tridimensional models of objects. Lidar data help us to characterize the structure of the vegetation, classifying the use/ occupation of the soil in a more precise way. Lidar can also help us to track the evolution of ecological restoration in our areas.

In addition to the satellite images, field assessments with drones and experts are periodically carried out aiming at the rational use and updating of information.

Ecological restoration in numbers:

2023	IMPLANTATION
Planned	418 ha
Accomplished	476 ha

Example of Santa Branca farm: the images show the evolution of the vegetation structure (forest profile -picture on the right) of a Permanent Preservation Area (PPA), comparing the same transect (black dashed line - picture on the left) in the same period, from 2012 to 2018.



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:

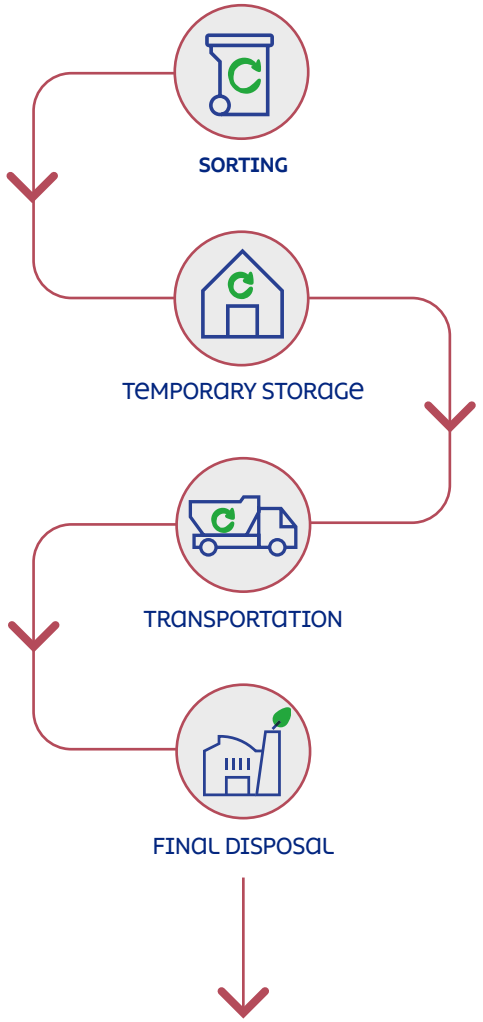
- Reduce waste production;
- Reuse residues, optimizing its use before disposal;
- Recycle residues;
- Adequately process waste;
- Ensure the proper disposal.

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.

Waste management steps



Environmental training

Suzano provides environmental training to disseminate environmental information and practices among collaborators (employees and third parties) about sustainable attitudes and behavior, capable of transforming the socioenvironmental reality.

With the objective of provoking the critical thinking among its collaborators, trainings aim to stimulate behavioral changes, by promoting sustainable practices and improving the environmental performance of the company.

By disseminating technical recommendations to operational areas, the target audience understands that their actions can reduce the environmental impacts of forest operation.

Environmental education

The environmental education projects carried out by Suzano in São Paulo aim to disseminate environmental concepts and practices to elementary school students from partner schools in the municipalities of Itatinga, Santa Branca, and Capão Bonito.

These initiatives seek to raise awareness among participants about environmental issues through direct contact with the natural environment. Topics covered include local biodiversity, biomes, conservation of native areas, and responsible forest management.

Ecofuturo Institute

The Ecofuturo Institute is a non-governmental organization, founded in 1999, maintained by Suzano with the purpose of transforming the relationship between people and nature, working to promote environmental conservation and knowledge.

In 2023, the Institute developed a park ranger training project, in conjunction with Suzano's Asset Protection area, aimed at asset surveillance and fire prevention and firefighting employees.

The course trained more than 40 professionals to contribute to the conservation of natural areas and the protection of biodiversity.

Park rangers have as their main function the conservation of protected areas. *Parque das Neblinas* has had its own team of park rangers since 2012.

PARQUE DAS NEBLINAS

Parque das Neblinas (PN) is a natural reserve owned by Suzano and managed by Ecofuturo Institute, located in the municipalities of Mogi das Cruzes and Bertioga, in the state of São Paulo.

It comprises 7 thousand hectares of Atlantic Forest in several stages of regeneration, including the Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage (RPPN) Ecofuturo, with 518 hectares of better-preserved vegetation.

The area is recognized, since 2006, by UNESCO's program Man and the Biosphere, as an advanced post of the Biosphere Reserve of Atlantic Forest, and is an important buffer zone for the Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar - the largest continuous area of Atlantic forest in the country.

Using management, protection, environmental conservation and education, and community engagement, the work conducted on Parque das Neblinas aims to contribute to the protection of important fragments of the biome, the biodiversity and the Itatinga river basin - 50% of the basin is inside the reserve, with 530 springs protected and more than 1,330 species already been identified - 4 of which, new to science.

Currently, based on the objectives established in the Management Plan, there are six programs that guide the initiatives for the promotion of knowledge, restoration, and environmental conservation in the reserve: Management, Forest Management, Monitoring and Protection, Communication, Public Use, and Scientific Research - more than 80 studies have already been conducted at the site.

Ecofuturo invests in the training of these professionals and hires people from the surrounding area as a strategy for community involvement. The role of park rangers is a fundamental part of caring for natural areas, and in 2023, the Institute has been developing a training project with its professionals and other rangers from Conservation Units neighboring the Parque das Neblinas.

Among the main initiatives are *Meu Ambiente* (My Environment), an environmental education program developed since 2010 in the Park, with students and educators from the public school system of Suzano, Bertioga, and Mogi das Cruzes, and the Management Workshops, which for more than 10 years have been promoting the exchange of knowledge with rural landowners, disseminating environmental conservation and sustainable development.

WE SUPPORT

UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION 2021-2030

Highlights:

- The My Environment Program was selected for the VII edition of the International Congress of Environmental Education of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and Communities.
- 9,600 students were impacted by the program.
- 40 community management workshops with surrounding landowners, since 2008.
- 50 km of trails available and maintained for visitation.
- 6,000 hectares in the process of regeneration.
- 1,000 hectares of native vegetation.
- 1,330 species registered.

In 2023, the Ecofuturo Institute presented *Meu Ambiente* (My Environment) program at the VII International Congress of Environmental Education of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and Communities, in Mozambique. The Meu Ambiente case was one of the projects selected by the event, which featured renowned speakers and international experts, and aimed to promote the exchange of knowledge on the topic and the permanent articulation of the Lusophone community.

In partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Institute carried out a project to encourage the conservation of areas surrounding the Park, as part of the Management Workshops project, and made it possible for 10 rural landowners in the region to receive Payments for Environmental Services (PES).

Environmental services are all the benefits provided by biomes, forests, and woods to humans and other species. This includes ecosystem protection, carbon capture, biodiversity maintenance, and water quality improvement, for example.

In Brazil, Law 12,651 of 2012, which established the new Forest Code, formalized payment for environmental services (PES) as a way to reward landowners who contribute to environmental conservation, such as the preservation of native vegetation areas, through the Payment for Environmental Services Program (PSA).

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).

The main programs developed by Suzano to ensure safety at work involve the preparation of documents that seek to identify the risks of accidents such as the Preliminary Risk Analysis (APR), Work Risk Observation (OPA), Safety in the Area, and work permits.

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 SP forest operations

SAFETY INDICATORS	2023
Labor Safety Management Indicator (IGS)	92.8%
Frequency rate of accidents (with and without loss of work days)	1.19
Frequency rate of accidents with loss of work days	0.37

Workforce Qualification

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

Job creation at FBU SP	
Own employees*	1,035
Outsourced employees*	3,413
TOTAL	**4,448**

**Data relative to dec/2023*

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.

13 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

13

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

agenda

suzano

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.

In rural communities, traditional communities and indigenous peoples, engagement is promoted by programs for income generation such as the *Colmeias* Program, Invitation letters, craftsmanship production chain and in-person meetings.

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

Suzano understands "social impacts in the communities" as any changes (harmful or beneficial) caused entirely or partially by its forestry operations within a radius of three kilometers of its properties or areas leased for eucalyptus production.

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

ACTIVITIES	SOCIAL IMPACTS	PREVENTATIVE AND MITIGATING MEASURES
Application of crop protection products	Inconvenience caused by drift* to neighboring areas	· Use of products authorized by the environmental bodies · Signaling of the areas · Training of employees that apply the products · Maintenance of equipment used for the application · Operational dialogue and management of incidents
Forest harvest	Increase in the risk of accidents	· Use of up-to-date equipment and trained and qualified teams · Signaling and guidance offered to the community to prevent people from approaching machinery during operation · Operational dialogue and management of incidents
	Change of landscape (visual) and loss of reference	· Placement of warning signs
	Noise	· Negotiation of time slots for the operations
Timber transportation	Increase in the risk of accidents	· Reduced and controlled velocity · Compulsory stops to check and tighten the load · Safe driving voluntary campaigns
	Dust	· Reduction of dust with moistening of the roads (tank trucks)
	Damage of the road network	· Road maintenance during operations · Monitoring and control of load weight of the timber trucks
	Noise	· Negotiation of time slots for the operations

**Drift: phenomenon of spray drops carry-over with the wind (EMBRAPA)*

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 socioenvironmental impacts mitigation actions

AREA CATEGORY	CATEGORY	NAME OF MONITORING	INDICATOR	RESULT 2023
Social	Social impacts on the communities	Investment in the community (GRI EC1)	Total of municipalities	123
			Municipalities benefited by social programs/projects	71
			Total of locations	968
			Total number of priority locations	71
		Operational dialogue and participative agenda	Total number of municipalities where we held the Operational Dialogue	62
			Total of Operational Dialogues held	1.565
			Rate of effectiveness of mitigation actions	97%
		Complaints about damage caused by management	Number of complaints received	871

Socioenvironmental investment

Socioenvironmental investment is the voluntary transference of private resources in a planned, monitored and systematic way to social, environmental and cultural projects of public interest that contribute to the development of the communities where the company operates. Such investments are segmented into four types of interventions:

Cooperation

One-off support that require a counterpart from the applicant and is applied to community assets. Are necessarily related to the needs of forest and industry operations, expertise and products from Suzano's business.

Donation

Financial contribution or one-off spendings that meet the demands of institutions, bodies or individuals representing the community that are non-profit and do not require a counterpart.

Sponsorship

Granting of resources, whether financial, material and/or services provided by Suzano to enable certain activity or event. It is considered a communication tool.

Programs and projects

Social investments planned and developed within the scope of a certain program, with well-defined purpose and duration (objectives, goals, deadlines, process indicators, results and impacts and responsibilities).

Social programs and projects

LINE OF ACTION	INSTITUTION	PROJECT	MUNICIPALITIES	PEOPLE IMPACTED
	Artisans from Vale do Paraíba	*Mãos que Valem*	Jacareí	45
	City hall	Craftsmanship from Suzano	Suzano	600
Entrepreneurship	Sebrae	*Semente* Project	Aparecida, Arapeí, Areias, Cachoeira Paulista, Canas, Cruzeiro, Cunha, Guaratinguetá, Lavrinhas, Lorena, Pindamonhangaba, Piquete, Queluz, Roseira, Silveiras, Buri, Campina do Monte Alegre, Capão Bonito, Guapiara, Itapeva, Itararé, Nova Campina, Ribeirão Branco, Taquarivaí, Alambari, Alumínio, Angatuba, Itapetininga, Itu, Mairinque, Piedade, Pilar do Sul, Porto Feliz, Salto, Salto de Pirapora, São Miguel Arcanjo, Sorocaba, Tapiraí, Tatuí, Votorantim, Anhembi, Avaré, Bofete, Botucatu, Itatinga, Pardinho, Americana, Charqueada, Elias Fausto, Limeira, Piracicaba.	11,625
	Community Vargem do Tanque Cunha	Ceramics *Vargem do Tanque*	Cunha	52
	Jacareí City hall	*Gestoras da Moda*	Jacareí	240
Recycling	ACAMAR- Cooperativa Social e de Trabalho dos Catadores de Materiais Recicláveis (Social and Labor Cooperative of recyclable materials collectors)	Inclusive Recycling Acamar	Capão Bonito	117
	ABHIPEC	*Mãos para o futuro*	N/D	3,360
	Univence	Inclusive Recycling	Suzano	222
Acesso ao Emprego / Cadeia de valor	EPS - Service Provider Companies for Suzano	Employability EPS	Municipalities of Vale do Paraíba and Alto Tietê	2.972
	National Institute for Support of Entrepreneurship and Employability	*PlugaJobs*	Jacareí and São José dos Campos	324
	Suzano	Job Openings at Suzano	N/D	828
	CEPROSOM	Training of young people and adults for the labor market	Limeira	144
	Rede Cidadã	Development Path	Suzano and Mogi das Cruzes	2,089
	ICCB - Coca-Cola Brasil Institute	Coca-Cola Collective	Suzano, São José dos Campos and Mogi das Cruzes	11,655
	GAMT - Talent Advisory and Mobilization Group	*Jovens Talentos*	Caçapava and Taubaté	467

LINE OF ACTION	INSTITUTION	PROJECT	MUNICIPALITIES	PEOPLE IMPACTED
Supply Chains	FAI - Foundation for Institutional Support to Scientific and Technological Development - UFSCAR	Sociotechnical Network	Buri, Capão Bonito, Angatuba, Guapiara, Itararé, Itapetininga, Itapeva	455
Supply Chains	Association of Rural Producers of Jundiapeba and Surroundings (APROJUR)	*APL do Agro*	Mogi das Cruzes	450
	Union of Honey Beekeepers of The State of São Paulo - UPAMEL	*Colmeias*	Campina do Monte Alegre	52
	Paulista Association of Apicultural Technicians-APTA		Sorocaba	55
	Association of Beekeepers Morada do Sol - APISOL		Araraquara	40
	Association of beekeepers of Boa Esperança do Sul - APISBOA		Boa Esperança do Sul	89
	Association of beekeepers of the region of Itapetininga South of the state of São Paulo - AAPIS		Itapetininga	83
	Association of beekeepers of Polo Cuesta - APICUESTA		Itatinga	115
	Association of beekeepers of Alumínio e Região - ALUMEL		Alumínio	13
	Association of beekeepers of Capão Bonito - AAPICAB		Capão Bonito	109
	Association of beekeepers of Itapeva - AAMI		Itapeva	84
	Association of beekeepers and melipona keepers of the region of Avaré - AAMARE		Avaré	18
	Association of beekeepers of - AEM BURI		Buri	32
	Association of beekeepers of -AAB		Botucatu	77
	Association of small farmers of Redenção da Serra - NUTRIR		Redenção da Serra	71
	Conservationist Association of the Residents of APA - *Serra do Palmital* - APMASP		Caçapava	63
	Association of Beekeepers of São Luiz do Paraitinga - Apistinga		São Luiz do Paraitinga	45
	Alto Tietê Mixed Agricultural Cooperative - Camat		Salesópolis	27
	Association of Agrobusiness Producers of São Francisco Xavier - Apax		São José dos Campos	45
Relationship projects	City Hall	Social Incubator	Mogi das Cruzes	639
	Quilombo do Jaó	Craftsmanship	Itapeva	16
	Participants of Suzano's social projects - SP	Sustainability Space	UND Jacareí	405
			UND Suzano	2969
			UND Mogi das Cruzes	311
			UND Limeira	203
Culture projects	Jacareí City hall	*Teatro na comunidade/ Além da Janela/ Cinema nos bairros/Festival Coletânea Coletiva*	Jacareí	400

Performance and main indicators of forest management

ASPECT	RESP. PROCESS	MONITORING	INDICATORS	GOAL 2023	ACTUAL. 2023	CRITICAL ANALYSIS	FREQUENCY	INTENSITY
Environmental	Forest Fire Protection and Control - PCIF	Impact on the native vegetation	Fire in preservation areas	Goal not set	73.10 ha	There was a reduction in the burned area, demonstrating the effectiveness of the fire detection and suppression process. Both the detections were earlier and the firefighting efforts were more effective, resulting in a smaller area affected by fires.	Daily	Daily (according to PCIF monitoring)
	Asset intelligence		Illegal logging and wood theft (native)	Goal not set	7 events	In 2023, there was a reduction in the number of native timber theft occurrences, demonstrating the effectiveness of preventive monitoring and strategic actions by the Asset Intelligence area.	Daily	Daily (according to PCIF monitoring)
	Forestry	Forestry control	Control of weed-crop competition - activities with weedkillers	162.600,05 ha	187.039,61 ha	Greater need for control due to the higher intensity and better distribution of rainfall throughout the year.	Monthly	100% of the base is evaluated and control is carried out according to the size and intensity of weed competition.
			Consumption of weed killer	1,87 kg/ha	1,77 kg/ha	By optimizing glyphosate dosages based on infestation studies, we achieved equivalent results with lower doses, while working on raising awareness for better management practices. (*) Liquid glyphosate in liters was not budgeted.	Daily, except rainy days	
				*	2,87 l/ha			
			Leafcutter ant control	238.102,12 ha	202.151,43 ha	DICE monitoring was intensified and the sampled areas showed a need for control below the 2023 plan.	Monthly	100% of the base is monitored, and control measures are implemented where indicated
			Ant bait consumption	3,16 kg/ha	1,80 kg/ha	Lowest recommended dose (weighted by applied area) according to DICE monitoring	Daily, except rainy days	
	Environment	Monitoring plan for the HCVAs (of attributes and protection measures)	Meeting the schedule	100%	90%	90% of the 2023 schedule was completed. 10% of the operations were rescheduled for execution in 2024.	Annual	100% (non sampled)

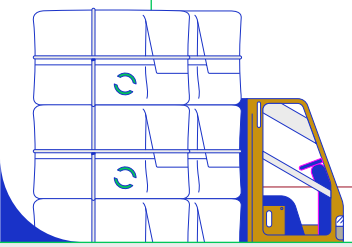
ASPECT	RESP. PROCESS	MONITORING	INDICATORS	GOAL 2023	ACTUAL. 2023	CRITICAL ANALYSIS	FREQUENCY	INTENSITY
Environmental	Environment	Monitoring of the Southern Muriqui in São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande farm in Pindamonhangaba	Meeting the schedule	100%	100%	All campaigns proposed for 2023 were concluded.	Annual	100% of the property
		Fauna	Meeting the schedule				Every 3 years	100% of HCVAs
		Flora	Meeting the schedule - monitoring of native vegetation (bush-arboreal)				Arboreal and regenerating layer: 4 years	
		Qualitative monitoring of operational microbasins	Meeting the schedule	100%	80%	The monitoring follows the planning of forestry operations (PAC, PAS, and PAT). As there were no forestry operations on the farm where the 2023 planning was located, the water monitoring was canceled.	Campaigns	100% (non sampled)
		Effluents	Physical-chemical analysis of effluents from forestry units	100%	100%	All predicted monitoring points were monitored, despite the changes in the execution schedule.	Biannual	
		Restoration	Restoration (initial process)	418 ha	476 ha	Prioritizing the eradication of *Pinus* and *Eucalyptus* species in APP areas (naturally steeper in the region where the activity is focused), due to their being more fragmented areas, resulted in decreased operational efficiency. Heavy rains at the beginning of the year in the region where the activities are focused, road conditions, and access difficulties also contributed to the low operational performance.	Annual	
Social	SSQV	Accidents (own and vendors)	Frequency rate with and without lost days	0.51	1.19	In 2023, there was a significant increase in the number of hired staff. The majority of incidents involved people with less than one year of employment. For this same reason, in 2023 we strengthened the *Padrinho de Segurança* (Safety Sponsor) Program, which provides support and guidance to new employees or those who have changed roles, and, in accordance with safety regulations, develops safe behaviors, increases risk perception and reduces accidents. This promotes a culture of Safety, Health, Quality of Life and Facilities (SSQVF) and improves levels of safe behavior.	Monthly	100% (non sampled)
			Frequency rate with loss of work days	0.28	0.37	We closed the first 10 months of 2023 without any lost-time accidents at FBU SP. Although we have engagement from partner areas, between November and December we had 4 lost-time accidents, one of them due to an ankle sprain and the other due to a sting, with 1 day of absence.		
			Severity rate	31	1	Despite the lost-time accidents at FBU SP, the goal was surpassed.		

ASPECT	RESP. PROCESS	MONITORING	INDICATORS	GOAL 2023	ACTUAL. 2023	CRITICAL ANALYSIS	FREQUENCY	INTENSITY
Social	SSQV	Compliance with the law, operational procedures and other safety, occupational health and environmental requirements	Score obtained with SSOMAR	90%	94.77%	The goal was surpassed due to the proactive actions of the SSQV team and the effective involvement of the operational areas.	Monthly	100% (non sampled)
		Positive observation of the activity: Analysis of operational activities focusing on safety aspects to identify opportunities for improvement	Score obtained with OPA	90%	91.88%	The goal was surpassed due to the proactive actions of the SSQV team and the effective involvement of the operational areas. Throughout 2023, there was engagement and support from areas and leaderships for the implementation and registration of proactive tools, in order to eliminate deviations.		
		Program *Segurança na Área* (Safety in the Area): safety dialogs conducted on the field with guided topics, motivating safe behavior on the field when performing their activities	Level of perception on the knowledge of the integrated safety management system	95%	98.54%			
		Monitoring the internal system management De Olho na Área (DNA)	Termination of deviations on DNA	95%	96.66%	Use of the DNA system as a risk perception thermometer in the field, creating a macro view of the process and operations with the high number of inexperienced people. The DNA program's BI and the SDWEB system were made available, allowing facilitators to take appropriate measures to eliminate deviations.	Daily	
		Labor Safety Management Indicator (IS)	Occupational Safety Management Results at FBU SP	90	92.8	In 2023, even with new leaders in the operation, there was a commitment to implementing safety in the operation and greater awareness on the part of employees.	Monthly	N/A (combination of other indicators)
	Social and territorial development	Operational dialogue	Operational dialogues conducted according to operational demand	100% of scheduled dialogues were addressed	98% of scheduled dialogues were addressed	There were changes in the dates of operations and quick operations on smaller farms.	Annual	100% of the neighbors surrounding the PAC 2023 farms were visited.
Economic	Asset intelligence	Environmental events	# of events	Goal not set	88	Until 2022, the indicator was "Unauthorized occurrences in forest management areas." Starting in 2023, the number of environmental occurrences began to be reported, maintaining the corporate reporting standard for the area for the Monitoring Plan. Until 2022, stolen timber data was reported in volume (m^3). Starting in 2023, it began to be reported in hectares (ha), maintaining the standard of the forestry operation that reports data in relation to damages (fires).	Daily	Daily (According to Asset Intelligence monitoring)
		Patrimonial events	Commercial wood theft area	Goal not set	9			

ASPECT	RESP. PROCESS	MONITORING	INDICATORS	GOAL 2023	ACTUAL. 2023	CRITICAL ANALYSIS	FREQUENCY	INTENSITY
Economic	Forest Fire Protection and Control - PCIF	Fire	Fire in planting areas	Goal not set	513.2 ha	There was a reduction in the burned area, thus demonstrating the effectiveness of the fire detection and suppression process. Both the detections were earlier and the firefighting efforts were more effective, resulting in a smaller area affected by fires.	Daily	Daily (according to PCIF monitoring)
	Timber Supply (Limeira Plant)	Timber Supply for Production	Volume of timber delivered	2,305,395 m^3	2,312,232 m^3	Higher transport volume, to increase plant stock.	Monthly	100%
		Supply time	Truck Turnaround Time	70 (min/trip)	89 (min/trip)	Accumulation of vehicles during wood unloading (yard and chipping), which negatively impacted the result.	Daily	100% (non sampled)
		Distance	Plant average radius	126 km	126 km	Success in operational planning, regarding the average radius.		100% of the farms with transportation forecasts for the year were analyzed
	Timber Supply (Suzano Plant)	Timber Supply for Production	Volume of timber delivered	1,885,987 m^3	1,879,599 m^3	Although the goal was not achieved, the deviation is considered insignificant.	Daily	100%
		Supply time	Truck Turnaround Time	70 (min/trip)	119 (min/trip)	Accumulation of vehicles during wood unloading (yard and chipping), which negatively impacted the result.		100% (non sampled)
		Distance	Plant average radius	231 km	232 km	Success in operational planning, regarding the average radius.		100% of the farms with transportation forecasts for the year were analyzed
	Timber Supply (Jacareí Plant)	Timber Supply for Production	Volume of timber delivered	3,479,382 m^3	3,521,534 m^3	Higher transport volume, to increase plant stock.	Daily	100%
		Supply time	Truck Turnaround Time	70 (min/trip)	95 (min/trip)	Accumulation of vehicles during wood unloading (yard and chipping), which negatively impacted the result.		100% (non sampled)
		Distance	Plant average radius	221 km	204 km	Directly proportional, as we transported a larger volume, which allowed us to reduce the transportation radius.		100% of the farms with transportation forecasts for the year were analyzed
	Harvest	Production	Volume of own harvested timber (Limeira Plant)	2,330,559 m^3	2,700,519.99 m^3	There was an intensification of harvesting operations in the period, due to the strategy of balancing volume between plants. The target was surpassed in 2023.	Daily	100% of the operational harvesting modules
			Volume of own harvested timber(Suzano Plant)	2,041,933 m^3	1,687,639.03 m^3	There was a reduction in harvesting operations during the period, due to the strategy of balancing volume between plants. Production is now aligned with factory consumption.		
			Volume of own harvested timber (Jacareí Plant)	3,419,244 m^3	3,399,495.33 m^3	There was an intensification of harvesting operations in the period, due to the strategy of balancing volume between plants. The target was surpassed in 2023.		

14 COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE

PRODUCTION CENTER	MUNICIPALITY	AREA OF MUNIC. (HA)	CROP (HA)	AREA OF CONSERV. (HA)	INFR. (HA)	TOTAL (HA)	OCCUPANCY
MN1	Delfinópolis	137,894	-	8.21	0	8.21	0.0%
	Sapucaí-Mirim	28,479	552.32	1,085.86	49.76	1,687.94	5.9%
MN2	Andrelândia	100,402	169.50	116.26	7.12	292.83	0.3%
	Cruzília	52,296	989.95	868.35	44.84	1,903.09	3.6%
RR1	Barra Mansa	54,648	216.61	88.46	14.93	319.42	0.6%
	Resende	111,382	1,183.88	1,136.65	122.59	2,440.07	2.2%
SP1	Aparecida	12,085	264.46	371.10	23.52	659.01	5.5%
	Areias	30,629	420.14	302.10	40.85	762.60	2.5%
	Bertioga	48,986	112.13	5,658.45	31.03	5,779.51	11.8%
	Biritiba Mirim	31,652	1,749.25	2,721.88	235.14	4,705.32	14.9%
	Caçapava	37,037	2,625.11	1,908.97	325.44	4,857.21	13.1%
	Cachoeira Paulista	28,822	263.35	221.66	49.58	534.45	1.9%
	Canas	5,068	384.87	338.30	32.99	756.01	14.9%
	Cruzeiro	30,377	387.28	410.12	64.51	861.64	2.8%
	Cunha	140,592	895.59	586.50	72.06	1,553.77	1.1%
	Guararema	27,028	1,974.12	1,345.01	223.53	3,539.15	13.1%
	Guaratinguetá	75,085	1,434.01	1,733.08	219.22	3,382.65	4.5%
	Igaratá	29,319	981.09	811.63	87.36	1,879.43	6.4%
	Jacareí	45,876	1,068.66	913.61	307.31	2,287.83	5.0%
	Jambeiro	18,288	1,148.48	1,116.11	215.38	2,479.82	13.6%
	Lavrinhas	16,687	459.70	292.96	33.11	785.77	4.7%
	Lorena	41,623	1,671.60	2,232.34	190.34	4,093.64	9.8%
	Mogi das Cruzes	72,518	525.26	1,413.28	64.98	2,001.82	2.8%
	Monteiro Lobato	33,226	163.43	158.27	24.89	346.59	1.0%
	Natividade da Serra	84,062	1,296.53	1,910.36	132.88	3,338.73	4.0%
	Paraibuna	80,222	3,768.66	2,668.03	378.43	6,812.23	8.5%
	Pindamonhangaba	72,962	2,175.91	3,640.24	258.51	6,053.45	8.3%
	Piquete	17,648	116.73	128.59	27.15	272.46	1.5%
	Piracaia	38,534	240.22	295.56	37.32	572.33	1.5%
	Queluz	24,897	665.34	362.69	115.87	1,142.12	4.6%
	Redenção da Serra	30,745	1,968.92	1,254.74	184.16	3,407.42	11.1%
	Roseira	12,949	333.21	316.02	88.32	737.50	5.7%
	Salesópolis	42,578	1,552.68	639.54	168.64	2,354.91	5.5%
	Santa Branca	27,582	2,834.51	1,871.97	264.39	4,969.96	18.0%
	Santo André	17,465	482.64	392.75	162.73	1,038.12	5.9%
	São José do Barreiro	57,034	49.98	59.76	5.31	115.05	0.2%
	São José dos Campos	109,957	3,204.53	4,221.05	384.89	7,808.34	7.1%
	São Luiz do Paraitinga	61,652	3,051.23	1,354.78	258.11	4,662.01	7.6%
	Silveiras	41,416	607.22	764.54	90.5	1,459.37	3.5%
	Suzano	19,436	-	54.53	0	54.53	0.3%
	Taubaté	62,456	1,690.38	1,354.07	162.48	3,204.58	5.1%
	Tremembé	19,251	409.69	332.37	45.94	785.26	4.1%



PRODUCTION CENTER	MUNICIPALITY	AREA OF MUNIC. (HA)	CROP (HA)	AREA OF CONSERV. (HA)	INFR. (HA)	TOTAL (HA)	OCCUPANCY
SP2	Angatuba	101,397	1,068.26	540.03	64.6	1,671.32	1.6%
	Buri	119,757	4,447.28	2,123.84	314.16	6,878.57	5.7%
	Campina do Monte Alegre	18,464	1,711.21	717.84	88.09	2,516.95	13.6%
	Capão Bonito	164,413	21,302.74	9,521.60	1445.33	32,229.76	19.6%
	Itapetininga	179,498	9,127.78	7,231.14	645.89	16,990.53	9.5%
	Pilar do Sul	68,325	2,941.44	1,737.90	291.47	4,956.36	7.3%
	São Miguel Arcanjo	93,194	8,698.75	3,596.04	574.33	12,834.21	13.8%
SP3	Angatuba	101,397	5,362.73	1,975.89	233.33	7,561.29	7.5%
	Avaré	122,023	2,587.17	616.03	118.36	3,320.39	2.7%
	Bofete	65,483	2,548.85	1,428.02	180.27	4,155.88	6.3%
	Botucatu	148,254	5,218.75	2,403.46	362.67	7,968.24	5.4%
	Conchas	47,427	216.85	1,523.55	57.42	1,796.78	3.8%
	Guareí	56,719	1,215.17	668.94	66.49	1,946.93	3.4%
	Itatinga	99,126	14,545.47	6,003.97	635.53	21,171.86	21.4%
	Pardinho	21,067	415.47	435.13	31.09	880.97	4.2%
	Piracicaba	137,415	2,277.79	598.70	158.03	3,032.73	2.2%
	Porangaba	26,715	122.17	112.13	13.81	246.48	0.9%
	São Paulo	152,833	5,906.37	2,583.75	420.27	8,895.95	5.8%
SP4	Capão Bonito	164,413	57.54	75.42	3	135.96	0.1%
	Guapiara	40,859	115.05	121.64	10.01	246.70	0.6%
	Itaí	111,063	820.39	168.76	30.76	1,019.76	0.9%
	Itapeva	17,803	3,870.32	1,276.28	276.84	5,422.79	30.5%
	Itararé	100,697	12,868.93	4,215.71	535.74	17,598.37	17.5%
	Nova Campina	38,180	3,307.25	904.71	176.28	4,386.96	11.5%
	Ribeirão Branco	69,873	294.37	544.71	29.2	867.71	1.2%
	Taquarivaí	23,379	598.83	210.32	35.66	844.81	3.6%
SP5	Agudos	97,088	1,356.60	4,297.68	134.74	5,786.33	6.0%
	Arealva	50,548	228.88	16.08	8.25	252.70	0.5%
	Avaí	54,444	800.11	277.46	30.55	1,108.12	2.0%
	Avaré	122,023	4,289.14	1,759.23	157.99	6,204.01	5.1%
	Borebi	34,892	6,587.01	1,947.16	295.46	8,822.58	25.3%
	Cerqueira César	50,742	830.64	349.13	145.4	1,323.11	2.6%
	Iaras	40,285	245.20	2,321.68	73.45	2,640.31	6.6%
	Lençóis Paulista	80,710	10,292.28	1,792.77	385.03	12,457.98	15.4%
	Paulistânia	25,773	623.19	260.94	34.99	918.24	3.6%
	Pederneiras	73,016	413.01	38.61	18.42	470.04	0.6%
	Pratânia	17,993	235.29	0.76	8.18	244.23	1.4%
	Sarutaiá	14,627	89.40	6.36	46.07	141.83	1.0%
SP6	Amparo	44,610	1,415.63	893.25	113.14	2,418.44	5.4%
	Analândia	32,701	1,285.00	2,127.53	177.92	3,579.46	10.9%
	Araraquara	100,804	2,422.47	2,966.99	187.73	5,569.06	5.5%
	Boa Esperança do Sul	68,965	3,767.72	3,300.21	272.41	7,329.97	10.6%

PRODUCTION CENTER	MUNICIPALITY	AREA OF MUNIC. (HA)	CROP (HA)	AREA OF CONSERV. (HA)	INFR. (HA)	TOTAL (HA)	OCCUPANCY
SP6	Bocaina	36,495	814.34	147.29	17.91	979.54	2.7%
	Brotas	110,373	3,466.76	1,450.69	161.12	5,074.65	4.6%
	Charqueada	17,617	110.14	176.23	14.26	300.63	1.7%
	Corumbataí	27,828	684.24	531.26	119.82	1,332.36	4.8%
	Descalvado	75,905	100.48	237.50	7.55	344.62	0.5%
	Espírito Santo do Pinhal	39,044	461.57	153.94	32.66	647.08	1.7%
	Ibaté	29,132	-	26.89	0.84	27.73	0.1%
	Ipeúna	19,303	23.24	0.40	5.92	29.56	0.2%
	Itapira	51,758	109.14	3.74	13	125.88	0.2%
	Itirapina	56,494	5,225.42	1,822.83	293.65	7,340.11	13.0%
	Leme	40,540	320.24	199.83	35.12	554.35	1.4%
	Limeira	58,103	114.24	77.99	126.38	318.61	0.5%
	Mogi Guaçu	80,740	142.02	100.67	15.03	252.44	0.3%
	Monte Mor	24,096	671.43	433.63	48	1,152.17	4.8%
	Piracicaba	137,415	98.32	42.16	13.97	154.45	0.1%
	Santa Cruz da Conceição	15,084	38.74	34.44	3.63	76.66	0.5%
	Santa Maria da Serra	25,931	354.16	1,635.55	105.02	2,093.94	8.1%
	São Carlos	115,359	66.52	62.09	3.11	130.88	0.1%
	São Pedro	61,912	759.98	679.67	68.2	1,505.14	2.4%
	Torrinha	31,137	469.17	165.54	27.34	662.02	2.1%
SP7	Alambari	15,924	1,837.29	383.21	96.55	2,309.12	14.5%
	Alumínio	8,461	861.19	600.94	142.03	1,596.38	18.9%
	Elias Fausto	20,040	114.70	3.01	4.68	122.39	0.6%
	Itapetininga	179,498	143.43	117.41	15.37	275.21	0.2%
	Itu	64,052	700.85	105.91	43.34	849.13	1.3%
	Mairinque	21,079	834.52	752.24	143.63	1,722.12	8.2%
	Mombuca	13,324	67.71	38.08	11.91	117.70	0.9%
	Piedade	73,673	109.69	3.46	3.42	116.57	0.2%
	Pilar do Sul	68,325	2,263.26	4,215.75	261.28	6,734.30	9.9%
	Porto Feliz	56,030	1,263.75	517.74	99.36	1,879.69	3.4%
	Salto	13,483	115.21	2.60	5.11	122.92	0.9%
	Salto De Pirapora	28,027	1,896.40	716.26	174.05	2,782.89	9.9%
	Sarapuí	35,474	1,437.07	378.16	74.69	1,885.67	5.3%
	Sorocaba	44,945	466.31	479.41	74.84	1,008.24	2.2%
	Tapiraí	76,535	-	75.53	5.91	81.25	0.1%
	Votorantim	18,670	2,683.19	2,963.81	287.74	5,927.43	31.7%
OVERALL TOTAL		**9,804,983.80**	**219,442**	**140,488**	**16,691**	**376,621**	**0.04%**

COMMUNICATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

15

15

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 described below.

Communication with specific audiences

SUZANO ANSWERS

0800 022 1727, (11) 3956-3959 or suzanoresponde@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

Brazil
0800 771 40 60 (toll free)

E-mail
suzano@denuncias.contatoseguro.com.br

Abroad
Check specific numbers on the Suzano Ombudsman website.

Website
www.contatoseguro.com.br/suzano

To report beneficial or adverse impacts by the community, please call:
0800 771 14 18

suzano.com.br