PUBLIC SUMMARY OF THE

# FOREST PLAN MANAGEMENT **2025**

FBU **SP**

suzano

PUBLIC SUMMARY OF THE

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FBU **SP**

## SUMMARY



## PROCEEDINGS

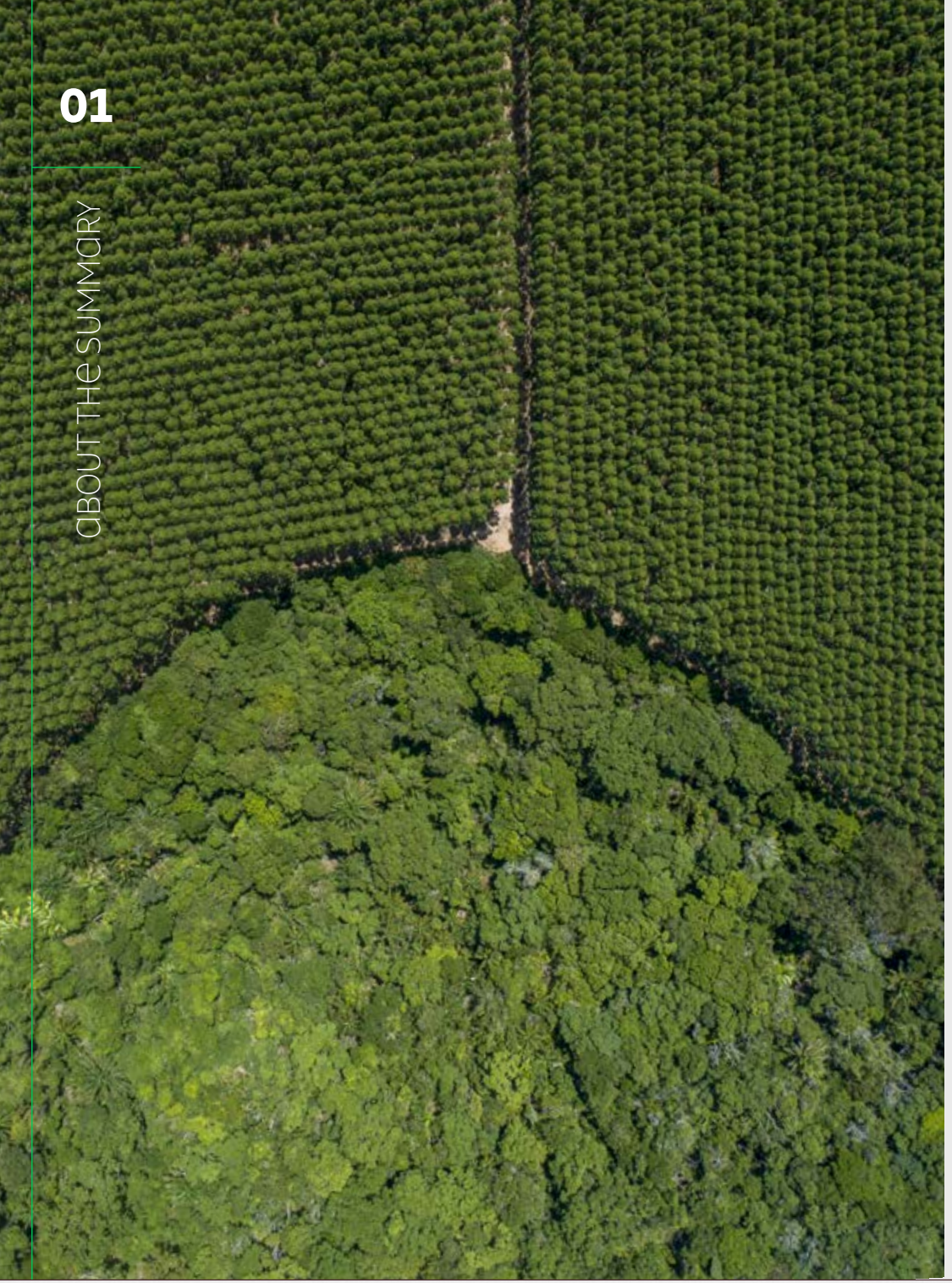
Every year, Suzano S.A. prepares its Forest Management Plan for the regions where it operates based on data from the previous year and according to results for monitoring and control or significant changes in forestry operations, responsibilities and socioeconomic or environmental conditions.


1st edition | September 2025


**Images**

Suzano's Archives

# 01 ABOUT THE SUMMARY



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

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

Suzano S.A.'s Forest Business Units (FBU) under the scope of the forest certifications are licensed under the following codes: FSC - *Trademark License Code* FSC: FSC-C009927 and PEFC: NEO-PEFC-MF-000003.

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

**Have a pleasant reading!**

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

# 02

# ABOUT SUZANO S.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Forest base of **2.9 million hectares**

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

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

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

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

## we create and share value

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

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

suzano

## people who inspire and transform

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


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.

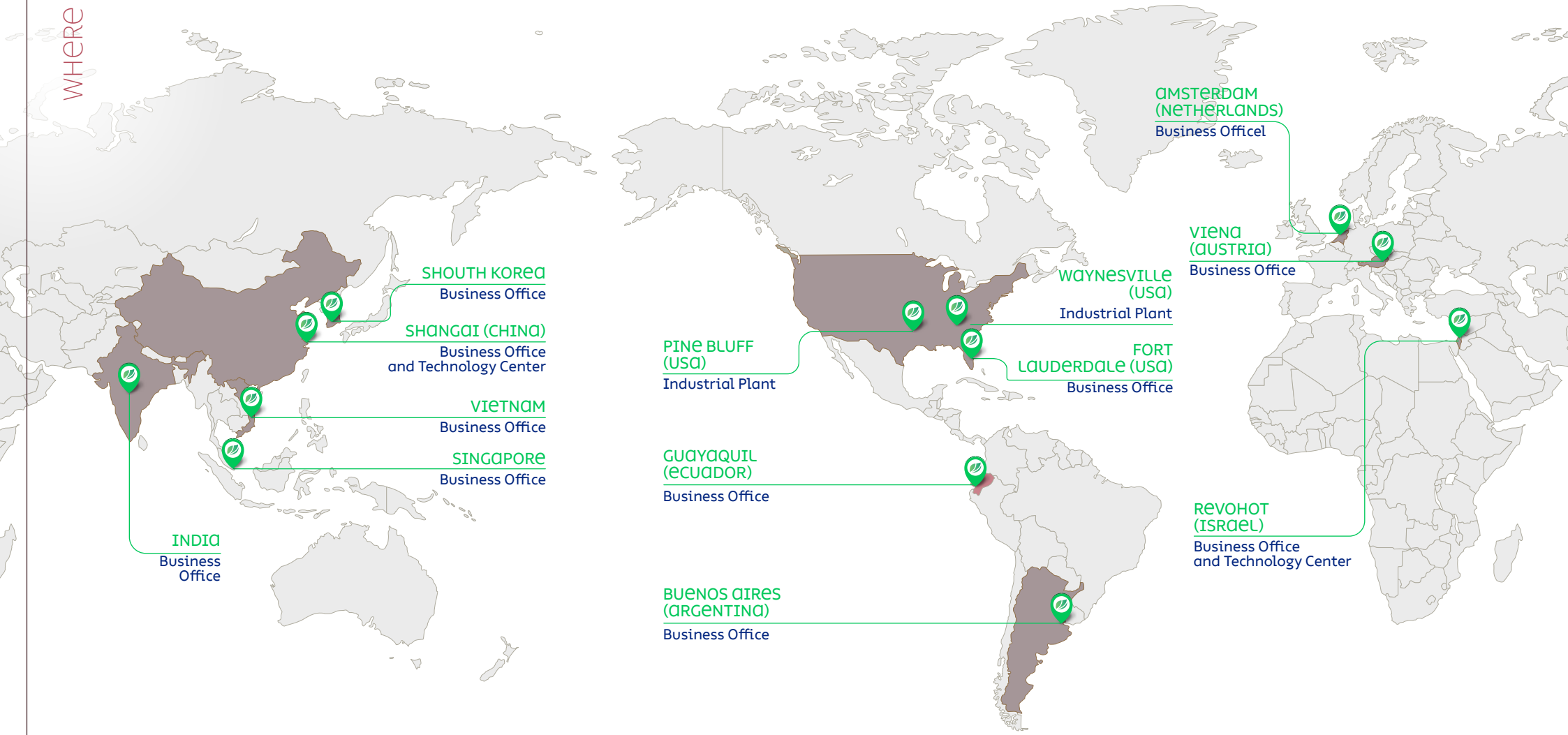
# 03

# where we are

# 03

WHERE WE ARE

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



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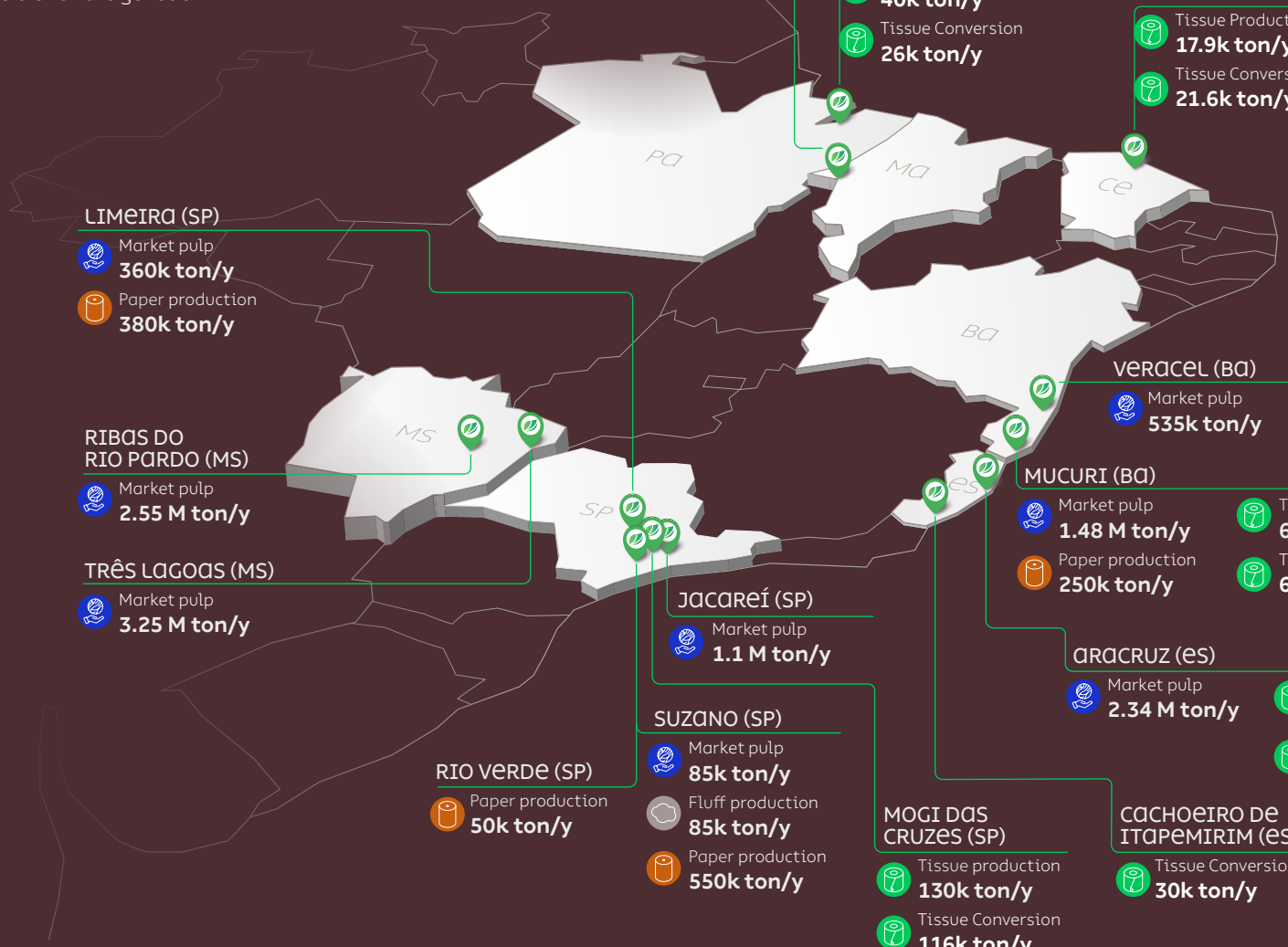
# Forestry and Industrial Units

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




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

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

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

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

**VERACEL (BA)**
Market pulp
**535k ton/y**

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

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

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

**JACAREÍ (SP)**
Market pulp
**1.1 M ton/y**

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

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

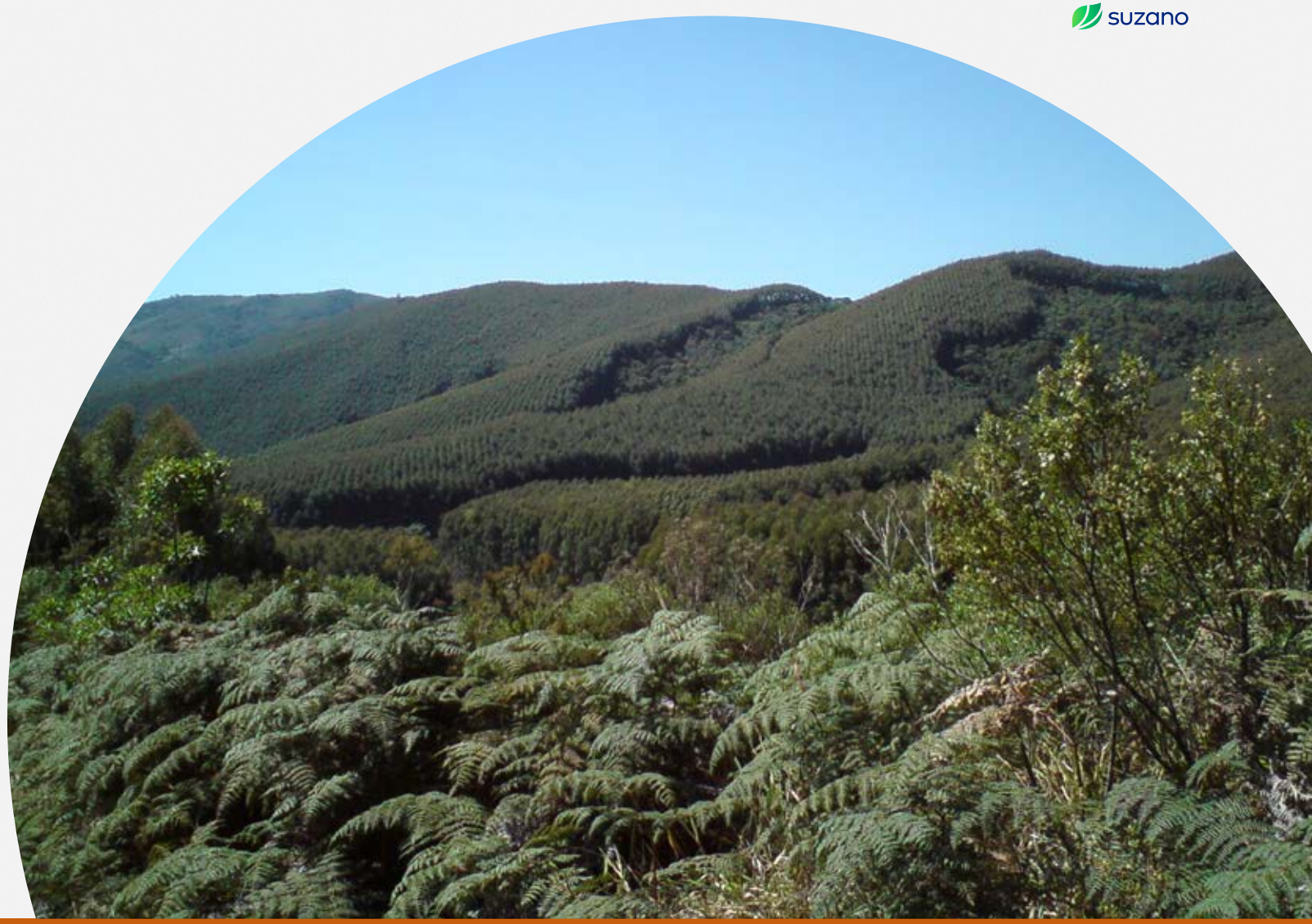
**RIO VERDE (SP)**
Paper production
**50k ton/y**

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

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

**1.6 million hectares** of planted forests

**1.1 million hectares** of preserved forests



# 04

# FOREST OPERATION AREA

# Forest assets with certification

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

**Owned and leased areas and partnerships**

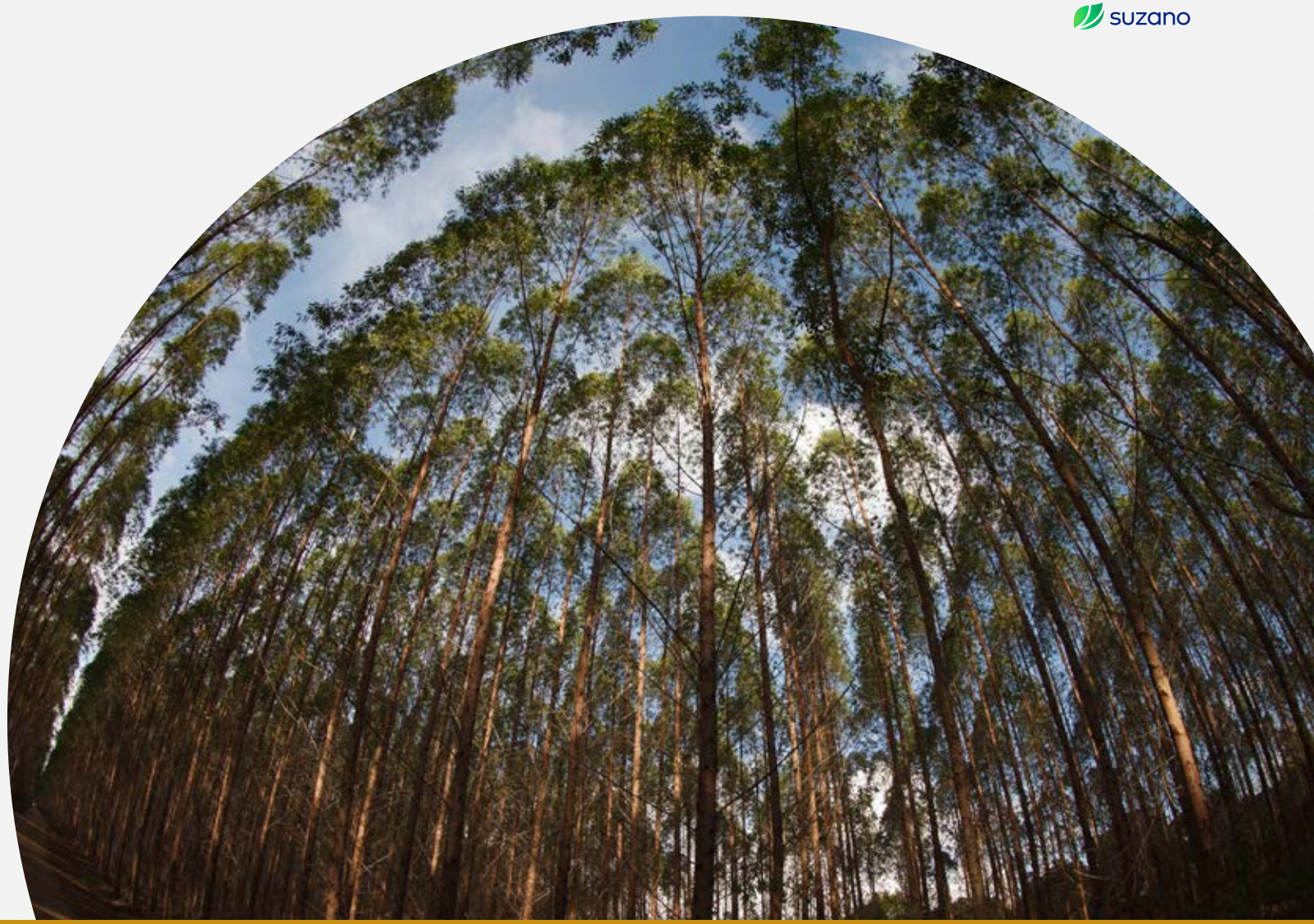
| BUSINESS UNIT | PRODUCTIVE AREA (HA) | PRESERVATION AREA (HA) | OTHER USES (HA) | TOTAL AREA (HA) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FBU BA | 222,933.51 | 177,199.08 | 15,451.61 | 415,584.20 |
| FBU ES | 171,137.04 | 122,342.68 | 17,538.34 | 311,018.06 |
| FBU MA | 225,713.85 | 310,225.55 | 31,373.55 | 567,312.95 |
| FBU MS | 554,671.65 | 279,060.36 | 62,337.53 | 896,069.54 |
| FBU SP | 219,820.44 | 143,298.22 | 19,484.25 | 382,602.91 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,394,276,49** | **1,032,125.89** | **146,185.28** | **2,572,587.66** |

*Data relative to Dec/2024*

**Forest Areas within the scope of FSC® and NBR 14.789 Certifications in the Forest Business Units**

| BUSINESS UNIT | CERTIFICATED AREAS FSC® AND PEFC (HA) |
|---|---|
| FBU BA | 357,586.27 |
| FBU ES | 262,928.48 |
| FBU MA | 476,543.68 |
| FBU MS | 723,173.76 |
| FBU SP | 353,002.84 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,173,235.03** |

*Data relative to Dec/2024*



# 05

# FOREST CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

### TIMBER TRACEABILITY

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

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

06

# FORESTRY BUSINESS UNIT
# **SÃO PAULO**

## 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 382,602.91 hectares, interspersed with 143,298.22 hectares of biodiversity conservation areas (Dec. 2024), 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

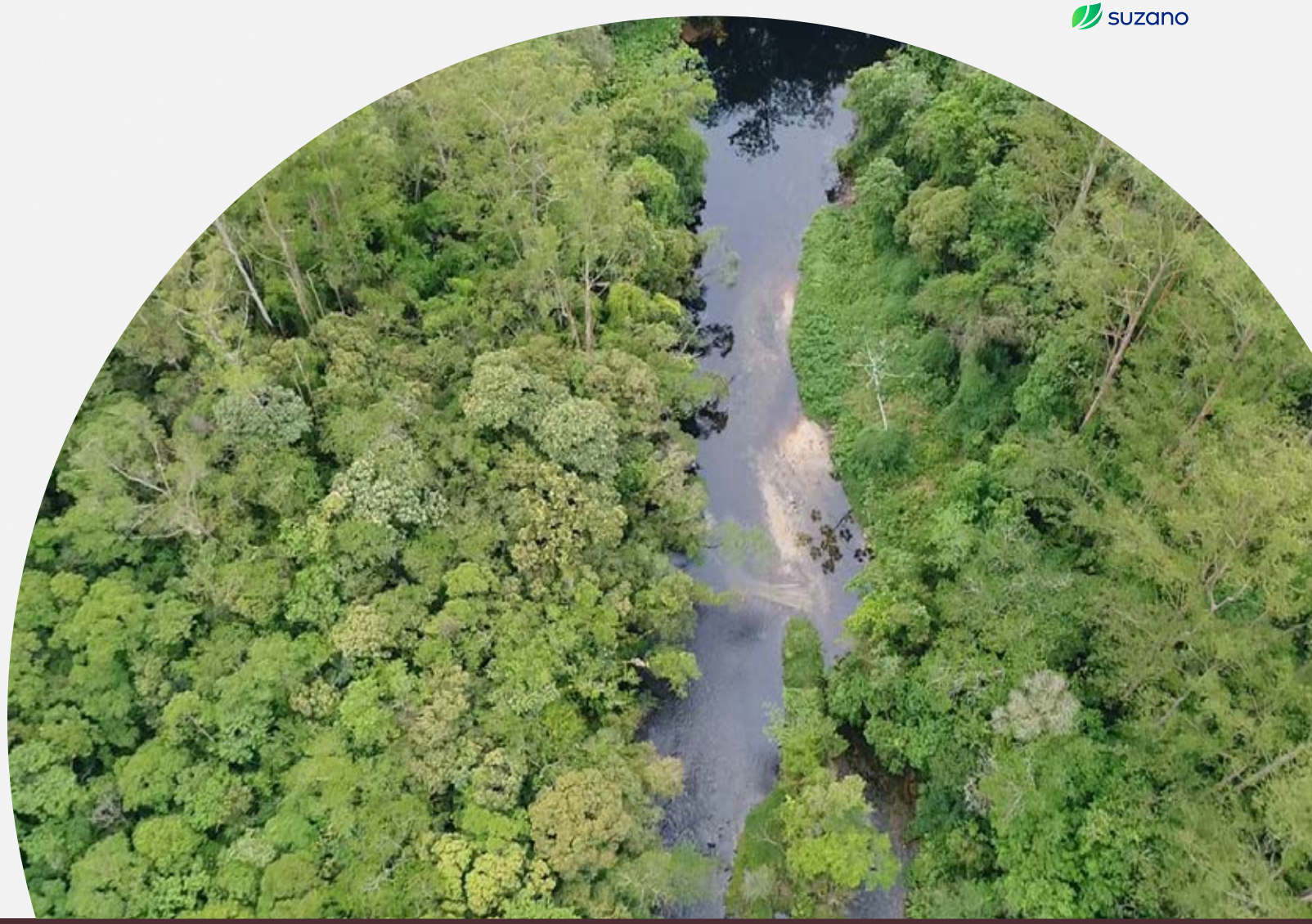
FBU SP encompasses a forest base of **382,602.91 ha,** of which, **143,298.22 ha are destined to conservation**

## 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.


Rio Verde Unit

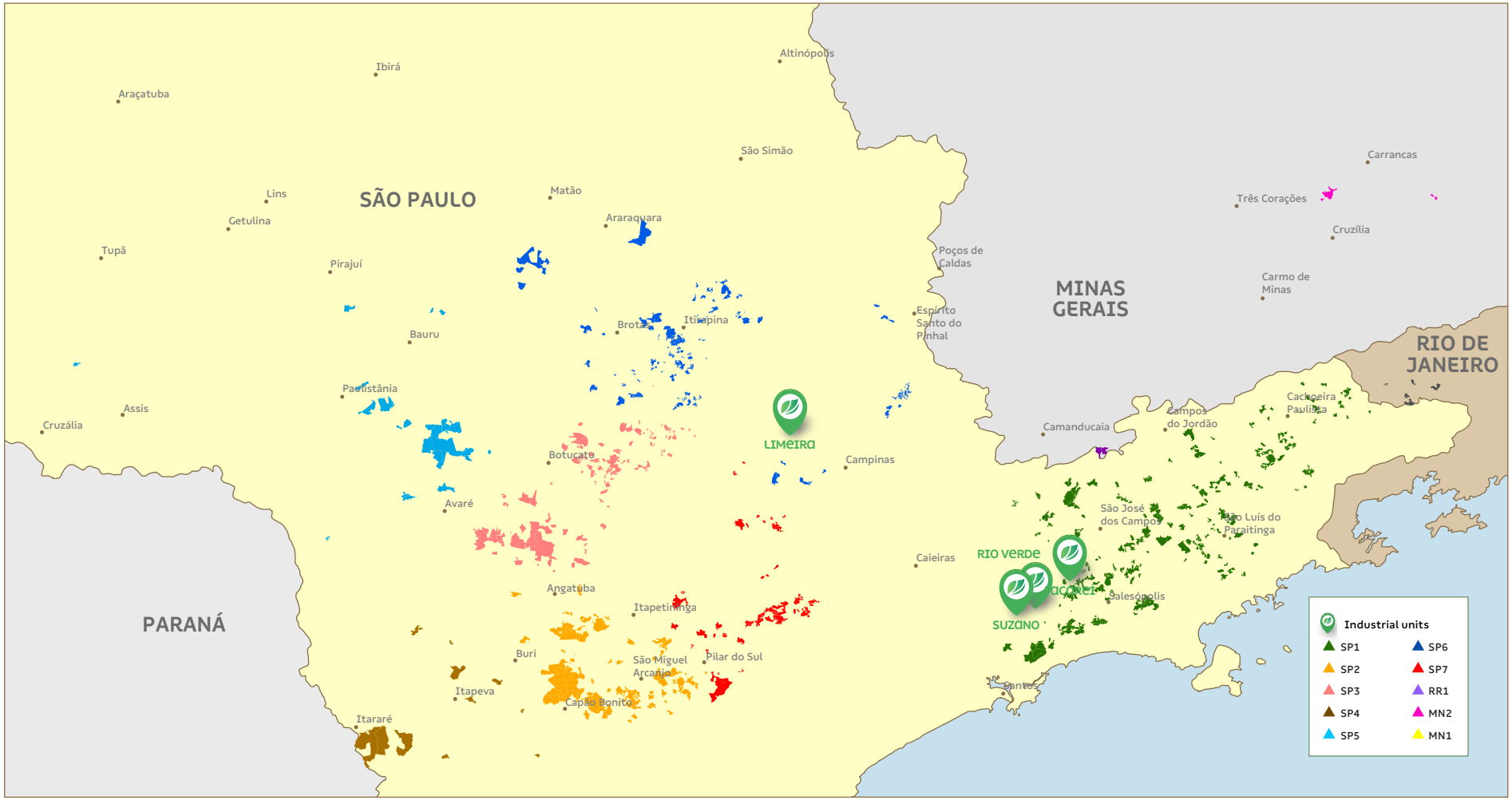


# 07

# 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 *Mantiqueira* Mountains. 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 *Biodiversitas* Foundation 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 *Agulhas Negras* peak, 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 *Alto Paranapanema* Valley, 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 *Três Córregos* complex, and Capão Bonito granite, sedimentary rocks of the *Itararé* group, 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 *Itanguá*. 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) | Terrain: 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 *araucárias* (*Paraná* Pine), 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 1,300 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. |

# 08

# SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS

| MICRORREGIONS | SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS |
|---|---|
| Region of Cruzília, Carrancas and Andrelândia (South of Minas Gerais) | The region of Cruzília, Carrancas, and Andrelândia is characterized by an average poverty rate of 17.1%. All municipalities in the region are small, with populations under 50,000, and have a high urbanization rate. The service sector dominates the local economy, with Public Administration being one of the main segments, accounting for 32.6% of the GDP. Industry has modest relevance, corresponding to 11.7% of the GDP, but remains important for generating formal jobs. Family farming has a significant presence in the region, with family-owned properties representing 65.4% of all agricultural establishments. These properties have an average size of 21.7 hectares, occupying a total area of 4,019 hectares, equivalent to 21.7% of the total area of the agricultural establishments.<br><br>Regarding indigenous lands and communities of descendants of enslaved people, there are no official records of their presence in the region within a 10 km radius of the company's areas of influence. |
| Resende and Barra Mansa (Vale do Paraíba in Rio de Janeiro) | The municipalities of Resende and Barra Mansa, located in the Paraíba Valley of Rio de Janeiro, have an average proportion of people in poverty of 13% in Barra Mansa and 9.4% in Resende. Both are large in population and have a high degree of urbanization.<br><br>The region's economy is strongly centered on the service sector, with an insignificant participation from agriculture. However, industry plays a fundamental role in generating wealth and employment, being one of the main economic drivers of the region, especially regarding the creation of formal jobs.<br><br>Family farming also has a significant presence in the municipalities, representing 53.2% of all agricultural establishments. These properties have an average size of 23.4 hectares and occupy a total area of 15,913 hectares, equivalent to 23.4% of the total area of agricultural establishments.<br><br>Regarding indigenous lands and communities of descendants of enslaved people, there are no official records of their presence in the region within a 10 km radius of the company's areas of influence. |
| Region of Vale Paraíba and Alto Tietê | The Vale do Paraíba and Alto Tietê regions in São Paulo present significant socioeconomic contrasts. Municipalities with greater economic dynamism and quality of life coexist with others facing more evident social challenges.<br><br>The service sector is predominant, although industry and public administration have a strong presence in several municipalities. Agriculture has a lesser economic expression, but family farming stands out in various locations, especially in job creation. Most municipalities are urbanized, yet there are still areas with a significant rural population, preserving traditional ways of life.<br><br>This scenario reinforces the importance of strategies that consider the different local realities, promoting development in a balanced and respectful manner. Within the company's area of influence, within a 10 km radius, there is an Indigenous Land called Ribeirão Silveira; however, no Quilombola communities were identified. |
| Region of Capão Bonito, Itapetininga and surroundings | The region comprising municipalities such as Capão Bonito, Itapetininga, Pilar do Sul, São Miguel Arcanjo, and their surroundings is marked by socioeconomic diversity that reflects both progress and challenges.<br><br>A good portion of the municipalities have social indicators at intermediate levels, with improvements in areas like education and urban infrastructure. Some cities, like Angatuba and Paranapanema, stand out for better living conditions. On the other hand, municipalities like Buri and Campina do Monte Alegre still face greater social vulnerabilities, requiring special attention to issues such as poverty and opportunity generation.<br><br>With a predominance of small-population municipalities—except for Itapetininga, which has greater urban density and structure—the region is highly urbanized but maintains strong ties to rural activities.<br><br>The local economy is sustained mainly by the service sector, with industry present in some hubs and agriculture and livestock playing a significant role in several municipalities. Crops such as grapes, peaches, corn, wheat, and soybeans, in addition to cattle ranching and commercial reforestation, make up the productive base of the countryside, with a direct impact on the generation of income and formal jobs.<br><br>This mosaic of characteristics reveals a region in motion, with development potential that depends on integrated actions, sensitive to local specificities, and committed to social inclusion and the strengthening of local economies. Within the company's direct area of influence, within a 10 km radius, there is the presence of an indigenous territory called TI Peguaoty, which reinforces the importance of considering dialogue and respect for traditional rights and ways of life. However, within this limit, there are no Quilombola communities. |

| MICRORREGIONS | SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS |
|---|---|
| Region of Piracicaba, Botucatu and surroundings | The region that covers municipalities such as Piracicaba, Botucatu, Avaré, Anhembi, among others, predominantly shows good social indicators, with some of the cities already well-structured in terms of quality of life. Some localities, however, still face more specific social challenges. Most of the municipalities are small, with the exception of Piracicaba and Botucatu, which have a larger urban and economic structure, and Avaré, which is a medium-sized city. Urbanization is a notable characteristic of the region, although the countryside continues to have an influence in many territories.<br><br>The regional economy is heavily based on the service sector. In some municipalities, such as Anhembi, Guareí, Bofete, and Itatinga, agriculture plays a strategic role, both in generating wealth and in providing jobs. The production of honey, sugarcane, oranges, and activities related to livestock and commercial reforestation contribute significantly to the local economic dynamics.<br><br>This is a region with good levels of development and the potential to continue advancing through strategies that value its local assets and promote social inclusion in a sustainable way. Within the company's direct area of influence, within a 10 km radius, no indigenous lands or Quilombola communities were identified. |
| Region of Capão Bonito, Itapeva and surroundings | This region brings together municipalities that face more pronounced challenges in the social and economic fields. For the most part, they show intermediate indicators, with some more vulnerable localities, such as Guapiara and Taquarivaí, which still deal with high poverty rates and less economic dynamism.<br><br>The municipalities are generally small or medium in population size and have a good level of urbanization, although there is still a significant presence of population in rural areas, especially in Guapiara, Ribeirão Branco, and Taquarivaí.<br><br>The service sector is predominant in the local economy, but agriculture plays a prominent role in several municipalities, being fundamental for generating jobs and income. Crops such as soybeans, corn, potatoes, beans, wheat, and peaches, in addition to reforestation, mark the agricultural vocation of the region.<br><br>The presence of industry is discreet, with a low participation in the local economy as a whole.<br><br>Despite the challenges, the region presents the potential for strengthening through policies that value its productive activities and promote greater social inclusion. Within the company's direct area of influence, within a 10 km radius, no indigenous lands were identified, but there is a Quilombola community in the municipality of Itapeva, called Jaó, which reinforces the importance of paying attention to the traditional identities present in the territory. |
| Region of Agudos, Lençóis Paulista and surroundings | The region is composed mostly of municipalities with good social indicator levels, such as Agudos, Lençóis Paulista, and Pederneiras. However, there are still localities with intermediate conditions, such as Avaí and Duartina, in addition to Iaras, which is among the most socially and economically vulnerable municipalities in the state.<br><br>With a predominance of small-sized municipalities, the region also hosts medium-sized cities, such as Lençóis Paulista. Paulistânia and Borebi also stand out as among the smallest municipalities by population in the state of São Paulo. The degree of urbanization is generally high.<br><br>The local economy's main base is the service sector, with exceptions like Agudos, where industry stands out, and Avaí, whose economy is more strongly linked to agriculture. In Paulistânia, Public Administration is the main economic segment.<br><br>Agriculture, in fact, plays a relevant role in generating wealth and formal jobs in municipalities such as Avaí, Borebi, Iaras, Arealva, and Paulistânia, with a focus on the cultivation of oranges, sugarcane, and eucalyptus.<br><br>This territorial and productive diversity points to opportunities for balanced development, respecting local and cultural specificities. Within the company's direct area of influence, within a 10 km radius, the presence of the Araribá Indigenous Land in the municipality of Avaí stands out, home to the Terena and Guarani Kaiowá ethnic groups. However, there are no officially recognized Quilombola communities in the region. |

| MICRORREGIONS | SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS |
|---|---|
| Region of Itirapina, Brotas, Monte Mor and surroundings | The region is composed mostly of small municipalities with high urbanization rates. Cities like Piracicaba, Limeira, Araraquara, and Leme stand out for their larger size and established structure. In social terms, most localities have good indicators, although some municipalities face intermediate challenges, such as Monte Mor and Boa Esperança do Sul.<br><br>Itirapina, in contrast, has typical characteristics of a municipality with strong rural ties and a significant presence of environmental conservation areas, which directly influences its economic and social dynamics. Although it is a smaller municipality, it has a reasonable urban infrastructure and plays a relevant role in the regional context, particularly in linking with the environmental and tourism sectors.<br><br>The local economy is based on the service sector, although industrial activity is significant in municipalities such as Ipeúna, Monte Mor, and Amparo. Agriculture also plays an important role, standing out in municipalities like Boa Esperança do Sul, Santa Maria da Serra, Analândia, Brotas, Itirapina, and Santa Cruz da Conceição. In these localities, the cultivation of sugarcane and oranges, along with poultry farming and other forms of rural production, is common.<br><br>The region's economic diversity, combined with its social and environmental differences, points to opportunities for balanced development with the potential to strengthen sustainable production chains and territorial public policies. Within the company's area of influence, in a radius of up to 10 km, there are no indigenous lands, but there is a relevant presence of a quilombola community in Capivari. |
| Region of Alumínio, Itu, Porto Feliz, Sorocaba and surroundings | The region has significant socioeconomic contrasts, with some municipalities having dynamic areas and a higher quality of life, such as Alumínio, Itu, Porto Feliz, and Sorocaba. Others, like Sarapuí, Alambari, Mombuca, Pilar do Sul, and Salto de Pirapora, have more pronounced social deficiencies. Despite their high levels of wealth, Mairinque and Votorantim do not stand out in social indicators.<br><br>The population size in the region varies greatly: Sorocaba is the largest municipality with over 500,000 inhabitants, followed by Itu, Itapetininga, and Votorantim, all with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Porto Feliz is a medium-sized municipality, and the others are small. All have high urbanization rates.<br><br>The service sector dominates the economy of most municipalities, with the exception of Alumínio, Salto de Pirapora, and Mairinque, where industry is the main segment. Industry, especially in the metalworking and telecommunications sectors, is a key economic driver, with Sorocaba and its neighboring municipalities (Alumínio, Salto de Pirapora, Mairinque, Itu, Porto Feliz, and Votorantim) being one of the most important centers in the state for manufacturing.<br><br>Agriculture is also relevant, particularly in Alambari, Mombuca, and Sarapuí. Within a 10 km radius of the areas of influence, the raising of chickens, beef cattle, and dairy cattle stands out, along with crops like sugarcane, citrus, beans, and corn. |

# 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.

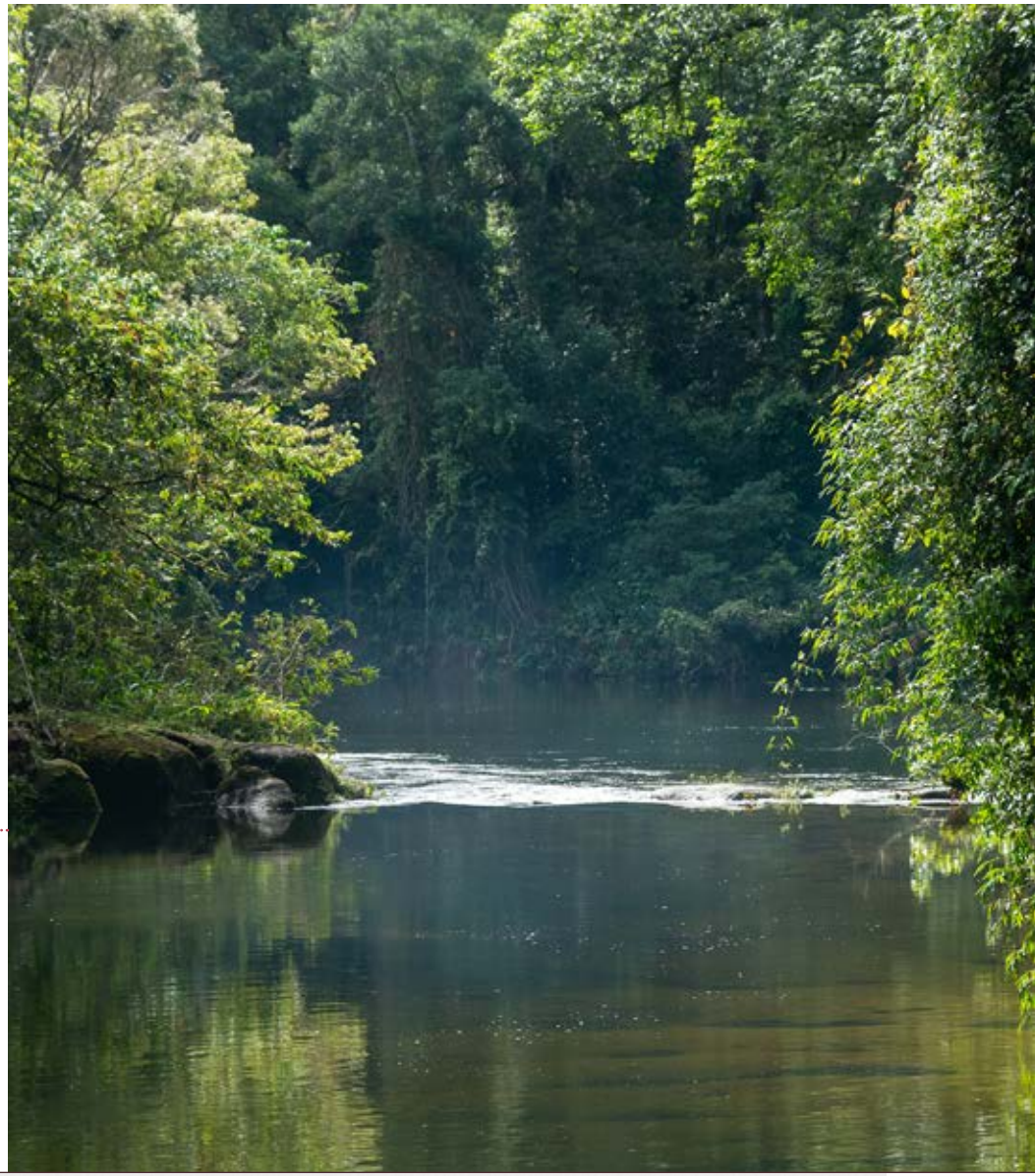
According to the division of the state of São Paulo into Water Resources Management Units (UGRHI), Suzano's planting areas are drained by the *Sapucaí-Grande*, *Mogi-Guaçu*, *Pardo*, *Piracicaba/Capivari/Jundiaí*, *Alto Paraíba do Sul*, *Ribeira de Iguape*, *Alto Tietê*, *Tietê/Sorocaba*, *Médio Paranapanema*, *Alto Paranapanema*, *Baixada Santista*, *Tietê/Batalha*, and *Tietê/Jacaré* river basins.

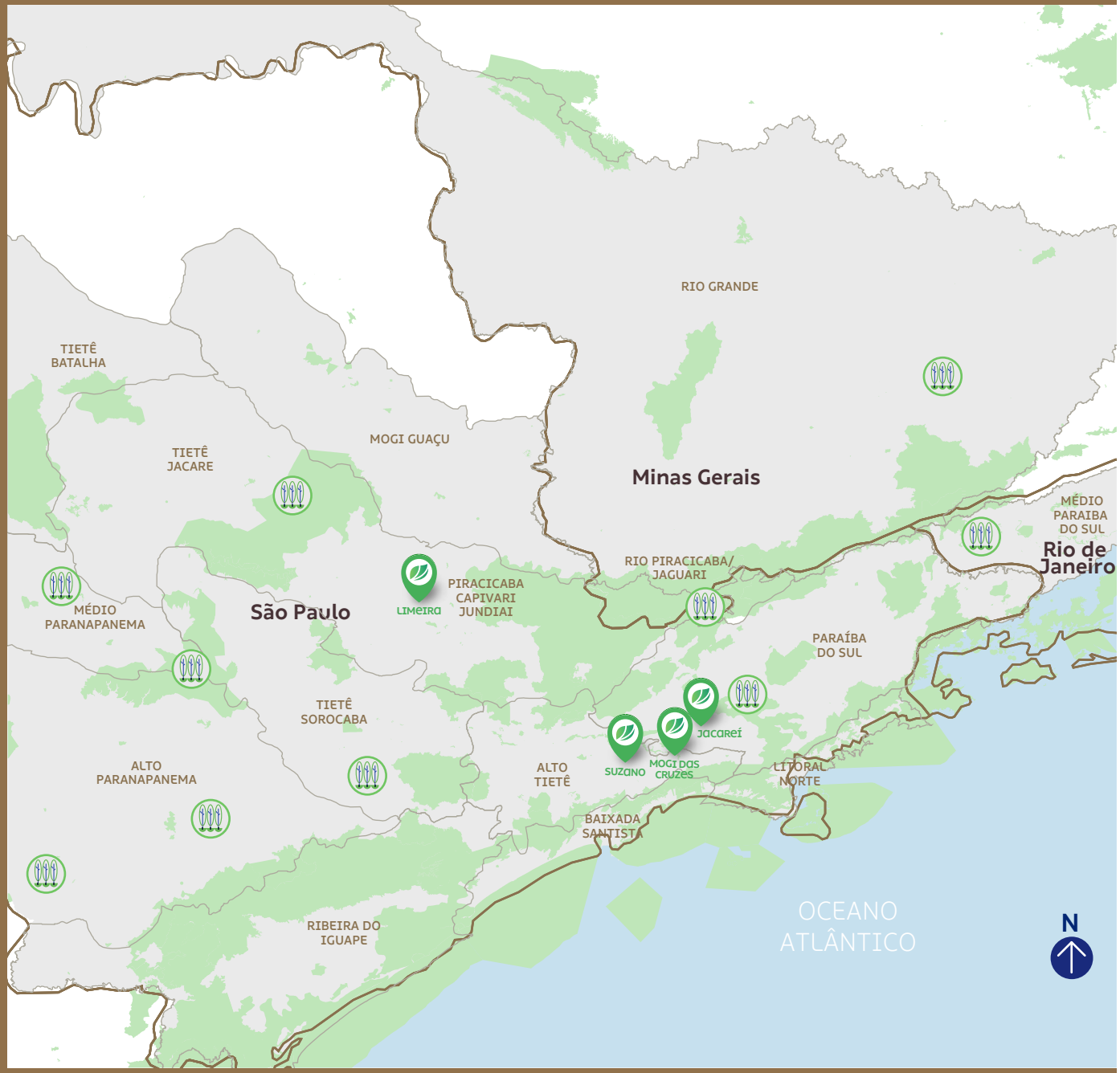
The techniques provided by the company to protect fragments and manage commercial crops have relevant positive effects on the neighboring conservation units and maintain the functionality of key biological and ecological processes.

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.

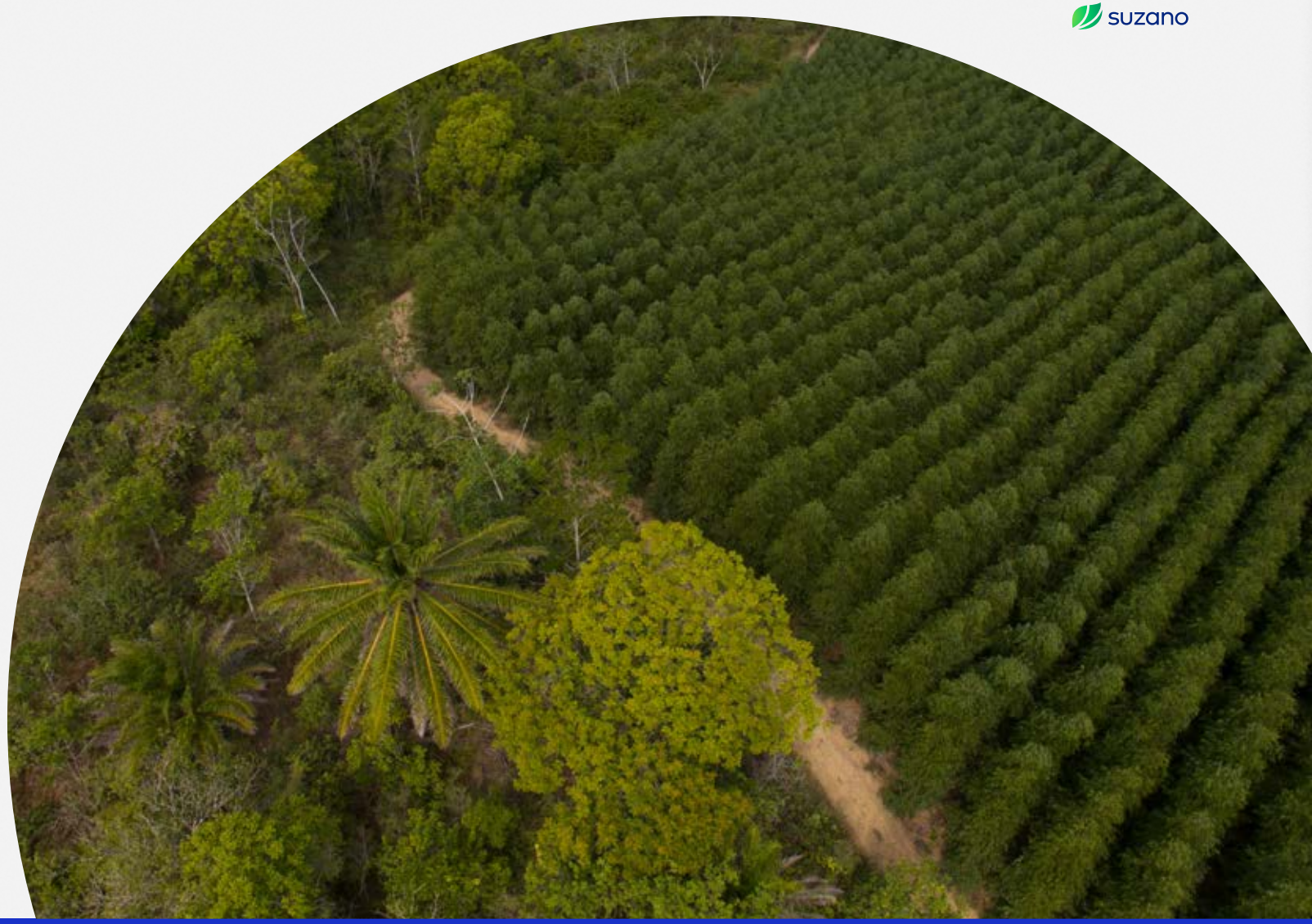
There are 32 conservation units conservação adjoining Suzano FBU's forest areas, of which **2 are Federal, 24 state, 3 Municipal and 3 private**






**Map Of Conservation Units and Hydrographic Basins | FBU SP**

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



# 09

# THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTED FORESTS

# What is forest management?

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

### OBJECTIVE

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

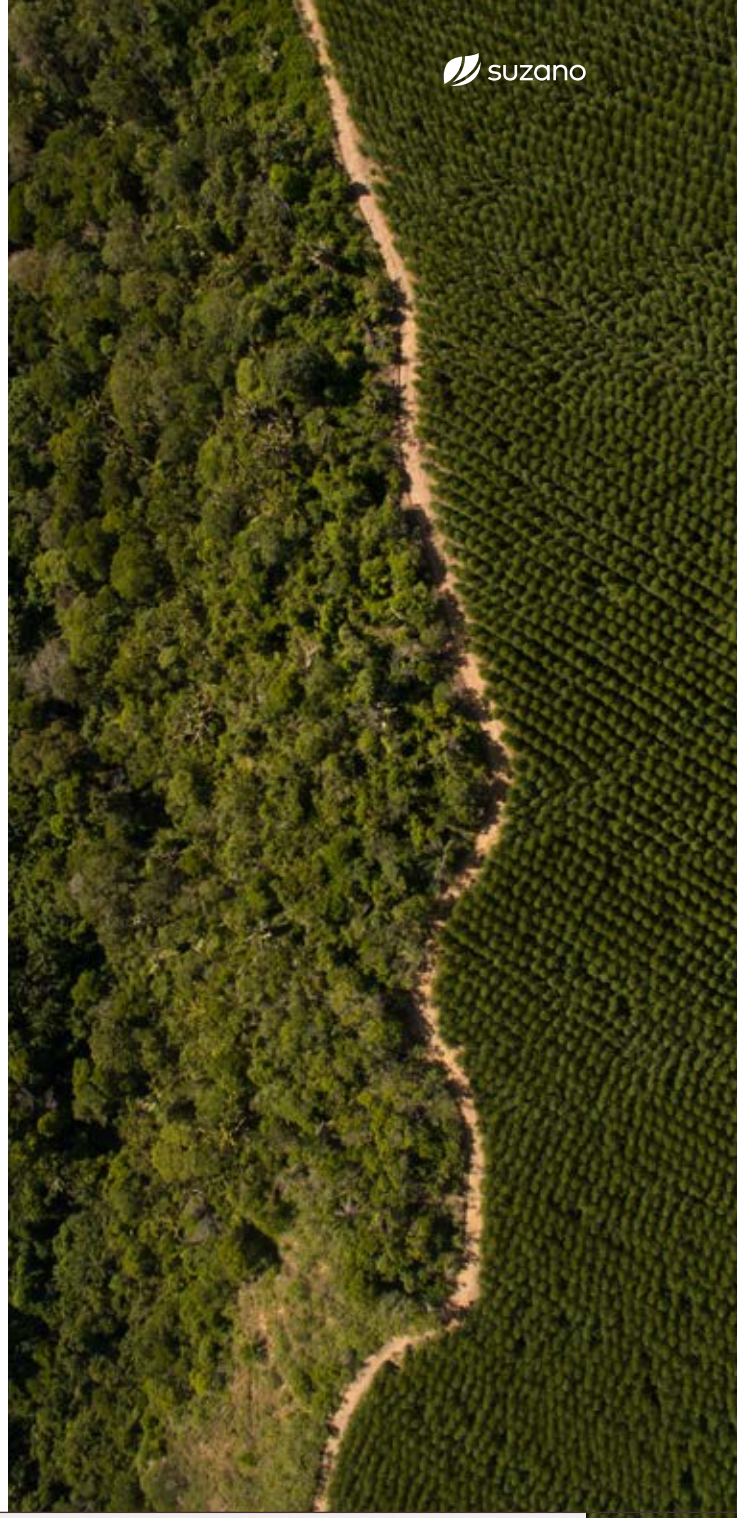
- Availability and rational use of areas for the cultivation of eucalyptus through directives and procedures for the purchase and lease of land.
- Development of new genetic material and monitoring of soil nutritional levels, pests and others, defined in operational routines and specific research projects.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

### COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

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

### MANAGED FOREST RESOURCES

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



## The eucalyptus

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

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## Forest management activities

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

# Research and innovation

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

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

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

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

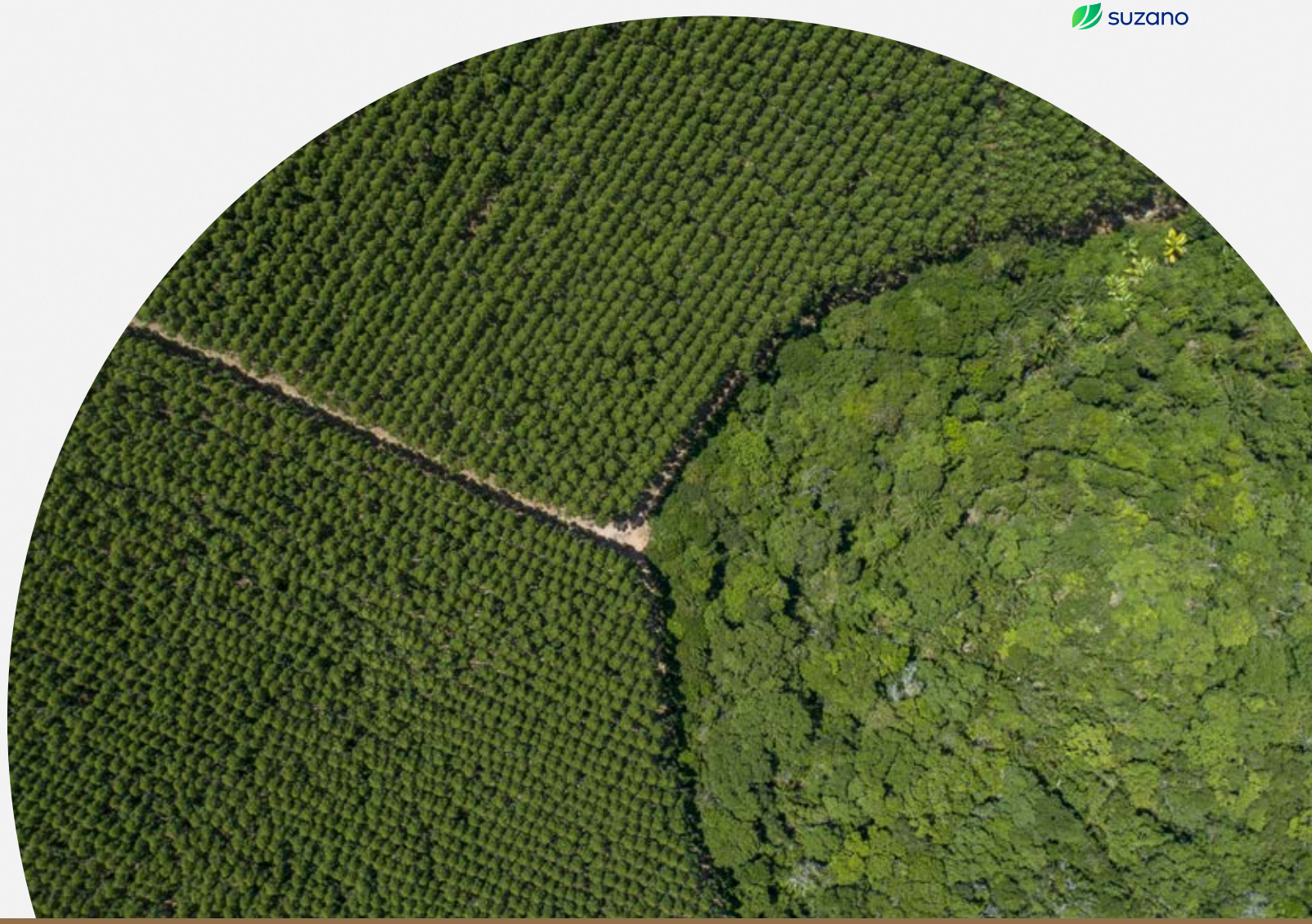
Those species were selected following several cycles of improvement and research because they are better adapted to the local soil and weather conditions. Currently, the tree is harvested in six years in average, varying from five to seven years. After the first harvest, the area is managed for a new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

### PARTNERSHIPS

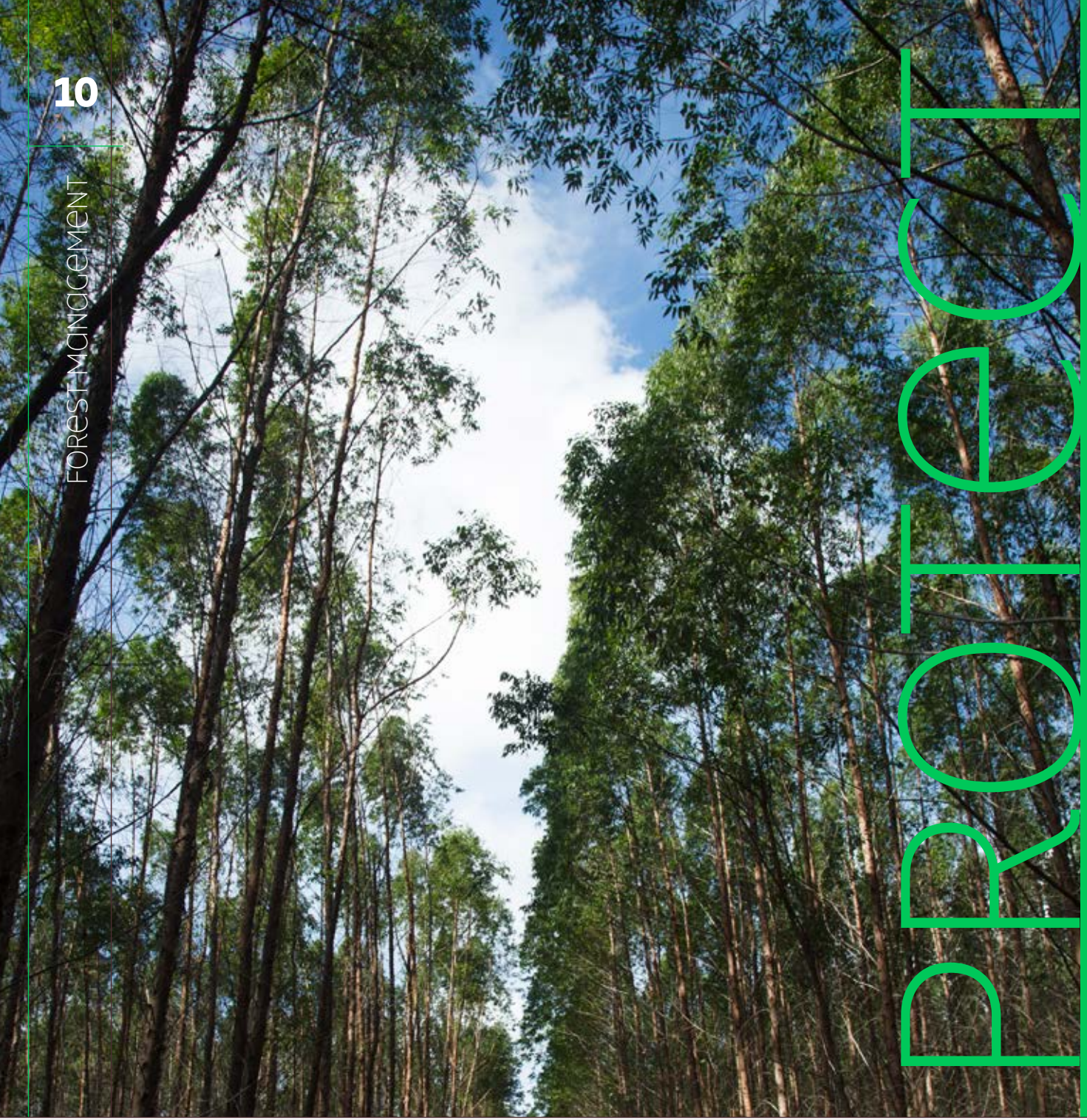
Suzano develops studies and research in collaboration with outstanding public and private institutions in Brazil and abroad. All projects and activities seek to meet market and operational demands, legal requirements, new tendencies, technologies and products of internal research strategies.

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

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



# 10 FOREST MANAGEMENT



PROTECTION

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# Forest protection

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

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

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

## FOREST INVENTORY

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

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

## PLANNING

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

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

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

## OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

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

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

## SEEDLING PRODUCTION

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

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

| | SHIPPED SAMPLINGS | FINAL EFFICIENCY |
|---|---|---|
| Alambari Nursery | 19,303,262 | 66,28% |

## PLANTING

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

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

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

## IN **2024**, FBU SP achieved:

Implantation
**3,289 ha**

\+ Restoration
**23,348 ha**

\+ Regrowth
**7,489 ha**

= Totaling
**34,126 ha**

## FOREST MAINTENANCE

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

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

## TRUCKS EQUIPPED WITH TELEMETRY

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.

## 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.

## 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.

in 2024, **7,381,951 m³** of timber were transported to the Suzano FBU SP units

In 2024, the annual volume harvested was **7,478,681 m³**


### ROAD NETWORK - ROADWAYS

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

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

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

### ROAD MOISTENING

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

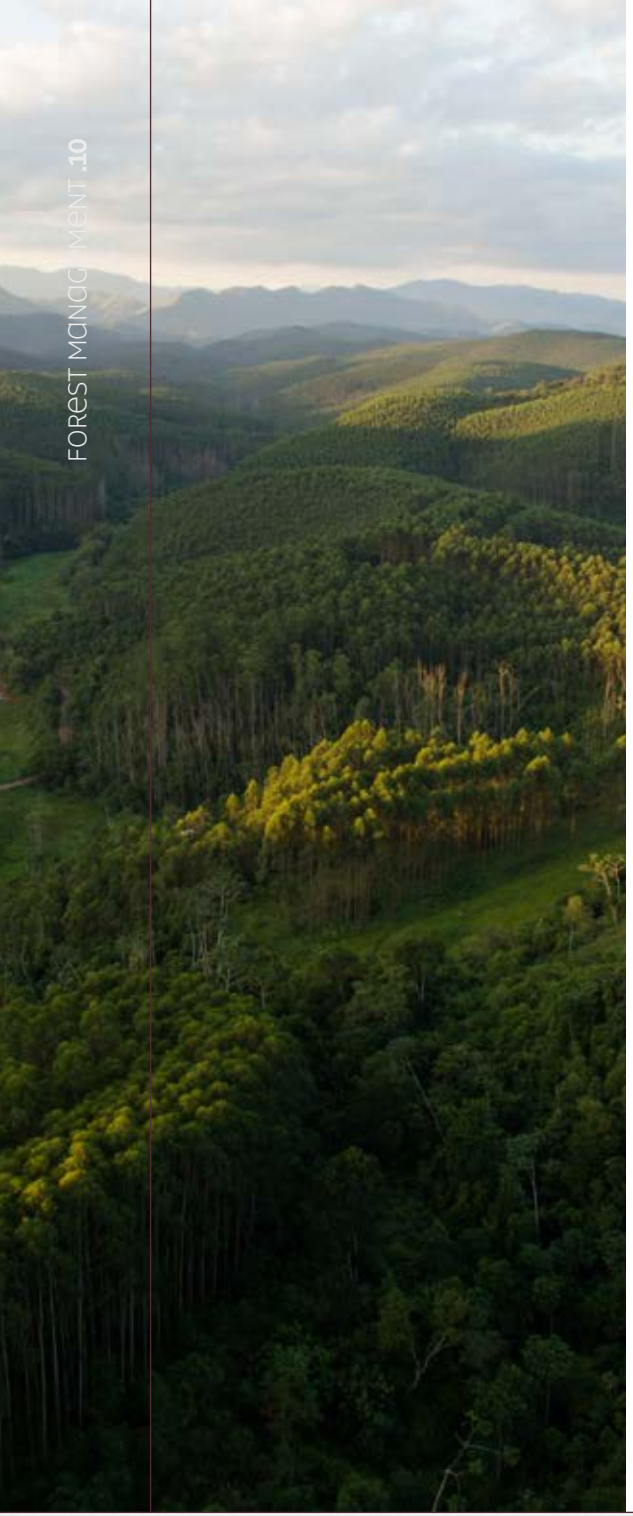
Along the wood transport routes, we carry out roadbed moistening near communities, villages, and residences to mitigate dust formation caused by truck traffic.

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

### 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.

**Health and safety** are the company's permanent commitment



# Forest integrity

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

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

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

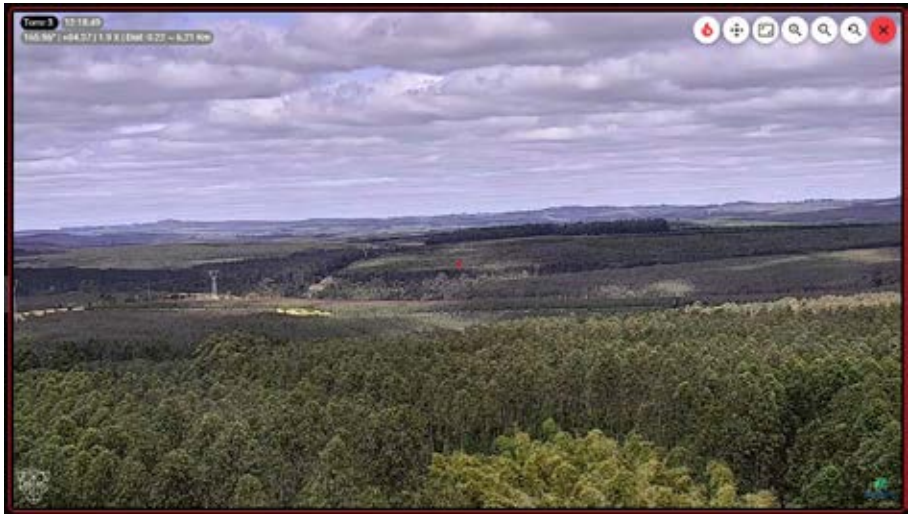
To maintain forest plantations and natural vegetation areas, we have systematic surveillance, where any occurrence—be it fires, presence of trash, third-party invasions, or obstruction of watercourses, among others—is monitored and documented.

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

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

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

The FBU SP has a Forest Fire Detection System with monitoring towers, covering the planting and conservation areas. Currently, there are 19 CCTV cameras on 19 towers, in addition to a satellite system, which will enable more effective coverage. As a way of improvement, an additional detection system is being tested, consisting of 2 more CCTV cameras on 2 monitoring towers.



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educate

## 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.

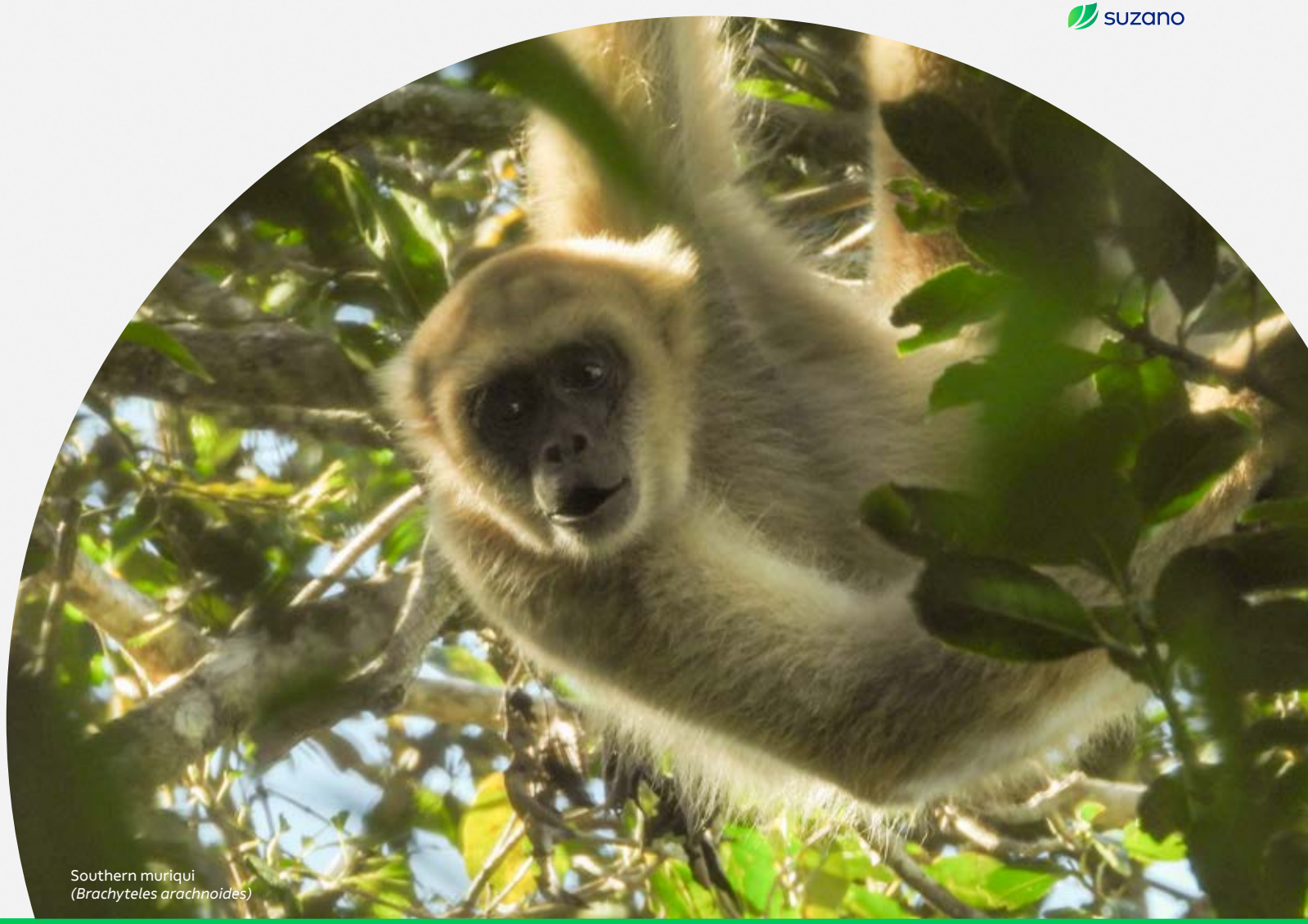


Floresta Viva
suzano

## 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.



Southern muriqui
*(Brachyteles arachnoides)*

# 11 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

# 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.

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**

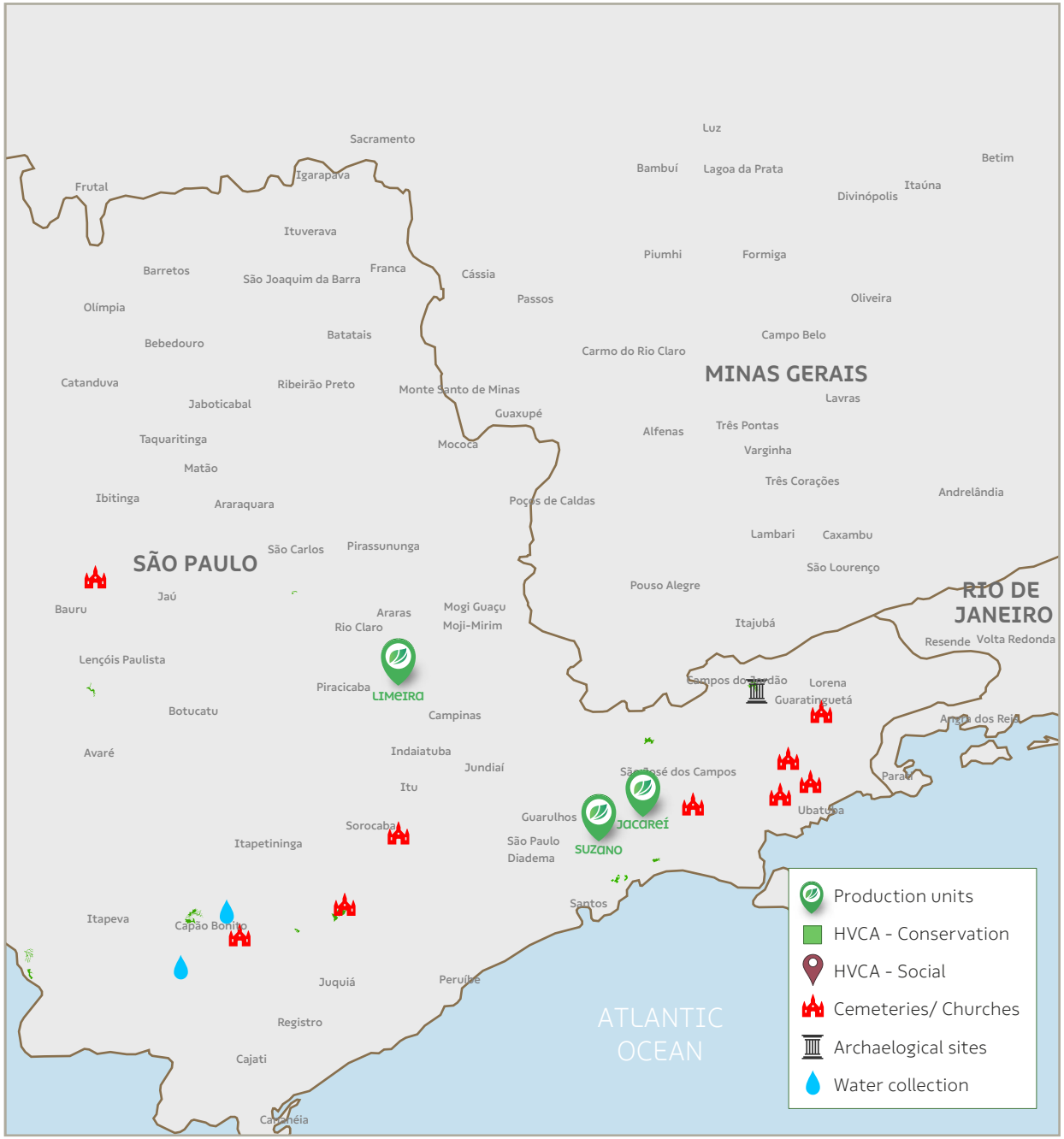
10 have environmental attributes (attributes 1 and 2)

2 have critical environmental attributes (attribute 4)

11 have social attributes (attributes 5 and 6)

Blond-crested woodpecker
*(Celeus flavescens)*

## Distribution of HCVAs



# Measures of protection and Monitoring in the HCVAs

| HCVA | MUNICIPALITY | CHARAC. HCV IDENTIFIED | IMPACTS | RISKS AND THREATS | MEASURES OF PROTECTION | MONITORING |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • *Tijuco/Suinã* Complex<br>• *Montes Claros*<br>• *Rio Claro*<br>• *Vale Verde* | • Capão Bonito<br>• São José dos Campos<br>• Lençóis Paulista<br>• São Miguel Arcanjo | HCV 1 | • Change in wild fauna<br>• Loss of biodiversity<br>• Damage to the native vegetation | • Fire<br>• Deforestation<br>• Hunting, fishing and predatory theft<br>• Trespassing<br>• Illegal disposal of trash<br>• Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching<br>• Wildlife roadkill<br>• Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors);<br>• Invasion by exotic animals<br>• Propagation of invasive exotic species | • Identification of HCVA in the operational maps<br>• Creation and maintenance of firebreaks<br>• Qualified teams for firefighting<br>• Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance<br>• Registration of socioenvironmental incidents<br>• Removal of exotic species in conservation areas<br>• Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators<br>• Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA | • Monitoring of fauna<br>• Monitoring of flora<br>• Analysis and management of reported events<br>• Specific monitoring of fire spots<br>• Monitoring of invasive exotic species |
| • *Capanhão*<br>• *Parque das Neblinas*<br>• *Siriema*<br>• *Vitória* | • Biritiba Mirim<br>• Bertioga/ Mogi das Cruzes<br>• Itirapina<br>• Pilar do Sul | HCV 1 and 2 | • Change in wild fauna<br>• Loss of biodiversity<br>• Damage to the native vegetation | • Fire<br>• Deforestation<br>• Hunting, fishing and predatory theft<br>• Trespassing<br>• Illegal disposal of trash<br>• Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching<br>• Wildlife roadkill<br>• Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors);<br>• Invasion by exotic animals<br>• Erosive processes and loss of soil<br>• Propagation of invasive exotic species | | • Monitoring of fauna<br>• Monitoring of flora<br>• Analysis and management of reported events<br>• Specific monitoring of fire spots<br>• 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<br>• Loss of biodiversity<br>• Damage to the native vegetation<br>• Silting of water courses<br>• Scarcity of water resources<br>• Contamination and interference with water quality<br>• Contentious use of water | • Fire<br>• Deforestation<br>• Hunting, fishing and predatory theft<br>• Trespassing<br>• Illegal disposal of trash<br>• Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching<br>• Wildlife roadkill<br>• Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors);<br>• Invasion by exotic animals<br>• Erosive processes and loss of soil<br>• Propagation of invasive exotic species | • Identification of HCVA in the operational maps<br>• Creation and maintenance of firebreaks<br>• Qualified teams for firefighting<br>• Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance<br>• Registration of socioenvironmental incidents<br>• Removal of exotic species in conservation areas<br>• Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators<br>• Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA | • Monitoring of fauna<br>• Monitoring of flora<br>• Analysis and management of reported events<br>• Specific monitoring of fire spots<br>• Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging<br>• Hydrology monitoring |
| *São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande* | Pindamo-nhangaba | HCV 1, 2 and 4 | | | | • Monitoring of fauna<br>• Monitoring of flora<br>• Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging<br>• Critical analysis of erosion reports |
| *Água Fria* | Guapiara<br>Capão Bonito | HCV 5 | • Silting of water courses<br>• Scarcity of water resources<br>• Contamination and interference with water quality<br>• Contentious use of water | • Deforestation<br>• Erosive processes and loss of soil<br>• Trespassing<br>• Illegal disposal of trash by third parties | • Identification of HCVA in the operational maps<br>• Creation and maintenance of firebreaks<br>• Qualified teams for firefighting<br>• Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance<br>• Registration of socioenvironmental incidents<br>• Removal of exotic species in conservation areas<br>• Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators<br>• Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA<br>• Channels for communication with stakeholders (SISPART) | • Hydrology monitoring<br>• Interview with local communities |

| HCVA | MUNICIPALITY | CHARAC. HCV IDENTIFIED | IMPACTS | RISKS AND THREATS | MEASURES OF PROTECTION | MONITORING |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Barra Limpa*<br>*Barreiro Grande*<br>*Cachoeirinha*<br>*Daniela*<br>*Lavrinhas*<br>*Santa Maria Ii*<br>*São José III*<br>*São Sebastião Do Rib. Grande*<br>*Sertãozinho II*<br>*Vitória* | Santa Branca<br>Pederneiras<br>São Luiz do Paraitinga<br>Tremembé<br>Guaratinguetá<br>São Luiz do Paraitinga<br>Sorocaba<br>Pilar do Sul<br>Pindamo-nhangaba | HCV 6 | • Patrimonial damage<br>• Interference with the religious activities of local communities | • Patrimonial damage and depreciation<br>• Theft<br>• Noise and dust | • Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance<br>• Identification of HCVA in the operational maps<br>• Patrimonial maintenance<br>• Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA<br>• Channels for communication with stakeholders (SISPART) | • Interview with local communities<br>• Assessment of conservation status of cultural heritage<br>• Analysis and management of reported events |

Cougar *(Puma concolor)*

**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:

| SOURCE | BIRDS | MAMMALS |
|---|---|---|
| IUCN | 1 *(Biatas nigropectus)* | 5 *(Leontopithecus chrysopygus, Tayassu pecari, Tapirus terrestris, Sylvilagus brasiliensis, Myrmecophaga tridactyla)* |
| ICMbio | - | 9 *(Leontopithecus chrysopygus, Tayassu pecari, Tapirus terrestris, Myrmecophaga tridactyla, Chrysocyon brachyurus, Puma concolor, Brachyteles arachnoides, Sapajus nigritus, Mazama jucunda)* |
| State of SP | 2 *(Tinamus solitarius, Biatas nigropectus)* | 7 *(Leontopithecus chrysopygus, Tayassu pecari, Tapirus terrestris, Sylvilagus brasiliensis, Myrmecophaga tridactyla, Alouatta guariba, Brachyteles arachnoides)* |

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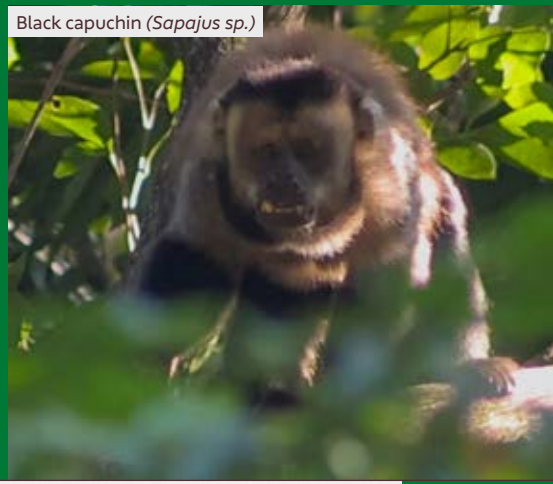
In 2024, there were 1,400 animal records in the monitored areas:

- **47** species of Mammals
- **20** species of Amphibians
- **240** species of Birds
- **4** species of Reptiles


Gray brocket *(Subulo gouazoubira)*


Brassy-breasted tanager *(Tangara desmaresti)*


Ocelot *(Leopardus pardalis)*


Black capuchin *(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 at 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.

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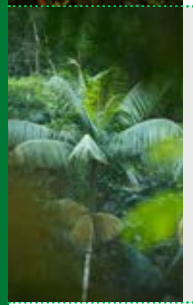
### Examples of adverse impact

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

### Examples of benefic impact

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | **Carbon absorption** | Environmental impact<br>Reduction of greenhouse effect. | Mitigation or enhancement measure<br>$CO_2$ sequestration by forestry production and conservation areas. |
|  | **Environmental services** | Environmental impact<br>Biodiversity recovery. | Mitigation or enhancement measure<br>• Restoration of degraded areas;<br>• 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 2024, Suzano has initiated the restoration process of approximately 1.756 ha at the FBU SP.

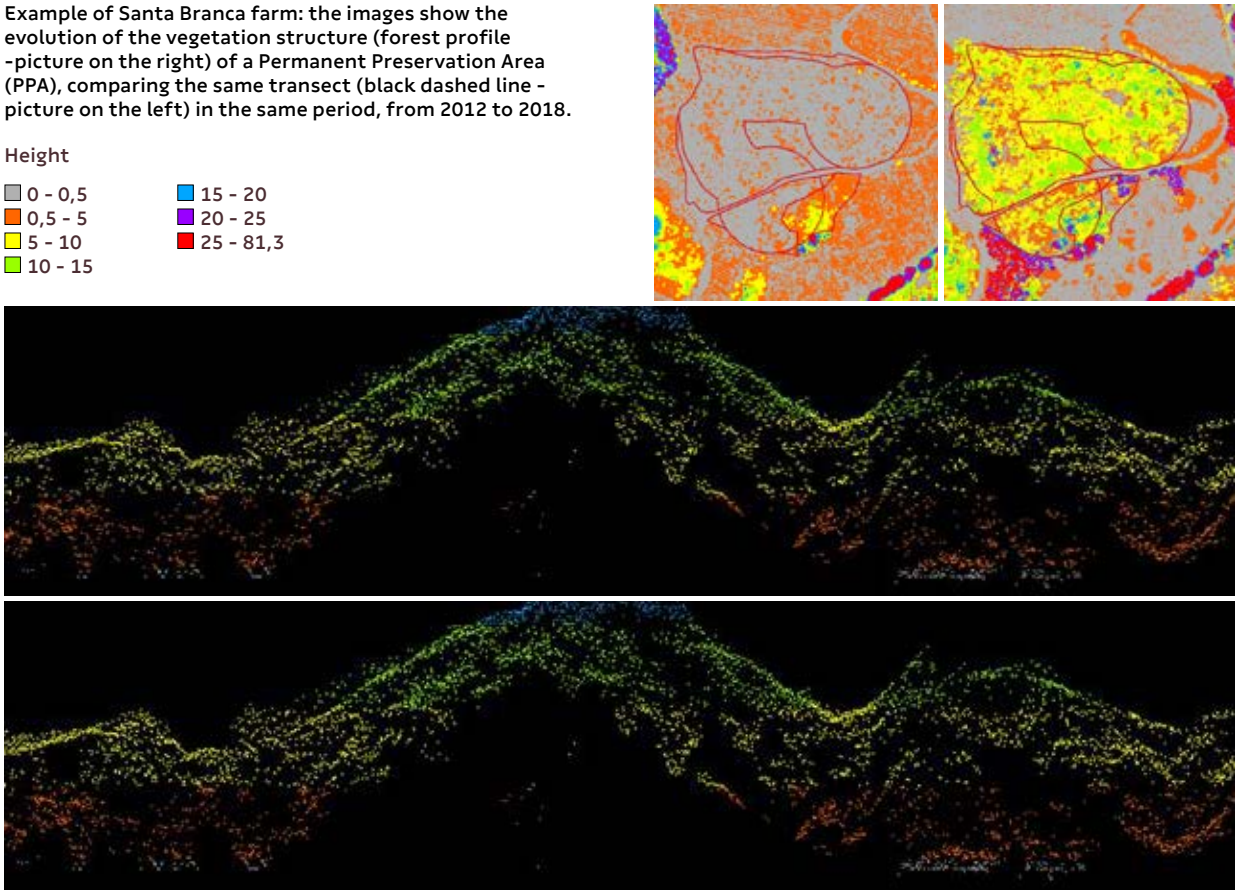
To help managing this process, Suzano uses several technologies. One of these is *Lidar*, (Light Detection and Ranging) that, in practical terms, "scans" the surface of the Earth, creating tridimensional models of objects. Lidar data help us to characterize the structure of the vegetation, classifying 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:**

| 2024 | IMPLANTATION |
|---|---|
| Planned | 918 ha |
| Accomplished | 1,756 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.

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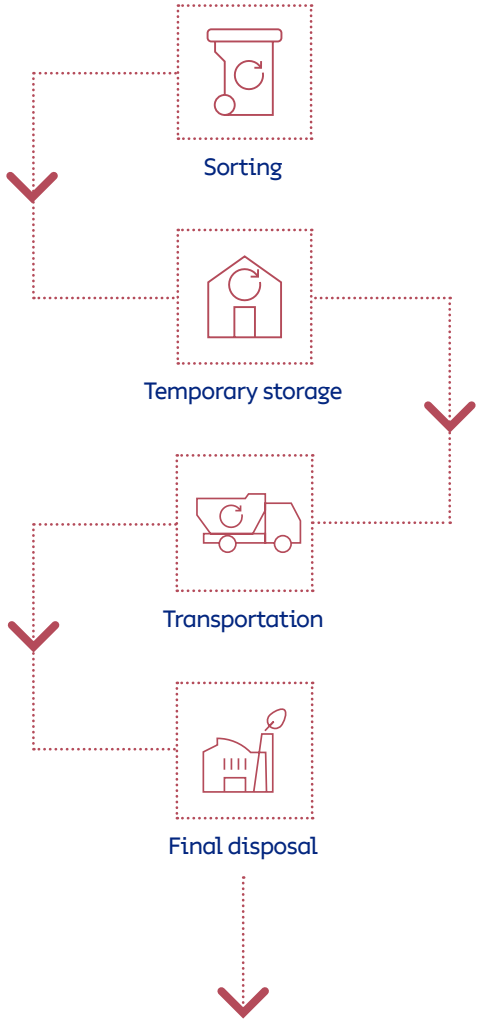
## Waste management steps



# 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 2024, the Protection Specialization module was held, covering topics such as patrolling and approach techniques, drone operation, search and rescue, and pre-hospital care. The content was taught by specialists including Marcelo Segalerba, Osvaldo Barassi (WWF), and Caco Fonseca.

### PARTNERSHIPS

A prominent partnership is with Outward Bound Brasil (OBB), a leader in outdoor experiential education. Together, the organizations are developing the *Projeto Entorno* (Surroundings Project), which focuses on training young people from the areas surrounding *Parque das Neblinas*. The project aims to develop leadership skills and generate income through nature-based initiatives.

Additionally, OBB will implement other programs from its portfolio at Parque das Neblinas, such as the Parents & Children program and corporate and educational projects focused on human development through a connection with nature.

### RESEARCH PROJECTS

The *Ecofuturo* Institute has a structured program to support and develop scientific research at the Park, in partnership with universities and institutes. These studies provide information to improve management and offer tangible evidence of the value of its actions, such as the increase in the number of identified species and the improved quality of environmental services provided.

### Numbers 2024:

- Completed Research: 2
- Ongoing Research: 6
- Institutions:
  - University of Tennessee
  - University of São Paulo (2)
  - Unicamp
  - Federal University of Viçosa
  - Albert Einstein Israeli Institute for Education and Research – study on “Evaluation of the effectiveness of a multicomponent nature-based intervention for well-being and relationship with nature in different natural areas”
  - Federal University of Technology – Paraná (UTFPR) – a project for the institution’s herbarium, which resulted in 35 new flora records for the Park, including the Helosis brasiliensis, cited by Professor Leonardo Biral as a “parasitic plant, difficult to find”

## 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:

- 1,365 species of fauna and flora already registered
- 4 new species identified
- 41 species with some degree of threat (endangered or vulnerable)
- 530 springs (water sources)
- 80 research projects already conducted
- 432 educators
- 11,000 students involved
- 227 schools
- 1,330 species registered

The Brazilian Team, a finalist for the international XPRIZE Rainforest award, is leading an innovative initiative that integrates cutting-edge technology for forest monitoring and management. The project stands out for its agile, detailed, and efficient approach to collecting environmental data, with a focus on biodiversity preservation.

At the Parque das Neblinas, in an area that overlaps with the Serra do Mar State Park, these technologies were used for a pre-management survey of pine and eucalyptus forests, with the goal of connecting two fragments of native forest. The use of these tested solutions broadens the possibilities for surveying and monitoring biodiversity in natural areas. The study's results will be officially presented in February 2025.

A partnership with the Albert Einstein Israeli Institute for Education and Research resulted in a contribution to the book *"Nature, Climate, and Public Health,"* edited by Dr. Eliseth Leão (Lis Leão) and published by *Editora dos Editores*. The *Ecofuturo* Institute is a co-author of the chapter "Management of Natural Spaces and Promotion of Health and Well-being." The work connects the positive impact of environmental conservation with the promotion of health and well-being.

Last year, researchers sighted two black-fronted piping-guans (*Aburria jacutinga*) at the Parque das Neblinas, in an area close to the visitor's center. This sighting was especially significant because the last record of the species in the area was in 2018, in a more remote region. The presence of these endangered birds suggests that the environmental conditions of the park are favorable for their survival, especially due to the abundance of the *juçara* palm (*Euterpe edulis*), which has been reintroduced to the area through Assisted Natural Regeneration.

### NEW TRAIL

The *Caminhos de Tropa* (Troops' Paths) Trail is a long-distance trail that opened in May 2024. Spanning 19 km, it features a rustic camping area for overnight stays and over 15 attractions, such as the Tapir Walkway, viewpoints overlooking the coast and the city, old charcoal kilns, the *Pedra Riscada* Waterfall, and even springs.

# 12

# RECOGNITION AND RESPECT FOR OUR PROFESSIONALS

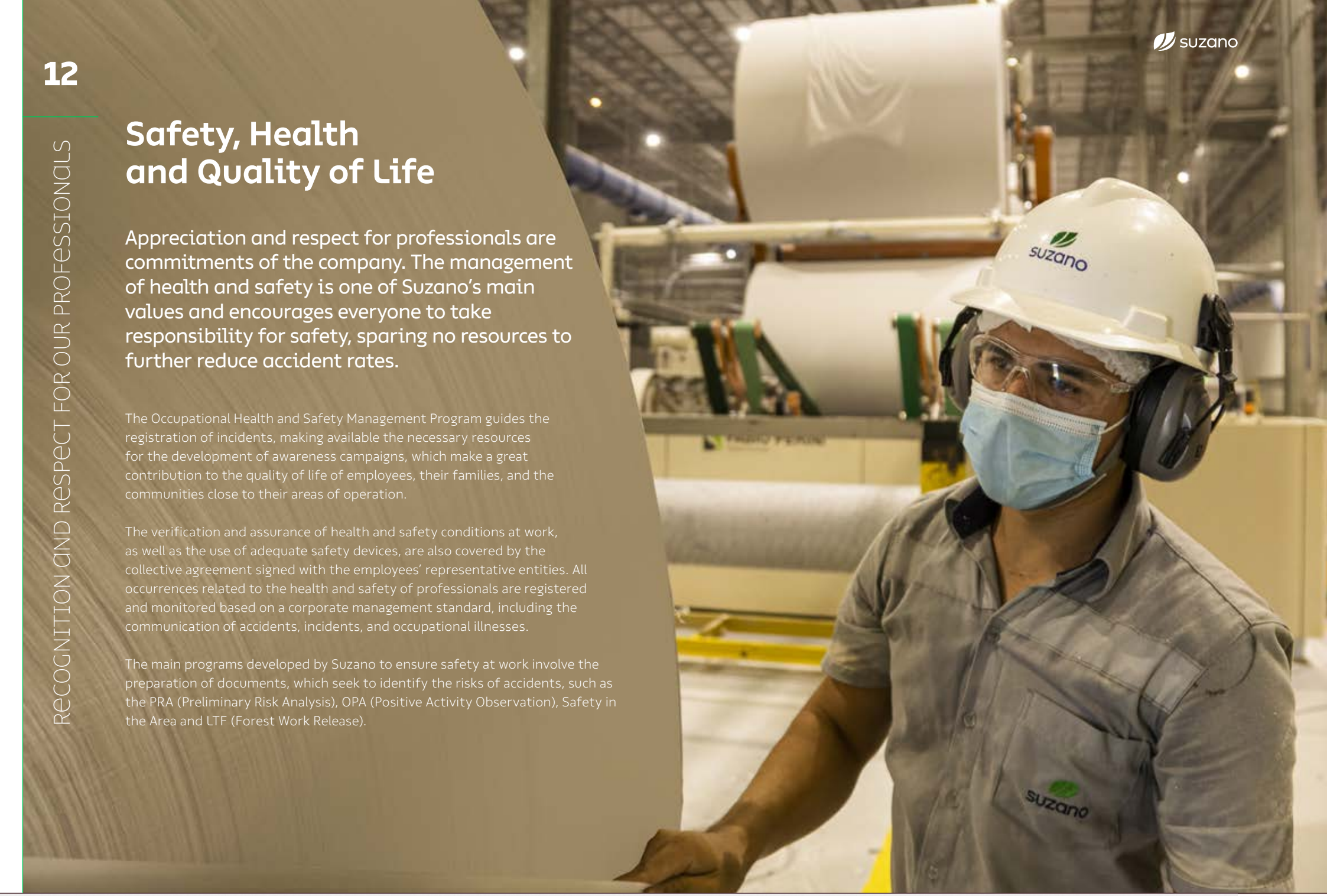
# Safety, Health and Quality of Life

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

**Safety performance of FBU SP forest operations**

| SAFETY INDICATORS | 2024 |
|---|---|
| Labor Safety Management Indicator (IGS) | 92.66% |
| Frequency rate of accidents (with and without loss of work days) | 1.28 |
| Frequency rate of accidents with loss of work days | 0.18 |

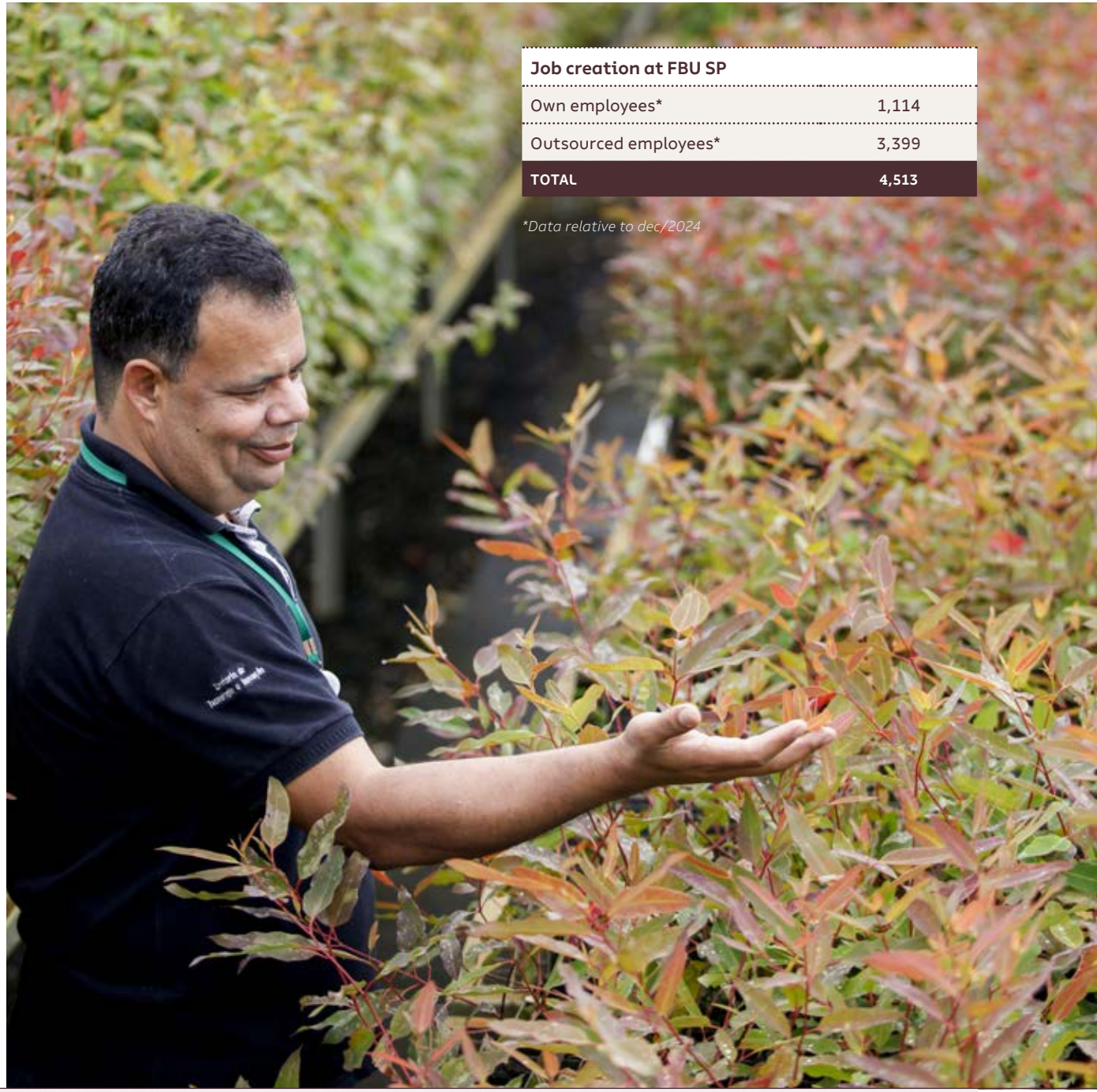
# Workforce Qualification

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

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

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

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



| Job creation at FBU SP | |
|---|---|
| Own employees* | 1,114 |
| Outsourced employees* | 3,399 |
| **TOTAL** | **4,513** |

**Data relative to dec/2024*

# 13 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT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# engage

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

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

# Management of relationship with stakeholders

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

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

## 1. Priorization matrix

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

## 2. Engagement

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Examples of adverse social impacts and controls**

| 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<br>• Signaling of the areas<br>• Training of employees that apply the products<br>• Maintenance of equipment used for the application<br>• 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<br>• Signaling and guidance offered to the community to prevent people from approaching machinery during operation<br>• 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<br>• Compulsory stops to check and tighten the load<br>• Safe driving voluntary campaigns |
| | Dust | Reduction of dust with moistening of the roads (tank trucks) |
| | Damage of the road network | • Road maintenance during operations<br>• 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 | NAME OF MONITORING | INDICATOR | RESULT 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social | Social impacts on the communities | Investment in the community (GRI EC1) | Total of municipalities | 123 |
| | | | Municipalities benefited by social programs/projects | 70 |
| | | | Total of locations | 967 |
| | | | Total number of priority locations | 31 |
| | | Operational dialogue and participative agenda | Total number of municipalities where we held the Operational Dialogue | 68 |
| | | | Total of Operational Dialogues held | 2,954 |
| | | | Rate of effectiveness of mitigation actions | 86% |
| | | Complaints about damage caused by management | Number of complaints received | 915 |

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 10,111 |
| | City Hall | *Gestoras da Moda* | Jacareí | 240 |
| Recycling | ABHIPEC | *Mãos para o futuro* | N/D | 1,980 |
| Access to Employment / Value Chain | *Rede Cidadã* | *Trilha de Desenvolvimento* | Suzano e Mogi das Cruzes | 1,610 |
| | ICCB – *Coca-Cola Brasil* Institute | Coca-Cola Colective | São Paulo, Campinas, São José dos Campos, Santos, São Bernardo do Campo, Ribeirão Preto, Mogi das Cruzes, Jacareí, Americana, Guaratinguetá | 10,059 |
| | *Aliança* Institute | *Rotas e Travessias* | São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São José dos Campos, Campinas, Americana, Limeira e Jacareí | 243 |
| | *GAMT* – Talent Advisory and Mobilization Group | *Jovens Talentos* | Caçapava e Taubaté | 552 |
| | *EPS* - Service Provider Companies for Suzano | *Empregabilidade EPS* | Municipalities of Vale do Paraíba and Alto Tietê | 1,005 |
| | *INAEE* - National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Employability Support | *PlugaJobs* | Jacareí and São José dos Campos | 1,802 |
| Supply Chains | *Terroá* Institute | *Co-labora* Project | Americana, Limeira, Ribeirão Preto and Itapetininga | 717 |
| | *FAI* – Foundation for Institutional Support to Scientific and Technological Development (UFSCAR) | *Rede Sociotécnica* | Buri, Capão Bonito, Angatuba, Guapiara, Itararé, Itapetininga, Itapeva | 910 |
| Relationship projects | 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* Program | Campina do Monte Alegre | 34 |
| | *Paulista* Association of Apicultural Technicians – APTA | | Sorocaba | 26 |
| | *Morada do Sol* Association of Beekeepers – Apisol | | Araraquara | 18 |

| LINE OF ACTION | INSTITUTION | PROJECT | MUNICIPALITIES | PEOPLE IMPACTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply Chains | Association of beekeepers of the region of Itapetininga South of the state of São Paulo – AAPIS | *Colmeias* Program | Itapetininga | 44 |
| | Association of beekeepers of Polo Cuesta – Apicuesta | | Itatinga | 87 |
| | Association of beekeepers of Capão Bonito – Aapicab | | Capão Bonito | 53 |
| | Association of beekeepers of Itapeva – Aami | | Itapeva | 48 |
| | Association of beekeepers and melipona keepers of the region of Avaré – Aamare | | Avaré | 18 |
| | Association of beekeepers of Buri – AEM BURI | | Buri | 22 |
| | Association of beekeepers of Botucatu – AAB | | Botucatu | 53 |
| | Association of small farmers of Redenção da Serra – Nutrir | | Redenção da Serra | 39 |
| | Conservationist Association of the Residents of APA - *Serra do Palmital* - APMASP | | Caçapava | 26 |
| | Association of Beekeepers of São Luiz do Paraitinga– *Apistinga* | | São Luiz do Paraitinga | 19 |
| | Alto Tietê Mixed Agricultural Cooperative – *Camat* | | Salesópolis | 5 |
| | Association of Agrobusiness Producers of São Francisco Xavier – *Apax* | | São José dos Campos | 16 |
| | Association of Agroecological Partners – *Minhoca* | | São Luiz do Paraitinga | 27 |
| Relationship projects | City Hall | Social Incubator | Mogi das Cruzes | 150 |
| | | Craftsmanship | Suzano | 600 |
| | | Entrepreneurship and Employability | Americana | 54 |
| | Participants of Suzano's social projects – SP | Sustainability Space | Jacareí Unit | 387 |
| | | | Suzano Unit | 200 |
| | | | Mogi das Cruzes Unit | 192 |
| | | | Limeira Unit | 345 |
| | *GAMT* – Talent Advisory and Mobilization Group | Speaking of Sustainability - Opportunity Map | Caçapava | 120 |
| | *Crear* – *Renascer* Artistic Educational Center | Speaking of Sustainability - Art in pages | Capão Bonito | 30 |
| | ISB – *Santa Branca* Institute | Speaking of Sustainability - *Batucando FT* | Santa Branca | 700 |
| | *Suinã* – Socio-Environmental Institute | Speaking of Sustainability - Sighting Jacareí | Jacareí | 180 |
| | | Speaking of Sustainability - Sighting Guararema | Guararema | 180 |
| | *Meninas De Americana* Sports Association | Speaking of Sustainability - One for All and All for Them | Americana | 252 |
| | Association for Assistance to Women, Adolescents and *Criança Esperança* | Speaking of Sustainability - One for All and All for Them | Suzano | 900 |
| | | Speaking of Sustainability - *AAMAE Mulher* Project | | |
| | *São Silvestre* Artisans | *São Silvestre* Artisans | Jacareí | 36 |
| | *Vargem do Tanque* Community | *Vargem do Tanque* Ceramics | Cunha | 66 |
| Cultural Projects | City Hall | *Cantautoras do Vale* Festival/ Street Art | Jacareí | 1,500 |

# Performance and main indicators of forest management

| ASPECT | RESP. PROCESS | MONITORING | INDICATORS | GOAL 2024 | ACTUAL. 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental | Forest Fire Protection and Control - PCIF | Fire in preservation areas | Fire in preservation areas | 0 ha | 1,283.90 ha |
| | | Fire in planting areas | Fire in planting areas | 0 ha | 2,162.62 ha |
| | Environmental Excellence | Restauration | Restoration (start of process) | 918 ha | 1,759 ha |
| Economics | Harvest | Harvest Productivity | Annual volume of timber harvested | 15,362,788 m³ | 14,888,171 m³ |
| | Logistics | Volume transported for production | Volume transported for production | 7,954,268 m³ | 7,381,951 m³ |
| Social | SSQV | SSOMAR | Score obtained with SSOMAR | 85% | 93.30% |
| | | DNA (*De Olho na Área* System) | Termination of deviations on DNA | 85% | 95.02% |
| | | OPA (Positive Observation of Activity) | Score obtained with OPA | 85% | 90.40% |
| | Social Relationship | Operational Dialogue and Relationship Maintenance | Total Dialogues Held | - | 2,954 |

# 14

# COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE

| PRODUCTION CENTER | MUNICIPALITY | AREA OF MUNIC. (HA) | CROP (HA) | AREA OF CONSERV. (HA) | INFR. (HA) | TOTAL (HA) | OCCUPANCY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MN1 | Delfinópolis | 137,800 | - | 8 | - | 8 | 0% |
| | Sapucaí-Mirim | 28,510 | 541 | 1,105 | 48 | 1,694 | 6% |
| MN2 | Andrelândia | 100,500 | 170 | 111 | 7 | 288 | 0% |
| | Cruzília | 52,240 | 976 | 880 | 46 | 1,901 | 4% |
| MNT | Sapucaí-Mirim | 28,510 | 46 | - | - | 46 | 0% |
| RR1 | Barra Mansa | 54,710 | 217 | 88 | 16 | 320 | 1% |
| | Resende | 109,900 | 962 | 857 | 111 | 1,929 | 2% |
| RRT | Resende | 109,900 | 115 | - | - | 115 | 0% |
| SP1 | Aparecida | 12,090 | 264 | 371 | 24 | 659 | 5% |
| | Areias | 30,520 | 379 | 278 | 36 | 693 | 2% |
| | Bertioga | 49,150 | 283 | 5,568 | 53 | 5,904 | 12% |
| | Biritiba Mirim | 31,740 | 1,780 | 2,686 | 240 | 4,706 | 15% |
| | Caçapava | 36,900 | 2,630 | 1,889 | 335 | 4,854 | 13% |
| | Cachoeira Paulista | 28,800 | 262 | 223 | 50 | 535 | 2% |
| | Canas | 5,326 | 385 | 338 | 33 | 756 | 14% |
| | Cruzeiro | 30,570 | 127 | 216 | 20 | 363 | 1% |
| | Cunha | 140,700 | 844 | 639 | 71 | 1,554 | 1% |
| | Guararema | 27,080 | 2,054 | 1,595 | 249 | 3,897 | 14% |
| | Guaratinguetá | 75,260 | 1,367 | 1,693 | 220 | 3,281 | 4% |
| | Igaratá | 29,300 | 958 | 843 | 80 | 1,880 | 6% |
| | Jacareí | 46,430 | 1,016 | 859 | 302 | 2,177 | 5% |
| | Jambeiro | 18,440 | 1,200 | 1,062 | 220 | 2,482 | 13% |
| | Lavrinhas | 16,710 | 460 | 293 | 33 | 786 | 5% |
| | Lorena | 41,420 | 1,661 | 2,242 | 191 | 4,094 | 10% |
| | Mogi das Cruzes | 71,250 | 502 | 1,344 | 67 | 1,913 | 3% |
| | Monteiro Lobato | 33,270 | 135 | 158 | 25 | 318 | 1% |
| | Natividade da Serra | 83,340 | 1,232 | 1,833 | 129 | 3,194 | 4% |
| | Paraibuna | 80,960 | 3,693 | 2,752 | 386 | 6,831 | 8% |
| | Pindamonhangaba | 73,140 | 2,138 | 3,654 | 281 | 6,073 | 8% |
| | Piquete | 17,600 | 117 | 129 | 27 | 272 | 2% |
| | Piracaia | 38,560 | 240 | 414 | 50 | 704 | 2% |
| | Queluz | 24,940 | 665 | 361 | 118 | 1,144 | 5% |
| | Redenção da Serra | 30,940 | 2,566 | 2,743 | 268 | 5,576 | 18% |
| | Roseira | 12,980 | 417 | 562 | 102 | 1,080 | 8% |
| | Salesópolis | 42,500 | 1,494 | 697 | 177 | 2,368 | 6% |
| | Santa Branca | 27,220 | 2,783 | 2,066 | 273 | 5,122 | 19% |
| | Santo André | 17,580 | 483 | 395 | 163 | 1,040 | 6% |
| | São José do Barreiro | 57,070 | 50 | 60 | 5 | 115 | 0% |
| | São José Dos Campos | 109,900 | 3,066 | 4,355 | 389 | 7,810 | 7% |
| | São Luiz do Paraitinga | 61,730 | 3,051 | 1,353 | 260 | 4,664 | 8% |
| | Silveiras | 41,480 | 607 | 580 | 94 | 1,280 | 3% |
| | Suzano | 20,620 | - | 55 | - | 55 | 0% |
| | Taubaté | 62,500 | 1,685 | 1,357 | 165 | 3,207 | 5% |
| | Tremembé | 19,110 | 410 | 330 | 49 | 788 | 4% |

| PRODUCTION CENTER | MUNICIPALITY | AREA OF MUNIC. (HA) | CROP (HA) | AREA OF CONSERV. (HA) | INFR. (HA) | TOTAL (HA) | OCCUPANCY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP2 | Angatuba | 102,700 | 1,068 | 539 | 66 | 1,674 | 2% |
| | Buri | 119,600 | 4,446 | 2,126 | 315 | 6,887 | 6% |
| | Campina do Monte Alegre | 18,450 | 1,711 | 718 | 88 | 2,517 | 14% |
| | Capão Bonito | 164,000 | 21,301 | 9,532 | 1,466 | 32,299 | 20% |
| | Itapetininga | 178,900 | 8,817 | 7,246 | 582 | 16,645 | 9% |
| | Pilar do Sul | 68,120 | 2,949 | 1,723 | 300 | 4,972 | 7% |
| | São Miguel Arcanjo | 93,030 | 8,591 | 4,323 | 641 | 13,555 | 15% |
| SP3 | Angatuba | 102,700 | 5,363 | 1,971 | 241 | 7,575 | 7% |
| | Anhembi | 73,660 | 5,860 | 3,528 | 473 | 9,862 | 13% |
| | Avaré | 121,300 | 2,587 | 615 | 120 | 3,322 | 3% |
| | Bofete | 65,350 | 2,625 | 1,465 | 186 | 4,275 | 7% |
| | Botucatu | 148,300 | 5,219 | 2,387 | 379 | 7,985 | 5% |
| | Conchas | 46,610 | 724 | 1,145 | 89 | 1,958 | 4% |
| | Guareí | 56,790 | 1,322 | 723 | 81 | 2,126 | 4% |
| | Itatinga | 97,980 | 14,537 | 5,924 | 644 | 21,105 | 22% |
| | Pardinho | 20,990 | 400 | 440 | 41 | 882 | 4% |
| | Piracicaba | 137,800 | 2,300 | 618 | 178 | 3,097 | 2% |
| | Porangaba | 26,570 | 46 | 71 | 12 | 129 | 0% |
| SP4 | Capão Bonito | 164,000 | 58 | 75 | 3 | 136 | 0% |
| | Guapiara | 40,830 | 115 | 122 | 10 | 247 | 1% |
| | Itaí | 109,300 | 820 | 169 | 31 | 1,020 | 1% |
| | Itapeva | 17,730 | 3,970 | 1,287 | 277 | 5,534 | 31% |
| | Itararé | 100,400 | 12,848 | 4,208 | 569 | 17,625 | 18% |
| | Nova Campina | 38,540 | 3,287 | 834 | 156 | 4,277 | 11% |
| | Ribeirão Branco | 69,750 | 107 | 384 | 11 | 502 | 1% |
| | Taquarivaí | 23,180 | 599 | 210 | 36 | 845 | 4% |
| SP5 | Agudos | 96,670 | 1,356 | 4,293 | 139 | 5,788 | 6% |
| | Arealva | 50,620 | 229 | 16 | 9 | 253 | 1% |
| | Avaí | 54,070 | 800 | 277 | 31 | 1,108 | 2% |
| | Avaré | 121,300 | 4,289 | 1,759 | 158 | 6,206 | 5% |
| | Borebi | 34,800 | 6,587 | 1,742 | 297 | 8,626 | 25% |
| | Cerqueira César | 51,160 | 831 | 347 | 147 | 1,325 | 3% |
| | Iaras | 40,140 | 222 | 1,284 | 40 | 1,546 | 4% |
| | Lençóis Paulista | 80,950 | 10,294 | 1,783 | 393 | 12,470 | 15% |
| | Paraguaçu Paulista | 100,100 | - | 402 | 3 | 406 | 0% |
| | Paulistânia | 25,620 | 623 | 260 | 36 | 919 | 4% |
| | Pederneiras | 72,750 | 413 | 39 | 18 | 470 | 1% |
| | Pratânia | 17,510 | 235 | 1 | 8 | 244 | 1% |
| | Sarutaiá | 14,160 | 89 | 6 | 46 | 142 | 1% |
| SP6 | Amparo | 44,530 | 1,344 | 940 | 141 | 2,425 | 5% |
| | Analândia | 32,600 | 1,338 | 2,162 | 196 | 3,696 | 11% |
| | Araraquara | 100,400 | 2,424 | 2,958 | 196 | 5,577 | 6% |
| | Boa Esperança do Sul | 69,070 | 3,184 | 3,656 | 264 | 7,105 | 10% |
| | Bocaina | 36,390 | 814 | 147 | 18 | 980 | 3% |

| PRODUCTION CENTER | MUNICIPALITY | AREA OF MUNIC. (HA) | CROP (HA) | AREA OF CONSERV. (HA) | INFR. (HA) | TOTAL (HA) | OCCUPANCY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brotas | 110,100 | 3,481 | 2,080 | 208 | 5,768 | 5% |
| | Campinas | 79,460 | 111 | 69 | 16 | 195 | 0% |
| | Charqueada | 17,580 | 204 | 234 | 39 | 477 | 3% |
| | Corumbataí | 27,860 | 667 | 546 | 124 | 1,337 | 5% |
| | Descalvado | 75,370 | 106 | 222 | 17 | 346 | 0% |
| | Espírito Santo do Pinhal | 38,920 | 462 | 153 | 34 | 648 | 2% |
| | Ibaté | 29,100 | - | 27 | 1 | 28 | 0% |
| | Ipeúna | 19,000 | 23 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 0% |
| | Itapira | 51,840 | 109 | 4 | 13 | 126 | 0% |
| | Itirapina | 56,460 | 5,268 | 1,905 | 302 | 7,474 | 13% |
| SP6 | Leme | 40,290 | 320 | 199 | 36 | 555 | 1% |
| | Limeira | 58,070 | 62 | 76 | 120 | 257 | 0% |
| | Mogi Guaçu | 81,280 | 142 | 95 | 20 | 258 | 0% |
| | Monte Mor | 24,060 | 820 | 1,034 | 133 | 1,987 | 8% |
| | Piracicaba | 137,800 | 98 | 241 | 23 | 363 | 0% |
| | Rio Claro | 84,680 | - | 177 | 12 | 189 | 0% |
| | Santa Cruz da Conceição | 15,010 | 68 | 75 | 11 | 153 | 1% |
| | Santa Maria da Serra | 25,260 | 350 | 1,636 | 109 | 2,095 | 8% |
| | São Carlos | 113,700 | 69 | 94 | 5 | 168 | 0% |
| | São Pedro | 61,130 | 1,658 | 1,372 | 173 | 3,203 | 5% |
| | Torrinha | 31,530 | 468 | 166 | 28 | 662 | 2% |
| | Alambari | 15,960 | 1,836 | 377 | 105 | 2,317 | 15% |
| | Alumínio | 8,362 | 848 | 606 | 150 | 1,604 | 19% |
| | Elias Fausto | 20,240 | 116 | 1 | 5 | 122 | 1% |
| | Itapetininga | 178,900 | 140 | 121 | 15 | 276 | 0% |
| | Itu | 64,070 | 669 | 132 | 50 | 850 | 1% |
| | Mairinque | 21,010 | 831 | 747 | 152 | 1,730 | 8% |
| | Mombuca | 13,370 | 68 | 38 | 12 | 118 | 1% |
| | Piedade | 74,690 | 107 | 6 | 3 | 117 | 0% |
| SP7 | Pilar do Sul | 68,120 | 2,232 | 4,244 | 263 | 6,740 | 10% |
| | Porto Feliz | 55,670 | 1,261 | 525 | 95 | 1,881 | 3% |
| | Rio das Pedras | 22,670 | 63 | 38 | 7 | 109 | 0% |
| | Salto | 13,310 | 115 | 3 | 5 | 123 | 1% |
| | Salto De Pirapora | 28,040 | 1,890 | 692 | 163 | 2,745 | 10% |
| | Sarapuí | 35,260 | 1,412 | 374 | 79 | 1,865 | 5% |
| | Sorocaba | 44,990 | 460 | 472 | 89 | 1,021 | 2% |
| | Tapiraí | 40,790 | - | 75 | 6 | 81 | 0% |
| | Votorantim | 18,420 | 2,675 | 2,962 | 295 | 5,932 | 32% |
| | Amparo | 44,530 | 105 | - | - | 105 | 0% |
| | Anhembi | 73,660 | 25 | - | - | 25 | 0% |
| | Araras | 64,480 | 31 | - | - | 31 | 0% |
| SPF | Biritiba Mirim | 31,740 | 252 | - | - | 252 | 1% |
| | Bofete | 65,350 | 83 | - | - | 83 | 0% |
| | Caçapava | 36,900 | 11 | - | - | 11 | 0% |
| | Corumbataí | 27,860 | 19 | - | - | 19 | 0% |

| PRODUCTION CENTER | MUNICIPALITY | AREA OF MUNIC. (HA) | CROP (HA) | AREA OF CONSERV. (HA) | INFR. (HA) | TOTAL (HA) | OCCUPANCY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Guararema | 27,080 | 69 | - | - | 69 | 0% |
| | Itapetininga | 178,900 | 81 | - | - | 81 | 0% |
| | Itaquaquecetuba | 8,262 | 54 | - | - | 54 | 1% |
| | Itatinga | 97,980 | 97 | - | - | 97 | 0% |
| | Itirapina | 56,460 | 16 | - | - | 16 | 0% |
| | Jacareí | 46,430 | 13 | - | - | 13 | 0% |
| | Mogi das Cruzes | 71,250 | 328 | - | - | 328 | 0% |
| | Monteiro Lobato | 33,270 | 26 | - | - | 26 | 0% |
| | Morungaba | 14,680 | 50 | - | - | 50 | 0% |
| | Natividade da Serra | 83,340 | 161 | - | - | 161 | 0% |
| | Paraibuna | 80,960 | 350 | - | - | 350 | 0% |
| SPF | Paranapanema | 101,900 | 50 | - | - | 50 | 0% |
| | Piedade | 74,690 | 68 | - | - | 68 | 0% |
| | Pilar do Sul | 68,120 | 170 | - | - | 170 | 0% |
| | Redenção da Serra | 30,940 | 104 | - | - | 104 | 0% |
| | Salesópolis | 42,500 | 117 | - | - | 117 | 0% |
| | Santa Branca | 27,220 | 92 | - | - | 92 | 0% |
| | Santa Maria da Serra | 25,260 | 27 | - | - | 27 | 0% |
| | São Luiz do Paraitinga | 61,730 | 171 | - | - | 171 | 0% |
| | Sarapuí | 35,260 | 206 | - | - | 206 | 1% |
| | Silveiras | 41,480 | 111 | - | - | 111 | 0% |
| | Suzano | 20,620 | 24 | - | - | 24 | 0% |
| | Taubaté | 62,500 | 63 | - | - | 63 | 0% |
| | Agudos | 96,670 | 130 | - | - | 130 | 0% |
| | Caieiras | 9,764 | 206 | - | - | 206 | 2% |
| | Igaratá | 29,300 | 47 | - | - | 47 | 0% |
| | Ipeúna | 19,000 | 29 | - | - | 29 | 0% |
| | Itapetininga | 178,900 | 94 | - | - | 94 | 0% |
| SPT | Pilar do Sul | 68,120 | 82 | - | - | 82 | 0% |
| | Piracaia | 38,560 | 51 | - | - | 51 | 0% |
| | Santa Branca | 27,220 | 47 | - | - | 47 | 0% |
| | São Miguel Arcanjo | 93,030 | 41 | - | - | 41 | 0% |
| | Sarapuí | 35,260 | 192 | - | - | 192 | 1% |
| | Taubaté | 62,500 | 738 | - | - | 738 | 1% |
| **TOTAL GERAL** | | | **224,612** | **145,313** | **17,469** | **387,394** | |

# 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 follows.

# Communication with stakeholders

### *RELACIONE MAIS*

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

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

### SOCIAL MEDIA

Facebook

www.facebook.com/suzanoempresa

Youtube

www.youtube.com/@Suzanooficial

Instagram

www.instagram.com/suzano_oficial

LinkedIn

www.linkedin.com/company/suzano

### OMBUDSMAN SUZANO

Brasil
0800 771 40 60 (toll free)

Abroad
Check specific numbers on the Suzano Ombudsman website.

Email
suzano@denuncias.contatoseguro.com.br

Site
www.contatoseguro.com.br/suzano


suzano
we plant the future