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PUBLIC SUMMARY
OF THE

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022

FBU SÃO PAULO

suzano

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FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022

FBU SÃO PAULO

1st EDITION | MAY 2023

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.

Cover
Meu Ambiente Program - Ecofuturo Institute
Image: Lethicia Galo

Images
Suzano's archives

01

ABOUT THE SUMMARY

01 ABOUT THE SUMMARY

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

It is a synthesis of the Forest Management Plan based on the main forest certifications: FSC® – Forest Stewardship Council®, FSC-STD-BRA-01-2014 V1-1 PT FSC and NBR 14.789:2012 CERFLOR (Forest Certification). Each system has its own principles and criteria.

Suzano S.A.'s Forest Business Units (FBU) under the scope of the forest certifications are licensed under the following codes: FSC-C009927 , FSC-C100704 , FSC-C110130, FSC-C155943 and FSC-C118283.

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

Have a pleasant reading!

Additional information, questions, feedback and suggestions that may arise from this reading should be sent to:
suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br
or calling:
0800 022 1727

Southern Muriqui
(Brachyteles arachnoides)

02

ABOUT SUZANO S.A.

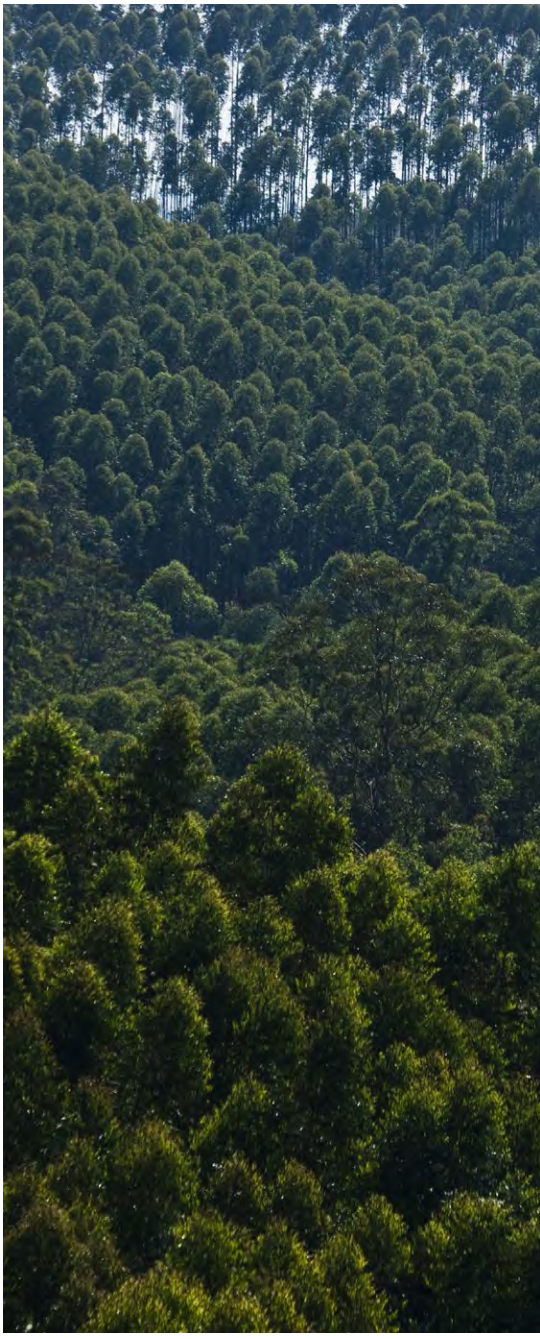
02 ABOUT SUZANO S.A.

Suzano is a global reference for the development of sustainable and innovative solutions from renewable sources and is committed to renewing life from trees.

World leader in the manufacturing of eucalyptus pulp and one of the major manufacturers of paper in Latin America, Suzano exports to over 100 countries and its products are part of the lives of more than 2 billion people. With eleven operating plants and the joint operation Veracel, its installed capacity is 10.9 million tons of market pulp and 1.4 million tons of paper per year

Suzano has approximately 40 thousand direct and indirect collaborators and has been investing in innovative solutions in eucalyptus crops to allow the replacement of fossil fuels by raw materials from renewable sources. The company has the highest degrees of Corporate Governance with B3, in Brazil, and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), in the USA - stocks where its shares are traded.

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



PEOPLE WHO INSPIRE AND TRANSFORM

WE CREATE AND SHARE VALUE

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

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.

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.

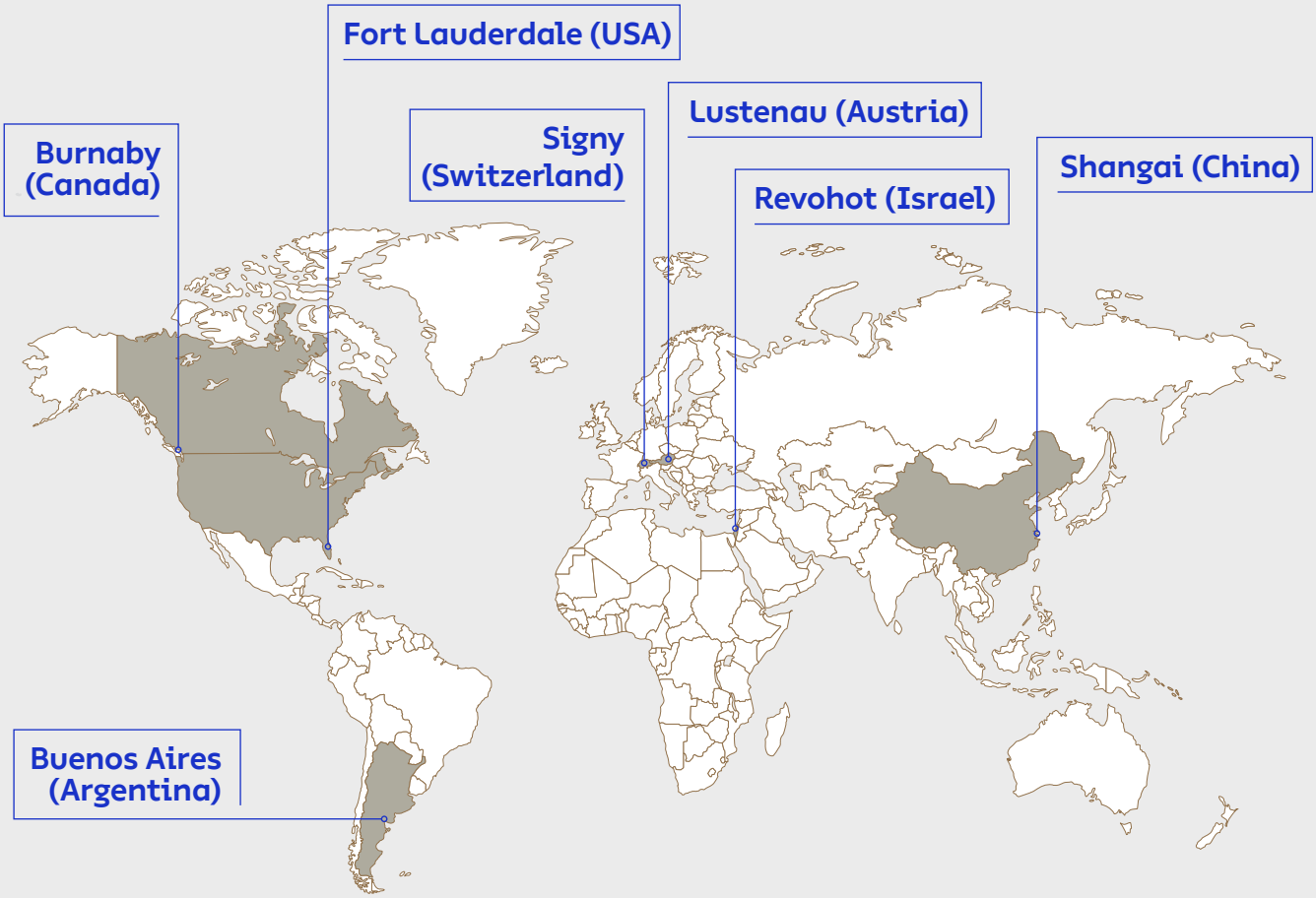
03

WHERE WE ARE

03 WHERE WE ARE

We have business offices abroad in Argentina, Austria, Canada, China, USA, Finland, Israel and Switzerland.

Business Offices



Distribution Centers

United States (4)

Europe (6)

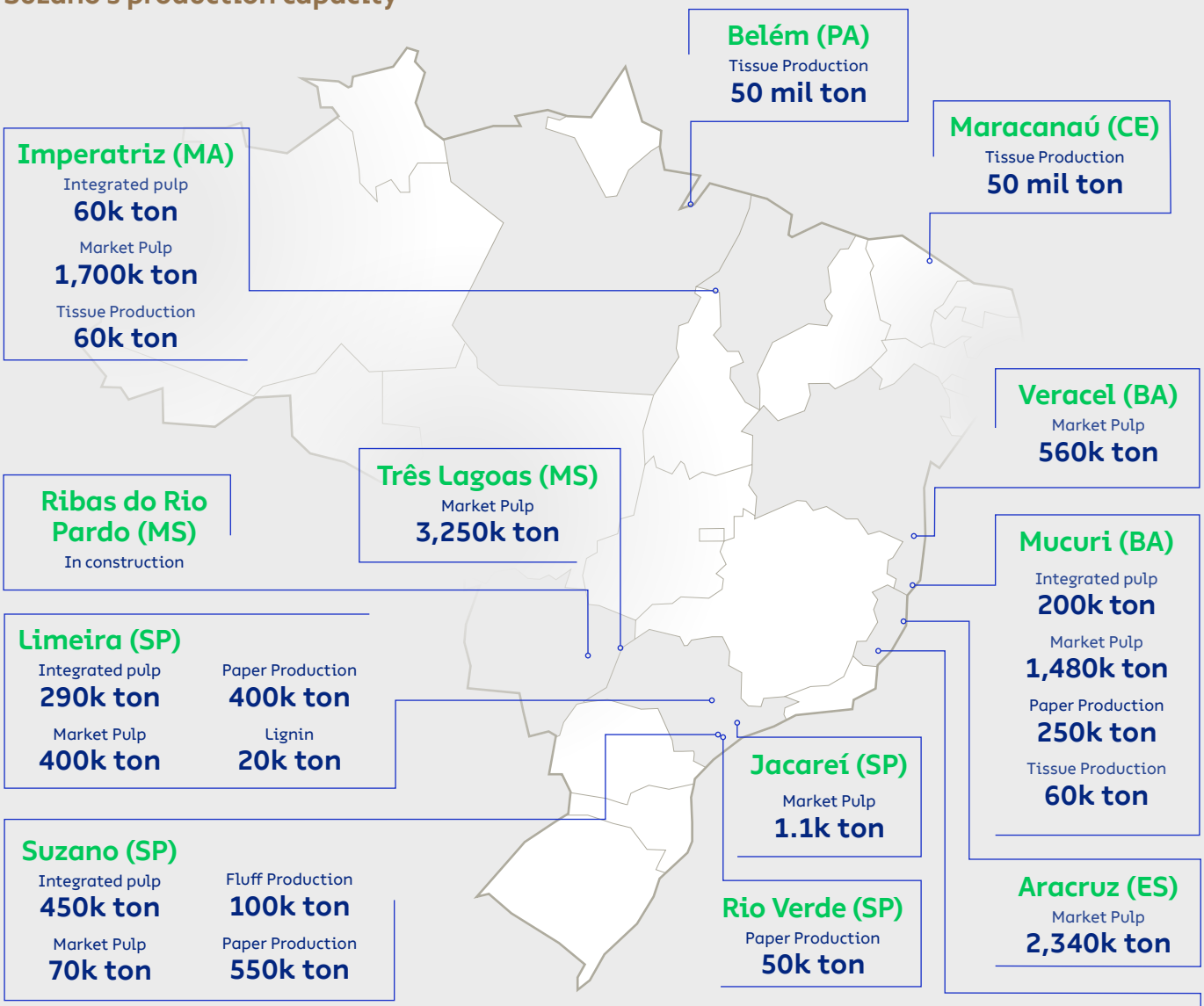
Asia (2)

suzano

Our organization includes administrative offices in Salvador (state of Bahia) and São Paulo (state of São Paulo), industrial plants and FuturaGene, which is responsible for the genetic development of forest crops and biofuels, with research laboratories in Israel and China. In 2021, Suzano started building a new plant in the municipality of Ribas do Rio Pardo, MS.

We provide products and services from 1.4 million hectares of planted forests and 1 thousand hectares of preserved forests in the states of Bahia, Espirito Santo, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Tocantins, Para and Piaui.

Suzano's production capacity



** Relative to production capacity of each industrial unit*

Terminals and Ports

Belmonte (BA)
Santos (SP)
São Luís (MA)
Aracruz (ES)

04

FOREST OPERATION AREA

04 Forest operation area

Forest assets with certification

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

OWNED AND LEASED AREAS AND PARTNERSHIPS

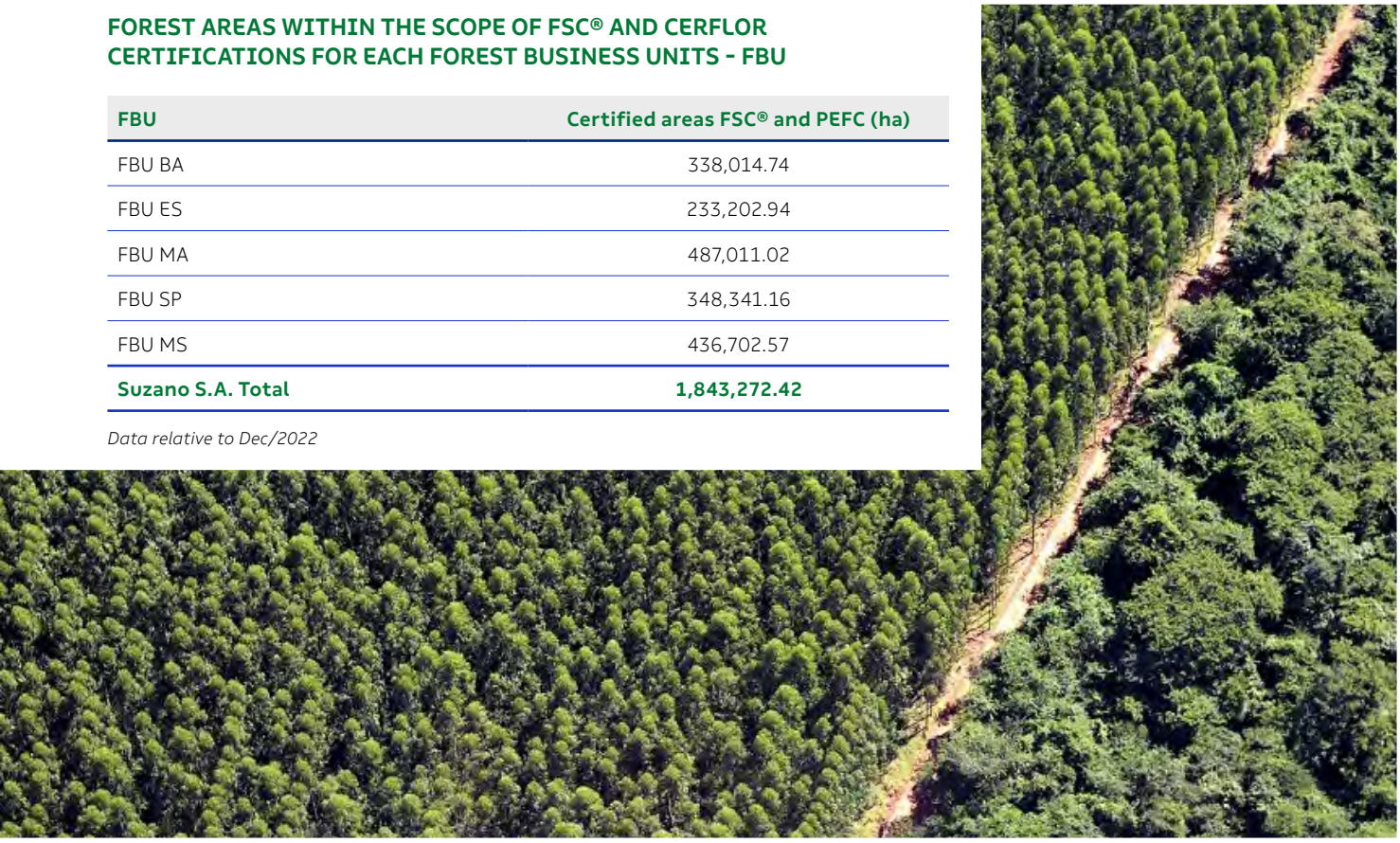
Business unit	Total Crop area (ha)	Preservation area (ha)	Infrastructure (ha)	Total (ha)
Aracruz/Mucuri	392,157.32	295,231.28	28,295.46	715,684.06
Imperatriz	219,367.39	296,976.01	18,055.49	534,398.89
Limeira/Suzano/Jacareí	219,794.69	133,534.72	16,588.59	369,918.00
Três Lagoas / Cerrado	293,342.61	143,129.82	163,524.23	599,996.66
Total	**1,124,662.01**	**868,871.83**	**226,463.77**	**2,219,997.61**

Data relative to May/2022

FOREST AREAS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF FSC® AND CERFLOR CERTIFICATIONS FOR EACH FOREST BUSINESS UNITS - FBU

FBU	Certified areas FSC® and PEFC (ha)
FBU BA	338,014.74
FBU ES	233,202.94
FBU MA	487,011.02
FBU SP	348,341.16
FBU MS	436,702.57
Suzano S.A. Total	**1,843,272.42**

Data relative to Dec/2022



05

FOREST CERTIFICATION

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 CERFLOR 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 dialog 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).

06

FORESTRY BUSINESS UNIT SÃO PAULO

06 FBU SP

The Forest Business unit São Paulo - FBU SP - is distributed across more than 90 municipalities in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, with over 97% 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.

Forest Center	Microregions
MN1	Cruzília and Carrancas - South of Minas Gerais
MN2	Sapucaí-Mirim - South of Minas Gerais
RR1	Resende - Vale 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

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

With a forest base of 369,918 hectares, interspersed with 133,535 hectares of biodiversity conservation areas (Dec. 2020), 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).

FBU SP has a **forest base of 369,918 ha,** of which, **133,535 ha are destined to conservation**

Unit Jacareí

Unit Limeira

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.

Unit Rio Verde

Unit Suzano

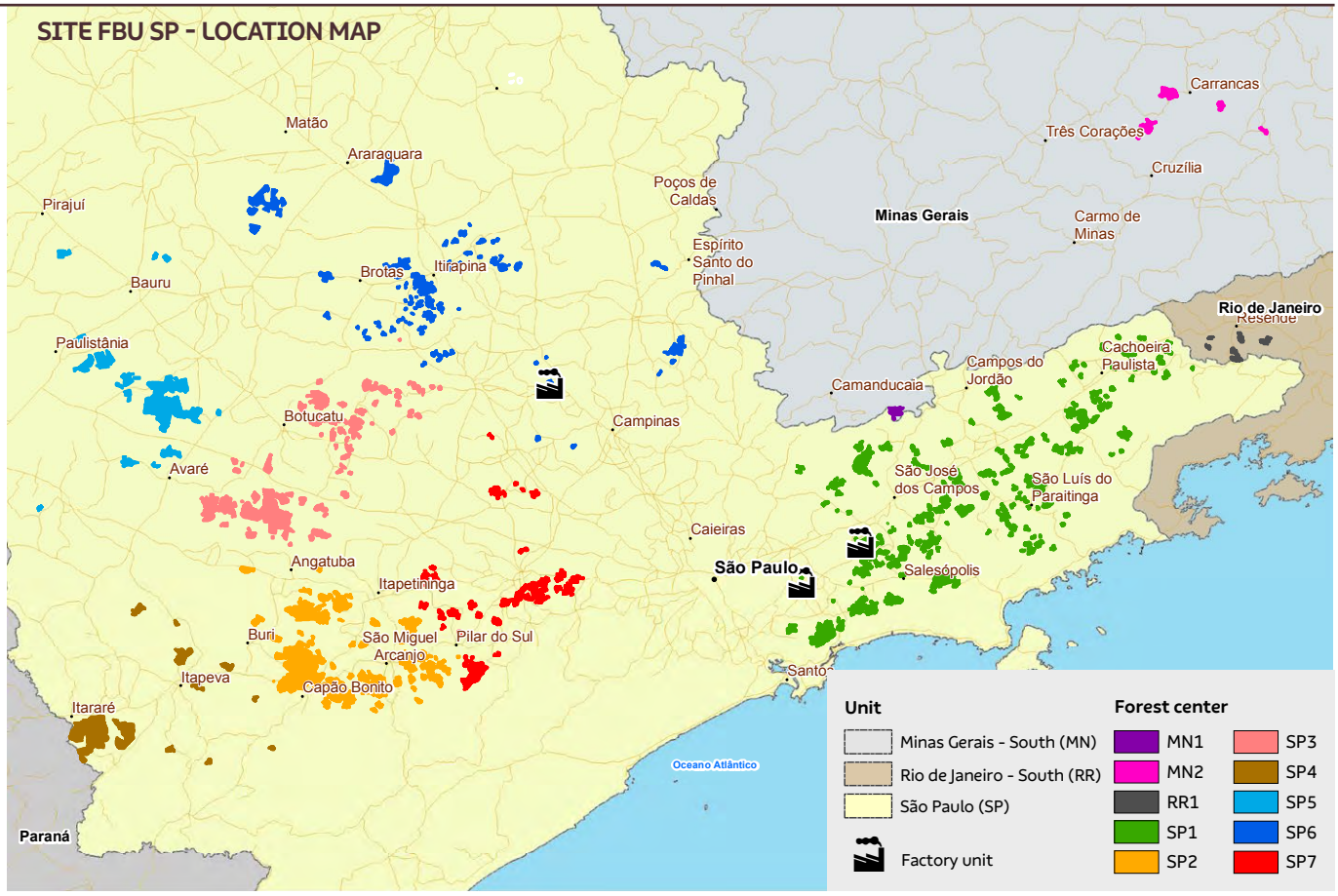
07

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

07 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

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

Regions of the Forest Centers



Soil, climate and hydrography

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOREST CENTERS

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

Forest center	Microrregion	Environmental characteristics
SP3	East of Avaré	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.
	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 type of soil is latosol with medium or clayey texture, dense and prone to water retention. 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	Itapeva is located in a valley, with mountainous topography, which defines its highly irregular border. The main river is the Camanducaia. The terrain is rugged with large mountains in the urban zone. The most commonly found vegetation up to the 1970's was the araucaria forest, spreading from the North of Parana to the South of São Paulo. The biomes are the Atlantic forest and Cerrado. The municipality is part of the São Paulo touristic circuit due to its number of canyons, such as the ones found in Itangua. Climate: high-altitude tropical; July is the coldest month (average of 14°C) and January is the hottest (average of 22°C), Rainfall is 1,200 mm/year.
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. Soil: sandy texture with low drainage density, which characterizes the Western São Paulo Plateau. Main types of soil are the red-yellow latosol. The main rivers are Bauru and Batalha. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwa), with lower rainfall in the winter and average annual temperature of 22.6°C, mild and dry winters and rainy summers 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 (67.9%), red latosols (21.3%) and red-yellow latosols (6.9%) and lytholic neosols (3.9%). Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwa). Average temperature is 20.3°C and average rainfall 1,294 mm/year.
	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 type of soil is latosol with medium or clayey texture, dense and prone to water retention. Climate: high-altitude tropical, with lower rainfall in the winter and average annual temperature of 23.9°C, mild and dry winters and rainy summers with moderately high temperatures.
	São Carlos	Located near the geometric center of the state of São Paulo. With mild climate, average annual temperature of 19.6°C and average altitudes between 800 and 1000 meters. Cerrado was the dominant vegetation, occurring in the sandy areas of the plateau. Nowadays, there are fragments of cerrado and preserved forest, including several specimens of large-sized araucarias, symbol of the municipality. Climate: high-altitude tropical with dry winter (Köppen: Aw), with average minimum temperature of 15.3°C and maximum of 27°C. It is included in the geomorphological province of basaltic cuestas and sandstone, between the provinces of the Western Plateau (to the North) and the Peripheral Depression of São Paulo (to the South). 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.
SP6	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. Among the sandstones, Bauru sandstone stands out.
	Limeira	Limeira is located in the administrative region of Campinas. Hydrography: contains the hydrographic basin of Piracicaba - two rivers cross the municipality: the Piracicaba and the Jaguari rivers. Climate: high-altitude tropical, with dry winter (Cwa) and average annual temperature of 22°C. Maximum absolute temperature ever recorded is 38.6°C. Average annual rainfall between 1,100 and 1,400 mm.
	Amparo	The municipality is formed by the main town and the districts of Arcadas and Três Pontes. It is one of the six Hydrothermal resorts of the water circuit of São Paulo. Its main touristic appeal comes from its geological features (Hydrothermal resort), mainly its water and mineral water sources. The main water source crossing the municipality is the Camanducaia river. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwa), with mild temperatures of 21°C, rainy summers and dry winters. Hydrography: Camanducaia and Jaguari rivers.
SP7	Piedade (East)	The municipality is located between plateaus, on the inner side of Serra do Mar, in an area of nature preservation. Altitude varies from 750 to 1,227m. Vegetation: Atlantic forest. Main rivers: Pirapora, Sarapuí and Turvo. Climate: subtropical (Cfa).
	Sorocaba (East)	Terrain: wavy, characterized by slopes and peaks, with average altitude of 632 meters above sea level. It is located between the Atlantic plateau, encompassing crystalline rocks domain, with higher terrains and rocks from the Sedimentary Basin of Paraná, with wavier terrain and lower altitudes. The Sorocaba river and its basin are responsible for the dissection of the terrain. Vegetation: Atlantic forest, with mountain and cerrado dense ombrophilous forest. Climate: subtropical. During summer, the days are very hot and the temperature drops at night; winters are mild. Rainfall is 1300 mm/year. Hydrography: hydrographic basin of Sorocaba river. Geology: soil is characterized as red-yellow podzolic with gravelly clayey texture, very clayey, dark-red latosol with clayey texture, red-yellow latosol with medium clayey texture and lytholic soils. 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

08 SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS

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

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

Microrregion	Socioeconomic aspects
East of Avaré (East) Botucatu Piracicaba (South)	Most municipalities have good social indicators (Piracicaba, Angatuba, Avaré, Guareí and Itatinga). The municipalities of Anhembi, Bofete, Botucatu and Pardinho have intermediate levels of social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 9.6%, varying from 8.4% in Guareí to 24.9% in Anhembi, Besides Guareí, the municipalities of Botucatu (8.6%) and Piracicaba (8.9%) show the least incidences of poverty. The municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Piracicaba and Botucatu, that are classified as large-sized, and Avaré, classified as medium-sized. Most municipalities show high degree of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Anhembi, where agriculture is the main segment. Besides Anhembi, agriculture is important for the generation of wealth in the municipalities of Guareí, Bofete and Itatinga, with emphasis to the production of sugar cane, orange and honey (the municipalities of Botucatu and Itatinga were responsible for 30.9% of the total state production of honey in 2018), besides beef and commercial reforestation. Agriculture is also important for the generation of jobs in the municipalities of Anhembi, Bofete, Angatuba, Guareí and Pardinho, being responsible for 30.1%, in average, of all job posts in 2018. There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.
Itapeva Capão Bonito (South)	None of the municipalies show good social indicators. The municipalities of Capão Bonito, Itapeva, Itararé, Ribeirão Branco and Taquarivaí show intermediate levels of social indicators, while Guapiara is in the group of the most disadvantaged municipalities in the state, both in terms of wealth and social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 20.3%, varying from 11.3% in Itaí to 39.5% in Taquarivaí. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Taquarivaí, Ribeirão Branco (36.8%), Capão Bonito (29.6%) and Guapiara (23.3%). The municipalities are characterized as small and medium-sized. Most municipalities show high degree of urbanization, with an average of 72.4%, varying from 42.2% in Guapiara (9th in the rank of municipalities with the largest rates of population living in rural areas in the state) to 92.7% in Itararé. The municipalities of Ribeirão Branco (59.3%) and Taquarivaí (58.1%) show intermediate level of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Ribeirão Branco and Guapiara, where agriculture is the main segment, Industry has little relevance in the economy of these municipalities, being responsible for 9.2% of the GDP. Besides Ribeirão Branco and Guapiara, agriculture is important for the generation of wealth in the municipalities of Taquarivaí, Itaí and Itapeva, with emphasis to the production of soy, wheat, beans, corn, potato and peach, in addition to commercial reforestation. Except for Itararé, agriculture is also relevant for the generation of job posts, particularly in Ribeirão Branco, Taquarivaí and Itaí. There are no indigenous lands officially recognized in the municipalities of this Center. There is only the Quilombo Jaó in the municipality of Itapeva.
Avaré (North) Bauru	Most municipalities have good social indicators (Agudos, Lençóis Paulista, Pederneiras, Arealva, Avaré, Borebi and Paulistânia). The municipalities of Avaí, Cerqueira César and Duartina show intermediate levels of social indicators, while Iaras is in the group of the most disadvantaged municipalities in the state, both in terms of wealth and social indicators. The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.5%, varying from 6.7% in Lençois Paulista to 21,7% in Paulistânia. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Paulistânia, Borebi (19.9%) and Avaí (19.7%). Lençóis Paulista, Duartina (9.5%) and Agudos (8.7%) have the lowest incidence. All municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Itapeva, Avaré, Lençois Paulista and Itararé, which are classified as medium-sized, It is worth mentioning that Paulistânia and Borebi are the smallest towns in the state. Most municipalities show high degree of urbanization. The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities. Industry is the main sector of the economy in Agudos, while agriculture is the main sector in Avaí. Public Administration is the main segment of the economy in Paulistânia. Besides Avaí, agriculture is an important segment for the generation of wealth in Borebi, Iaras, Arealva and Paulistânia, with emphasis to the production of orange, sugar cane, and eucalyptus. Agriculture is also relevant in the generation of formal job posts in the municipalities of Borebi, Avaí and Iaras. Avaí concentrates most of the indigenous peoples (79.3%), most of which are in the indigenous land Araribá (ethnicities Terena and Guarani Kaiowá).

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

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

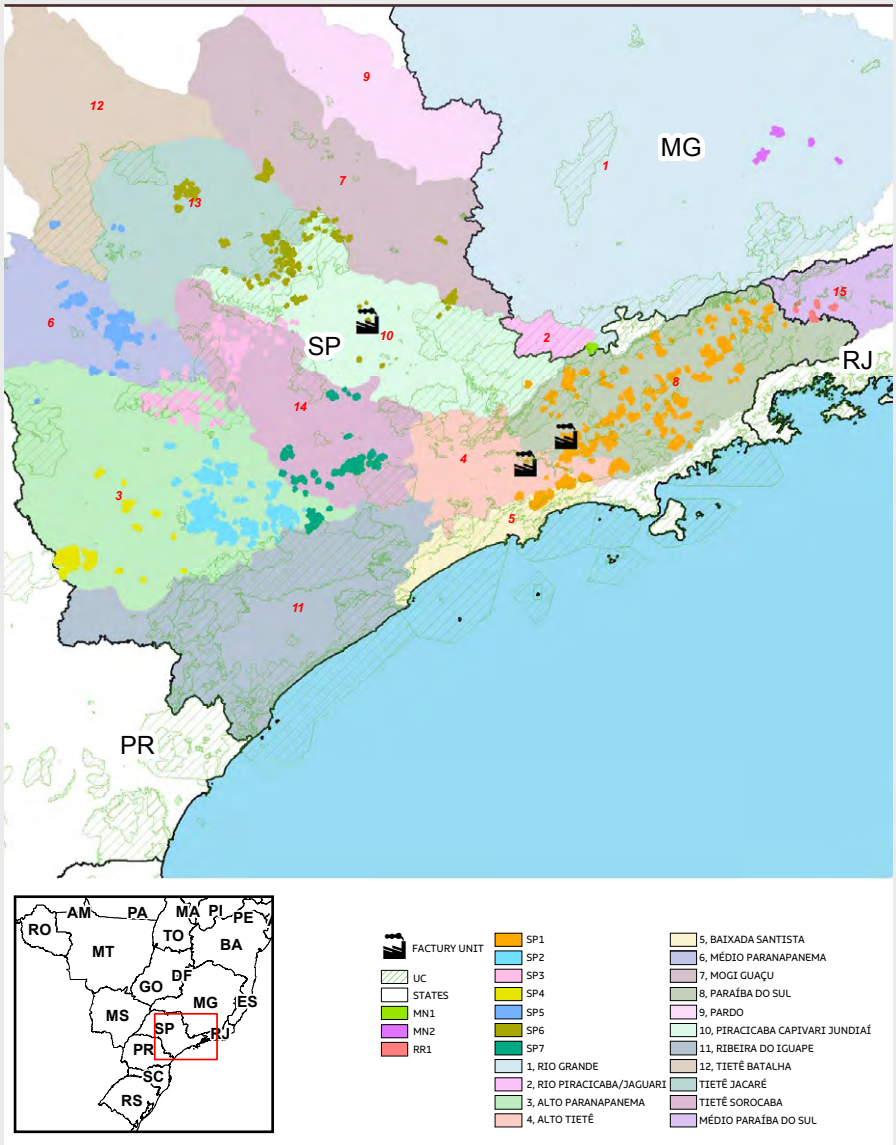
The company owns several areas surrounding Conservation Units (CU) and some areas are inside Environmental Protection Areas. The remaining native vegetation and crops have an important role in the set of actions to promote biodiversity conservation locally, regionally or state-wide.

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

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

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

MAP OF CU/HYDROGRAPHIC BASINS



There are 19 **conservation units** adjoining suzano FBU's forest areas of which 2 are federal, 16 state and 1 municipal

09

suzano

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTED FORESTS

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.

- 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.

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.

Compliance with the law

Suzano is always up-to-date with the applicable environmental, labor and tax laws with preliminary surveys carried out by an environmental law consulting firm.

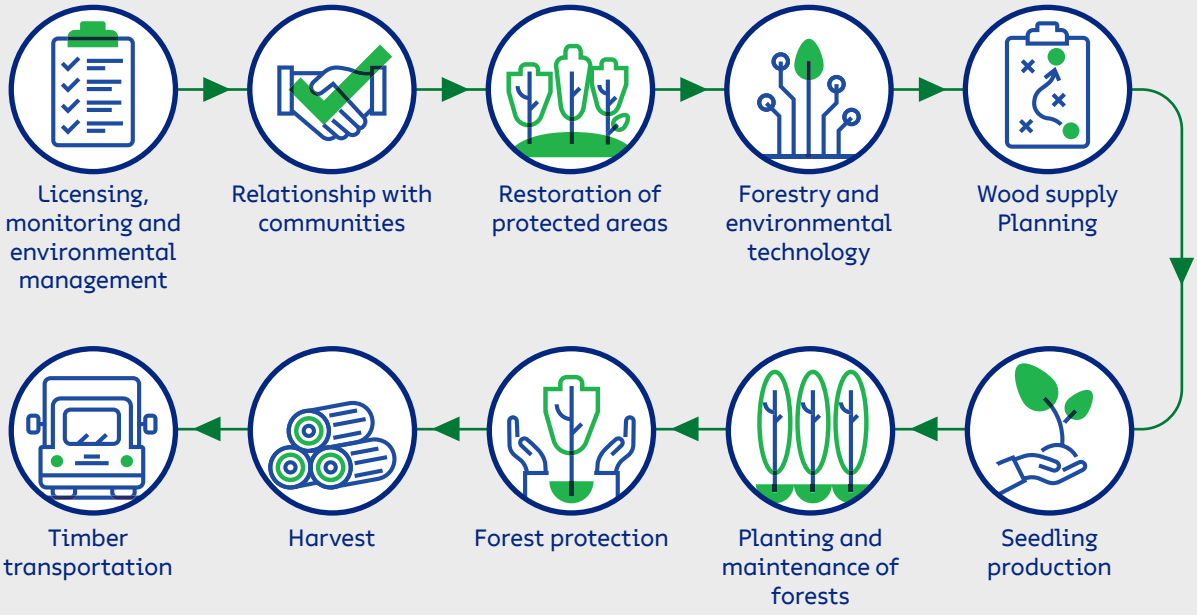
Managed forest resources

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 AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF FBU SP IS AROUND **45 M³/HA.YEAR**

**Average commercial IMA7 with bark*

FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



Technology 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.

Technology and Innovation works mainly on Genetic Improvement, Genomics, Forest Protection, Forest Management, Ecophysiology and Biotechnology, defining models of planted forest management that support an increase in forest biomass productivity.

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

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

Partnerships

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

As a result, Suzano stands out in developing and recommending new genetic materials, in monitoring and recommending forest management practices and fertilization, in using new technologies in forest protection and more sustainable production practices. In addition to the results highlighted in forestry, Suzano sustains solid and robust results in the development of Research and Development of the industry and new businesses.

MEET OUR PARTNERS IN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN:
WWW.SUZANO.COM.BR/A-SUZANO/DOCUMENTOS

10

FOREST MANAGEMENT

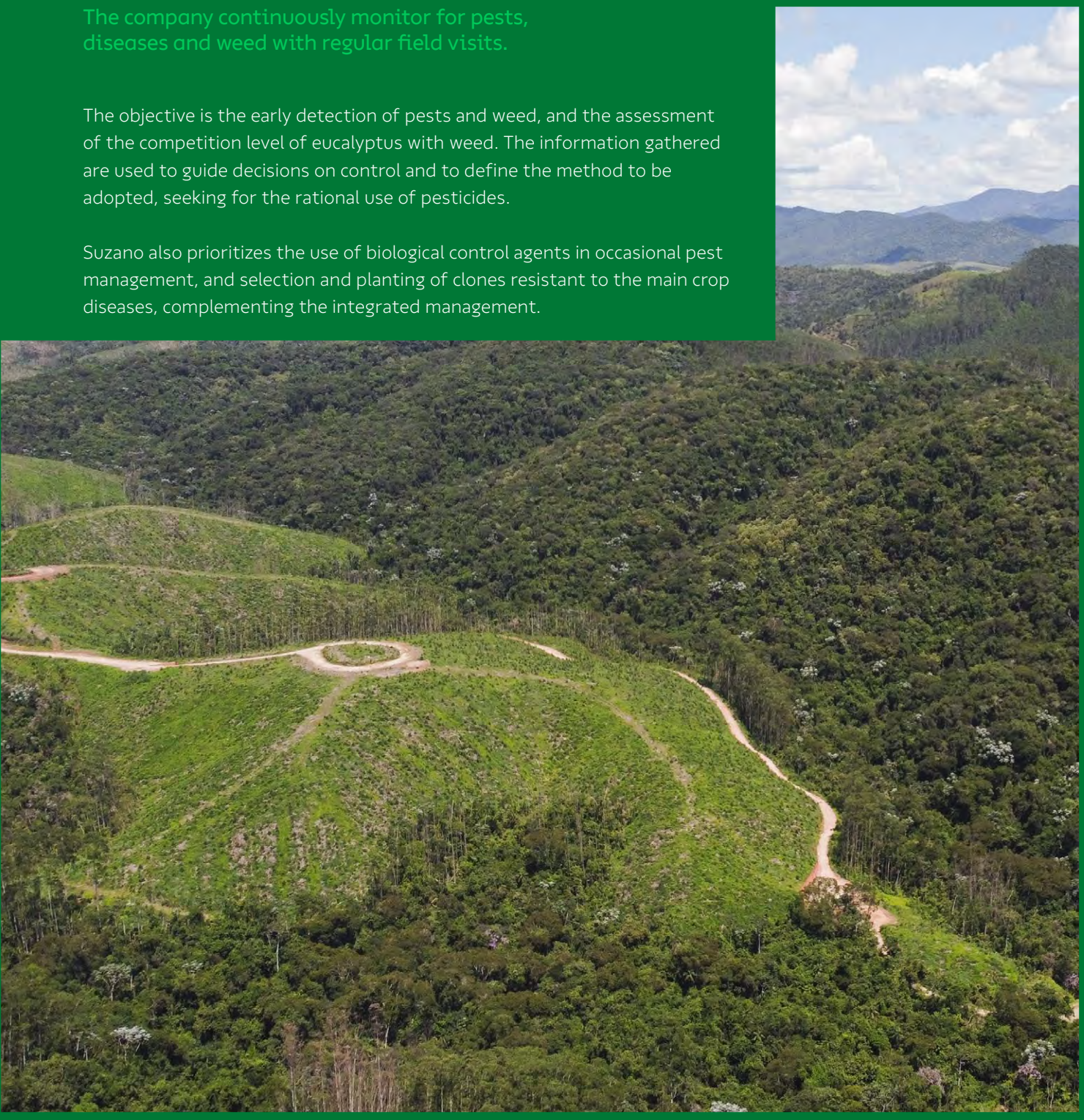
10 FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest protection

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

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

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



Forest Inventory

On its first 120 days, the forest is 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 upon harvesting also through qualitative forest inventory.

The continuous forest inventory uses sampling techniques to gather data that allow an estimate of the planting volume per hectare and per tree for a given age. This information is used in the decision making process on the best harvest time. It is also important for the proper planning of timber supply to the Industrial Unit.

Planning

Planting and harvesting planning for timber supply comprises short, medium and long term achievements, aiming at the best utilization of natural resources and minimizing occasional socioenvironmental impacts. In this way, forest planning keeps track of forest ordering to ensure the industry supply. The proper management of planted forests favors crop productivity and contributes to disease and pest control, biodiversity conservation, and protection of springs and ecosystem services - creating a virtuous cycle.

Operational Excellence

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

Seedling production

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

The seedling development time ranges from 90 to 120 days. To produce seedlings of outstanding quality, the distance between them needs to be increased when they reach 60 days so that they can grow healthier.

	Shipped Saplings	Final efficiency
Alambari Nursery	18,761,665	75.1%

Source: Year base 2022.

Planting

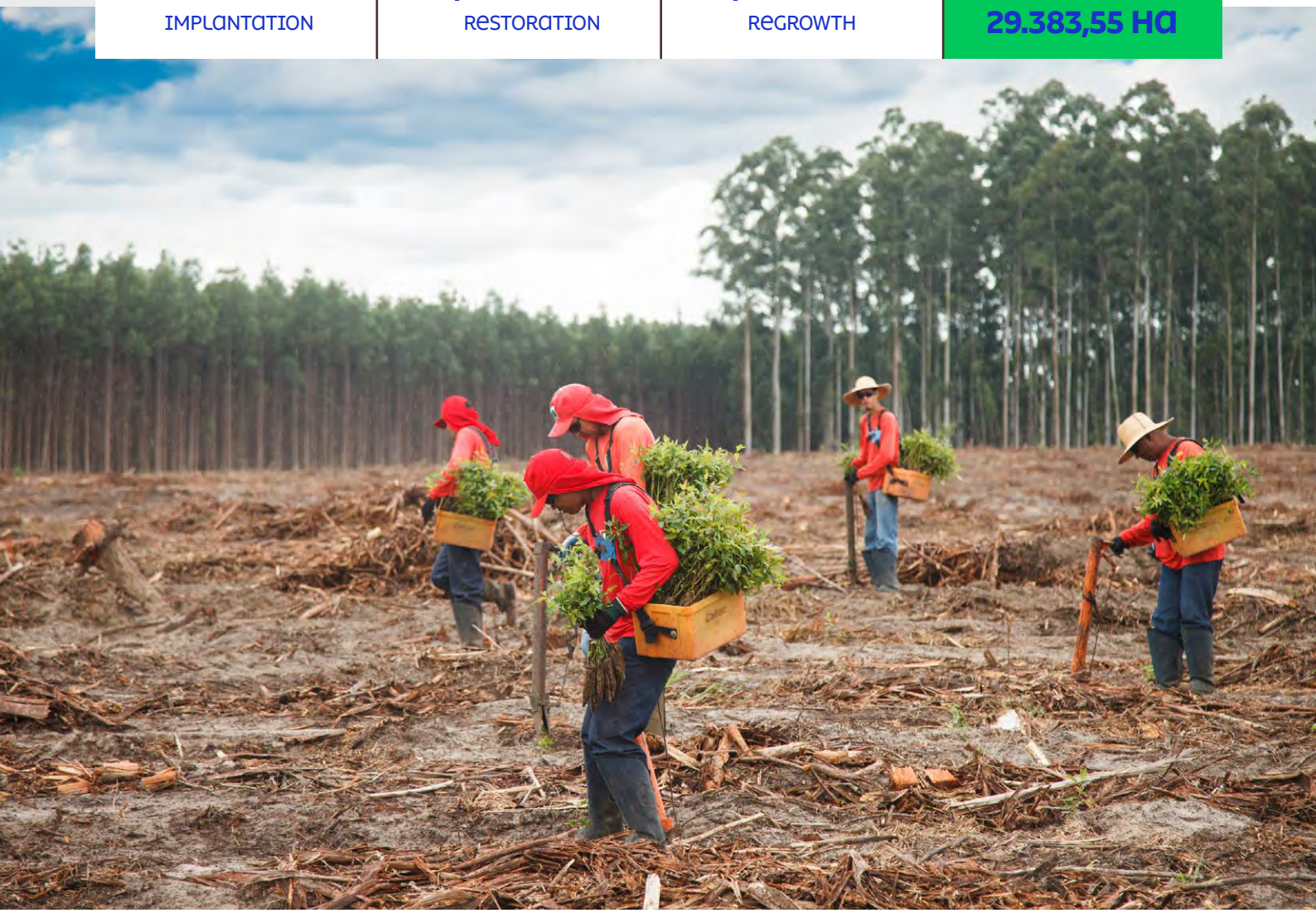
The main activities related to trees planting are: pre-planting mechanized chemical cleaning, mechanized soil tillage, mechanized fertilization, planting, mechanized and semi-mechanized irrigation, and replanting.

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 2022, FBU SP ACHIEVED:

701.74 HA	23,944.44 HA	4,732.37 HA	TOTALING 29.383,55 HA
IMPLANTATION	RESTORATION	REGROWTH	



Forest Maintenance

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

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

Timber transportation

Forest Logistics main responsibility is to transport timbers from the forest areas to the Industrial Units. The harvested timbers are transported according to the Annual Transportation Planning. Once this process is defined, loading, routes and trucks distribution are determined considering the requirements defined on the area's operational procedures.

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

Harvest

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

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

THE VOLUME OF TIMBER TRANSPORTED TO THE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO IN 2021 WAS
8,093,108 M³

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

Road Network - roadways

The road network in the forest area comprises municipal and state roads, arterial, collectors and firebreaks, whose maintenance is defined according to the company's internal criteria to secure forestry operations and avoid erosive processes in the conservation areas.

- Drainage structures, such as containment boxes, are built to store rain water and avoid erosion on the roads.
- Existing roads are repaired and new roads can be opened to improve operation quality and safety.
- Firebreaks are kept to secure the access of fire brigade teams.

Road moistening

To keep the road wet during certain earthworks, the company uses a tank truck. The goal is to reduce dust around houses and settlements caused by the traffic of trucks transporting timber to the company.

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

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

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

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

We rely on trained fire brigade teams, trucks and surveillance towers available to respond to any possible fire outbreaks.

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

FBU-SP has a Fire Detection System in place, consisting of monitoring towers that cover crops and conservation areas. As a way to improve the system, we are testing a Forest Fire Detection System that consists of 2 CCTV cameras placed in 2 monitoring towers, that will allow a more effective coverage.

Floresta Viva
suzano

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.

11

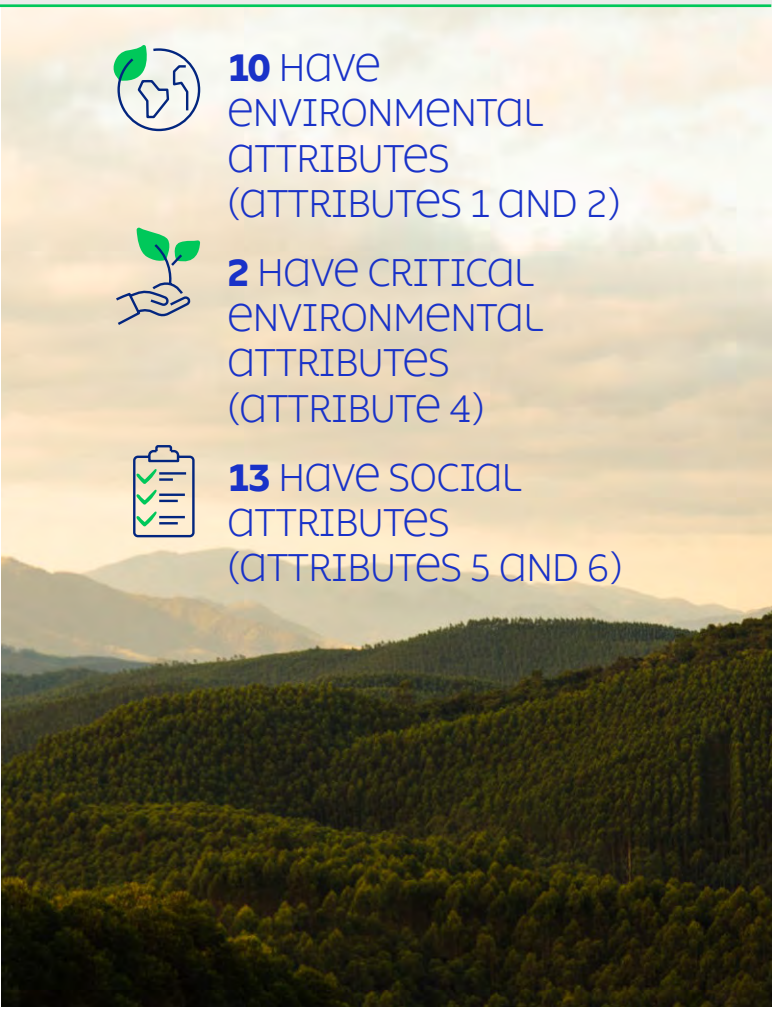
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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.

23 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS were identified at the FBU SP, totalling **10,620.86 hectares**



10 have environmental attributes (attributes 1 and 2)

2 have critical environmental attributes (attribute 4)

13 have social attributes (attributes 5 and 6)

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.

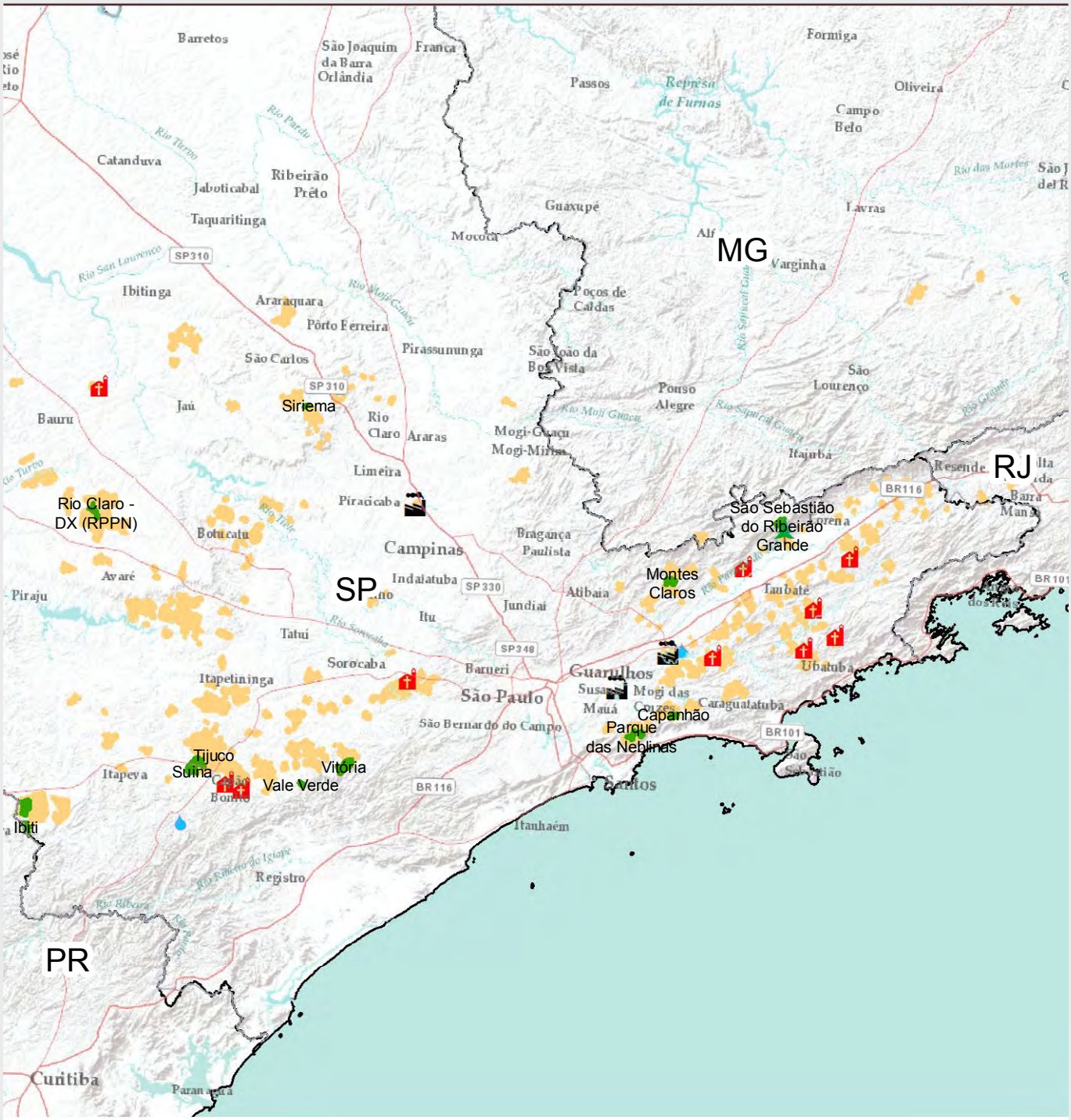
The company used as a reference the criteria of attributes based on and adapted from the General Guide for the Identification of High Conservation Values from HCV Resource Network (HCVRN*), edited in 2018.

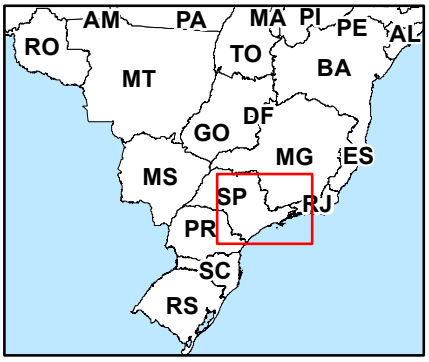
SIX CATEGORIES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES (HCV)

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 is an organization managed by a directing council composed of NGOs of social and environmental interest, representatives from the private sector and multilateral organizations that share the mission of preserving critical social and environmental values as part of the responsible management of natural resources.*

DISTRIBUTION MAP FOR HCVAS





- FACTORY UNIT
- WATER ABSTRACTION
- CULTURAL VALUES - CEMETERIES/CHURCHES
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- CVA PRESERVATION
- CERTIFIED AREAS

Measures of protection and Monitoring in the HCVAs

HCVA	Municipality	Charac. HCV identified	Impacts	Risks and threats	Measures of protection	Monitoring
• Tijuco/Suinã Complex • Montes Claros • Rio Claro • Vale Verde	• Capão Bonito • São José dos Campos • Lençóis Paulista • São Miguel Arcanjo	HCV 1	• Change in wild fauna • Loss of biodiversity • Damage to the native vegetation	• Fire • Deforestation • Hunting, fishing and predatory theft • Trespassing • Illegal disposal of trash • Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching • Wildlife roadkill • Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors); • Invasion by exotic animals	• Identification of HCVA in the operational maps • Creation and maintenance of firebreaks • Qualified teams for firefighting • Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance • Registration of socioenvironmental incidents • Removal of exotic species in conservation areas • Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators • Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA	• Monitoring of fauna (every 2 years) • Monitoring of flora (every 2 years) • Analysis and management of reported events (biannually) • Specific monitoring of fire spots (monthly) • Monitoring of invasive exotic species (on demand)
• Capanhão • *Parque das Neblinas* • Siriema • Vitória	• Biritiba Mirim • Bertioga/ Mogi das Cruzes • Itirapina • Pilar do Sul	HCV 1 and 2	• Change in wild fauna • Loss of biodiversity • Damage to the native vegetation			• Monitoring of fauna (every 2 years) • Monitoring of flora (every 2 years) • Analysis and management of reported events (biannually) • Specific monitoring of fire spots (monthly) • Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging (annual)
Ibiti	Itararé	HCV 2 and 4	• Change in wild fauna • Loss of biodiversity • Damage to the native vegetation • Silting of water courses • Scarcity of water resources • Contamination and interference with water quality • Contentious use of water	• Fire • Deforestation • Hunting, fishing and predatory theft • Trespassing • Illegal disposal of trash • Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching • Wildlife roadkill • Inadequate management of the bordering areas (neighbors); • Invasion by exotic animals • Erosive processes and loss of soil		• Monitoring of fauna (every 2 years) • Monitoring of flora (every 2 years) • Analysis and management of reported events (biannual) • Specific monitoring of fire spots (monthly) • Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging (annual) • Hydrology monitoring (monthly)

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

HCVA	Municipality	Charac. HCV identified	Impacts	Risks and threats	Measures of protection	Monitoring
· Barra Limpa · Barreiro Grande · Cachoeirinha · Campo Alegre · Daniela · Lavrinha · Sta. Maria II · Santana · São José III · São Seb. do R. Grande · Sertãozinho II	· Santa Branca · Pederneiras · São Luiz do Paraitinga · Tremembé · Guaratinguetá · Capão Bonito · Votorantim · Pindamo-nhangaba	HCV 6	· Patrimonial damage · Interference with the religious activities of local communities	· Patrimonial damage and depreciation · Theft · Noise and dust	· Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance · Identification of HCVA in the operational maps · Patrimonial maintenance · Placement of signposts identifying an HCVA · Channels for communication with stakeholders (SISPART)	· Interview with local communities (annual) · Assessment of conservation status of cultural heritage (annual) · Analysis and management of reported events (biannual)

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

Biodiversity management

The areas of FBU-SP are inserted into different mosaics of forest coverage and house several phytophysiognomies of the biomes Cerrado and Atlantic Forest. Generally, our areas encompass forest fragments capable of contributing to the conservation of several species, especially threatened species or endemic to the biome.

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

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

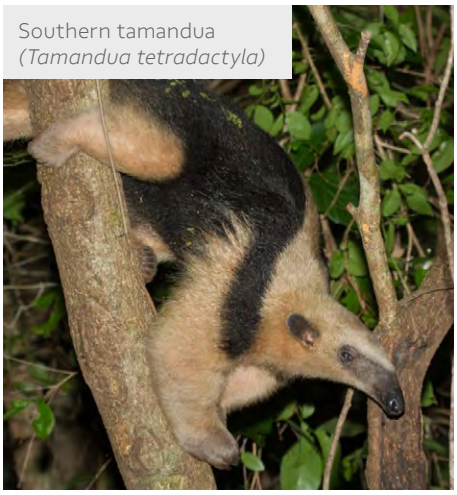
Among the species registered in this period, the following are threatened with extinction in some degree in the official lists:

IUCN	6 Mammals, 1 Birds 5 Plants
ICMbio	10 mammals and 4 plants
State of SP	10 Mammals, 2 Birds, 7 Plants

IN 2022, **4,722 ANIMALS** WERE REGISTERED IN THE MONITORED FARMS. **304 SPECIES** OF BIRDS, **37 SPECIES** OF MAMMALS AND **251 SPECIES** OF NATIVE FLORA

Cougar *(Puma concolor)*

Southern tamandua *(Tamandua tetradactyla)*



Red brocket *(Mazama americana)*

Monitoring of water resources

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

Monitoring is performed on operational and experimental microbasins:

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

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

WATER MONITORING IN FBU SP

Microbasin	Farm	Municipality	Monitoring
Operational	São José Boa Esperança	Natividade da Serra	Qualitative (Physical chemical parameters)
	Santa Clara III	Taubaté	
	Água Fria	Guapiara	
	Ibiti	Itararé	
	Santa Luzia	Avaré	
	Fortaleza	Araraquara	
	Sequência	Itapetininga	
Experimental	Três Pinheiros	Anhembi	Qualitative and Quantitative (Physical chemical parameters and flow rate)
	Santa Marta	Igaratá	
	Boa Esperança	Capão Bonito	

Environmental aspects and impacts of the Forest Management

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

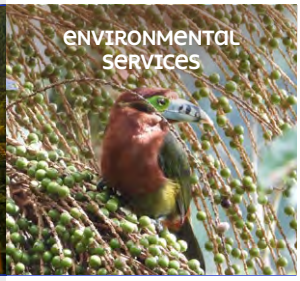
Focusing on the sustainability of its processes, the company uses managerial instruments and tools that provide better environmental quality for its forestry activities. Managing environmental aspects and impacts, the FBU defines methodologies for the identification, assessment and control of environmental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

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

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

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

EXAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Type of impact	Adverse	Adverse	Benefic	Benefic
Environmental aspect				
Environmental impact	Scarcity of water resources.	Alteration in the physical quality of soil.	Reduction of greenhouse effect.	Biodiversity recovery.
Mitigation or enhancement measure	· Devices and physical controls dedicated to adjusting the amount of water used; · Limits of water use rights; · Use of rain water.	Fire control systems and fire brigade teams.	CO_2 sequestration by forestry production and conservation areas.	· Restoration of degraded areas; · Conservation of PPA and LR.

Ecological Restoration

The Ecological Restoration Program aims to restore the ecological processes that are responsible for a sustainable functional forest.

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

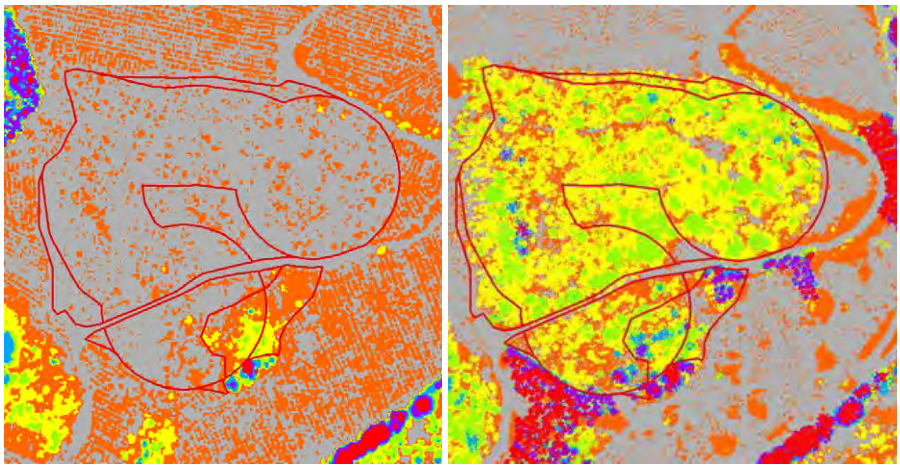
The company is a signatory of the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact, an initiative that aims to restore 15 million hectares in the country until 2050. In 2022, Suzano has initiated the restoration process of approximately 231.65 ha at the FBU-SP.

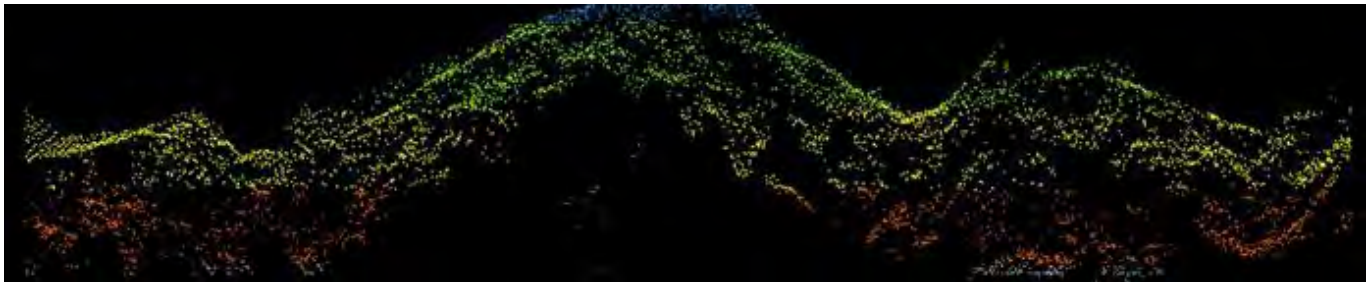
To help managing this process, Suzano uses several technologies. One of these is Lidar, (Light Detection and Ranging) that, in practical terms, "scans" the surface of the Earth, creating tridimensional models of objects. Lidar data help us to characterize the structure of the vegetation, classifying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

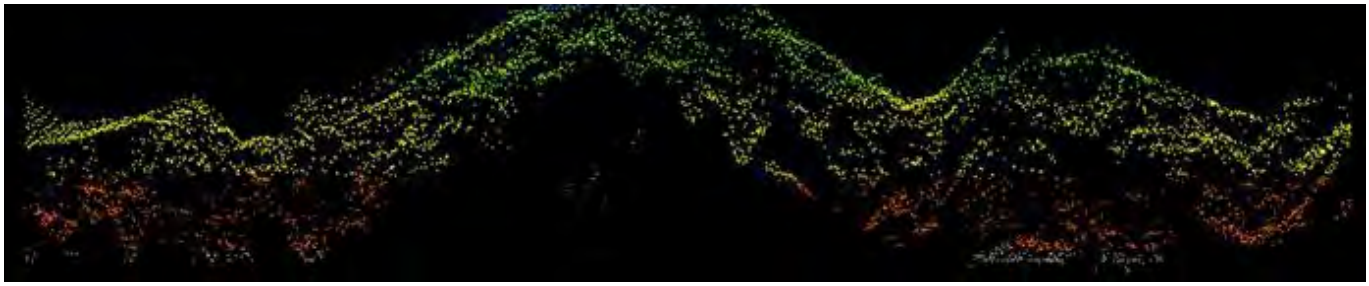
In addition to the satellite images, field assessments with drones and experts are periodically carried out aiming at the rational use and updating of information.

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION IN NUMBERS:

2022	Implantation
Planned	504 ha
Accomplished	232 ha







Height

- 0 - 0,5
- 0,5 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 81,3

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, aiming to:

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

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

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

WASTE MANAGEMENT STEPS

Sorting

Temporary storage

Transportation

Final disposal

- Recycling
- Reuse
- Reverse logistics
- Co-processing
- Licensed landfill

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

Project Trails of Cerrado

The project Trails of Cerrado is the result of 16 years of partnership between Suzano and Itapoty Institute. Through ecopedagogical activities and trails, the project aims to disseminate environmental concepts and practices to elementary school students of partner schools in the municipalities of Itatinga and Bofete.

THE ONSITE ACTIVITIES OF PROJECT TRAILS OF CERRADO WERE RESUMED IN 2022 AND BENEFITTED **254 STUDENTS, 27 EDUCATORS AND SCHOOLS IN THE REGION**

This initiative aims to raise awareness among participants on environmental issues through the direct contact with the natural environment, approaching topics such as local biodiversity, biomes, the importance of the conservation of native areas, responsible forest management, among others.

The experience, when on site, takes place on the RPPN (Private Reserve of Natural Heritage) Entre Rios, in the municipality of Angatuba, and at the Experimental Station of Forest Sciences of Itatinga, in partnership with the University of São Paulo - Superior School of Agriculture Luiz de Queiroz (ESALQ/USP). Between 2020 and 2021, due to the coronavirus pandemic scenario, the experiences were replaced by remote activities called "Ecovirtual trails". This series of videoclips promote reflections on environmental issues among students even in their homes.

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 2022, the project won the award *Expressão de Ecologia* (Ecology Expression) in the categories Environmental education and Conservation of Natural Resources. In addition to that, Ecofuturo was acknowledged as "Actor" of the Decade of the United Nations for the restoration of ecosystems. Leaded by the United Nations Program for the Environment (UNEP) and by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the campaign seeks to boost restoration and conservation of natural areas in 10 years - from 2021 to 2030. The "actors" are outstanding entities developing programs for the conservation and restoration and, as such, advise, support or facilitate activities related to the topic.

WE SUPPORT

UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION 2021-2030

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 identified - 4 of which, new to science.

Red-necked tanager (Tangara cyanocephala)

Currently, based on the objectives set forth on the Management Plan, six programs provide guidance on the promotion of knowledge, restoration and environmental conservation of the reserve: Management, Environmental management, Monitoring and Protection, Communication, Public use, and Scientific research – over 70 studies conducted on the site so far.

Ecofuturo invests on the qualification of these professionals and on the inclusion of woodsmen and former hunters as a strategy to promote community engagement. The ranger plays a key role in caring for the natural areas. In 2022, the Institute developed a project to train their professionals to work in Parque das Neblinas and other neighboring conservation units.

Among the main initiatives are: *Meu Ambiente*, an environmental education program developed in 2010 with students and educators of public schools of Suzano, Bertioga and Mogi das Cruzes, and Management workshops that have been happening for over 10 years, and seek to promote the exchange of knowledge with farmers in the vicinity, aiming to disseminate a culture of environmental conservation and sustainable development.

In 2022, Suzano received two certifications on ecosystemic services with Parque das Neblinas: Conservation of Biodiversity and Recreational Services Validation was obtained following an audit process for the forest certification FSC® (license code FSC-C009927) on Unit São Paulo. Ecosystemic services (also known as environmental services) are benefits provided by nature to society - directly or indirectly - such as food, medicines, fibers and clothing, wood for construction and water. This is the first time a Brazilian organization is awarded and certified by the provision of Recreational Services. The achievement shows the validation and acknowledgment of the impact made by the maintenance/conservation of the area for recreation and tourism.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Two certifications on ecosystemic services were obtained by Parque das Neblinas: Conservation of Biodiversity and Recreational Services Validation FSC® (License code FSC-C009927).
- 35 workshops of community management conducted since 2008.
- 28 km of hiking trails made accessible for visitation.
- 6,000 hectares with ongoing restoration.
- 1,000 hectares of native vegetation.
- 1330 species identified.

Meu Ambiente Program

Letrícia Gala

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF AND RESPECT FOR OUR PROFESSIONALS

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF AND RESPECT FOR OUR PROFESSIONALS

Safety, Health and Quality of Life

The valuation of, and the respect for, our professionals are Suzano's commitment. Safety and health management is one of Suzano's priorities. The company encourages all individuals to take responsibility for safety and spares no resources to further reduce the rate of accidents.

The Occupational Health and Safety Management program provides guidance on the registration of events in and outside the company, providing the Safety Department with the elements required for the development of awareness campaigns that extrapolate the management boundaries and contributes significantly to the quality of life of employees, their families and the communities surrounding Suzano's areas of operation.

Assessing and ensuring work safety and health conditions, as well as the use of safety devices, are also covered by the collective agreement signed with the employees' representative entities. All events related to the employees health and safety are registered and monitored based on a corporative standard for the communication of accidents, incidents and occupational illnesses.

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

All activities are checked and monitored for below standard conditions and practices (*Fique Alerta* / DNA - *De Olho na Área*) and approached by programs as the Program for Medical Control of Occupational Health. The system is composed of different groups and committees that help monitoring and provide guidance on safety and health conditions. The initiatives aim to establish and maintain a responsible and transparent relationship with all employees in order to adopt the best existing practices in the industrial, forest and administrative units. This process helps to build Suzano's reputation among its key relationship public and seeks to explore synergies and to better employ our professional talents.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE OF FBU-SP FOREST OPERATIONS

Safety indicators	2022
Labor Safety Management Indicator (IS)) 92%	92%
Frequency rate of accidents (with and without loss of work days)	0,96
Frequency rate of accidents with loss of work days	0.29

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*	1,177
Outsourced employees*	3,486
Total	**4,663**

**Data relative to Dec/2022*

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SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

13 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

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.

Workshop of community management

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, engagement is promoted by programs for income generation such as the Rural and Territorial Development Program (PDRT), Invitation letters, craftsmanship production chain, fishery and circular economy, as well as sustainable extractivism.

3. Operational dialog

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

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

Management of social impacts

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLES OF ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS AND CONTROLS

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

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

Analysis and monitoring of processes of relationship with stakeholders

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

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS MITIGATION ACTIONS

Area	Category	Name of Monitoring	Indicator	Result 2022
Social	Social impacts on the communities	Investment in the community (GRI EC1)	Socioenvironmental investment	R$ 2,594,483.98
			Share of donations to socioenvironmental investment	3.6%
			Municipalities benefited by social programs/projects	29
		Operational dialog and participative agenda	Rate of fulfillment of the annual dialog program	100%
			Rate of fulfillment of operational demands	100%
			Rate of effectiveness of mitigation actions	96%
		Complaints about damage caused by management	Number of complaints received	708
			Average time to respond complaints	53.05 days

Production of eucalyptus pencils - Capão Bonito (SP)

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

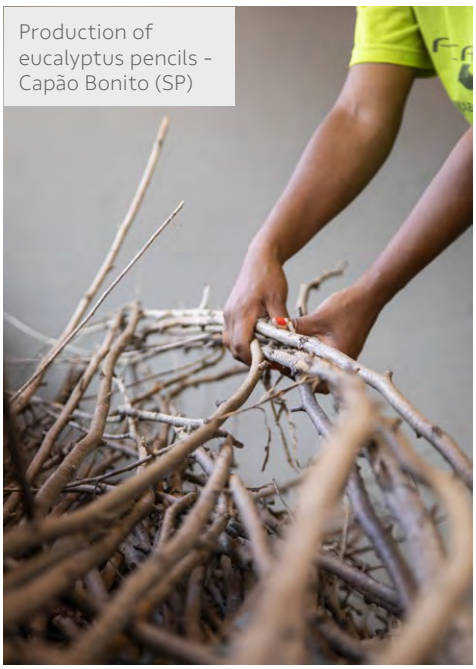
Line of action	Institution	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Entrepreneurship	Artisans from Vale do Paraíba	*Mãos que Valem*	Jacareí	15
	City hall	Craftsmanship from Suzano	Suzano	60
	Sebrae	*Semente* Project	05 municipalities from Alto Tietê and 20 municipalities from Vale do Paraíba	2,000
	Community Vargem do Tanque Cunha	Ceramics *Vargem do Tanque*	Cunha	15
	Nossa Casa Acolhida	Workshops in the community	São José dos Campos	30
	Raízes do Fazer Institute	Young Woodworkers	Capão Bonito	29
	Gestoras da Moda	Fashion	Jacareí	48
Recycling	ACAMAR- Cooperativa Social e de Trabalho dos Catadores de Materiais Recicláveis (Social and Labor Cooperative of recyclable materials collectors)	Strengthening of the recyclable chain and circular economy	Capão Bonito	56
	Univence	Inclusive Recycling	Suzano	54
Access to jobs/ Value chain	EPS - Service Provider Companies for Suzano	Employability EPS	19 municipalities of Vale do Paraíba and Alto Tietê	100
Access to jobs	Partners of Jacareí	*Novo Olhar*	Jacareí	45
	Group for consulting and talent seekers	*Jovens Talentos* Program	Caçapava	162
	Partners of Alto Tietê	Rural Employability Jundiapeba	Mogi das Cruzes	19
Education	Municipal Secretariats for Education	PSE - Suzano's Program for Education	Jacareí, Paraibuna, Salesópolis, Santa Branca, Pindamonhangaba	46,951

Line of action	Institution	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Productive chains	Association of autonomous Resin Collectors of Itararé	Extractivism	Itararé	180
	FAI - Foundation for Institutional Support to Scientific and Technological Development - UFSCAR	Cooplantas	Itapeva	21
		Coafai	Itararé	15
		Settlement Carlos Lamarca	Itapetininga	8
	Cooperative of family Farming and Agroecology - COOPERACRA	Urban and periurban agriculture	Americana	34
	Association of Beekeepers of Polo Cuesta	Expansion new hives communities	Iaras	21
	Raiar Orgânicos – operator Rede Fólio	Agroecological transition to organic grains	Iaras	39
	Association of Urban Farmers of Antônio Zanaga - APRUZA	Urban and periurban agriculture	Americana	16
Supply network	Cooperative of Solidary Farmers of Alto Tietê (Coopasat)	PDRT	Mogi das Cruzes	27
	Mixed Agricultural Cooperative of Alto Tietê Ltda. (Camat)		Salesópolis	26
	Association of Farmers and Beekeepers of Serra do Itapeti (AGRIAPSI)	PDRT and Colmeias	Guararema	18
	Union of honey beekeepers of the state of São Paulo - UPAMEL	Colmeias	Campina do Monte Alegre	103
	Paulista Association of Apicultural Technicians -APTA		Sorocaba	19
	Association of Beekeepers Morada do Sol - APISOL		Araraquara	11
	Association of beekeepers of Boa Esperança do Sul - APISBOA		Boa Esperança do Sul	31
	Association of beekeepers of the region of Itapetininga South of the state of São Paulo - APIS		Itapetininga	35
	Association of beekeepers of Polo Cuesta - APICUESTA		Itatinga	102
	Association of beekeepers of the region of Alumínio - ALUMEL		Alumínio	10
	Association of beekeepers of Capão Bonito - AAPICAB		Capão Bonito	37
	Association of beekeepers of the municipality of Itapeva - AAMI		Itapeva	64
	Association of beekeepers and melipona keepers of the region of Avaré - AAMARE		Avaré	17
	Association of beekeepers of Buri - AEM Buri		Buri	16
	Association of beekeepers of Botucatu -AAB		Botucatu	39
	Association of small farmers of Redenção da Serra - NUTRIR		Redenção da Serra	28
	Conservationist Association of the Residents of APA - Serra do Palmital - APMASP		Caçapava	21
	Association of Beekeepers of São Luiz do Paraitinga - Apis-tinga		São Luiz do Paraitinga	17
	Association of Agrobusiness Producers of São Francisco Xavier - Apax		São José dos Campos	18

Line of action	Institution	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Relationship	Connection São Silvestre	Community advisers	Jacareí	20
	Quilombo do Jaó	*Quilombando o Saber*	Itapeva	10
	Organizations Vale do Paraíba and Alto Tietê	*Espaço Sustentabilidade*	UND Jacareí	60
			UND Suzano	60
	Organizations Americana and Forestry South West		UND Limeira	30

Young Woodworkers Program - Capão Bonito (SP)

Young Woodworkers Program - Capão Bonito (SP)



Production of eucalyptus pencils - Capão Bonito (SP)

Performance and main indicators of forest management

Aspect	Resp. process	Monitoring	Indicators	Goal 2022	Actual 2022	Critical analysis	Systems/databank		Intensity
Environmental	PROFLOR	Impact on the native vegetation	Fire in preservation areas	Reduction of 20% (less than 1,377 ha)	116.80 ha	Large reduction in comparison with the previous year due to a less dry weather in 2022 and to the increase in patrolling and improvement in the surveillance systems in the company.	Zenith	Daily	Daily - According to monit. PROFLOR
	Asset intelligence		Illegal logging and wood theft (native)	Reduction of 15% (less than 31 events)	12 events	In 2022, the registration of illegal logging and native wood theft dropped by 67% in comparison with the previous year, surpassing the goal of 15%. This result might be related to the strategy adopted in this period with an effective increase in patrolling in the most critical places.			
	Forestry	Forestry control	Control of weed-crop competition - activities with weedkillers	118,197.00	73.545,11 ha	Effect of a more effective pre-emergent to keep the planting clean for a longer time.	ZFL98 (SAP)	Monthly	100% of the base is assessed and control is maintained according to the size and intensity of weed-crop competition.
			Consumption of weed killer	1.90 kg/ha	1.70 kg/ha	With the managing of pre-emergents and adjuvants in the mixture, the seed bank was reduced resulting in a larger infestation.		Daily (except rainy days)	
				2.50	3.48 l/ha				
			Leafcutter ant control	185,526.80 ha	127,852.06 ha	DIC reports show an increase in non-controlled areas.		Monthly	Monitoring of 100% of the base, and control is applied where indicated.
			Ant bait consumption	3.20 kg/ha	4.12 kg/ha	Despite the smaller area of application, volume was larger mainly in areas of high infestation historically, in nuclei SP3, SP5 and SP6. Very large ant nests and need for a more intense local control.		Daily (except rainy days)	
	Environment	Monitoring plan for the HCVAs (of attributes and protection measures)	Meeting the schedule	100%	90%	Meeting 90% of the schedule in 2022. 10% of operations were rescheduled for 2023.	The forestry environment team is responsible for this process. Information is available in the internal environmental database.	Annual	100% - non sampled
		Monitoring of the Southern Muriqui in São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande farm in Pindamonhangaba			100%	All campaigns proposed for 2022 were concluded.	Information is available in the internal environmental database.		100% of the property

Aspect	Resp. process	Monitoring	Indicators	Goal 2022	Actual 2022	Critical analysis	Systems/databank		Intensity
Environmental	Environment	Fauna	Meeting the schedule	100%	100%	All campaigns proposed for 2022 were concluded.	Information is available in the internal environmental database.	3 years	100% of HCVAs
		Flora	Meeting the schedule - monitoring of native vegetation (bush-arboreal)					Arboreal and regenerating layer: 4 years	
		Qualitative monitoring of operational microbasins	Meeting the schedule	100%	100%	All predicted monitoring points were monitored.	MAF Databank	Campaigns	100% - non sampled
		Effluents	Physical-chemical analysis of effluents from forestry units			All effluent analyses were conducted during the 1st and 2nd semesters.			
		Restoration	Restoration (initial process)	504 ha	231.65 ha	The schedule was revised and EPS was hired for the field. perations. Activities were resumed in September/22, affecting the size of the restored area. A new planning was needed for the restorations of 2023.	MAF/Operational Databank	Annual	
Social	SSQV	Accidents (own and vendors)	Frequency rate with and without lost days	0.48	0.96	In 2022, there was a significant increase in the number of hired staff and our projected goal was below that of 2022. This new staff had no previous expertise in forestry activities; more than half the incidents involved employees with less than one year on the job.	SSQV Portal	Monthly	100% - non sampled
			Frequency rate with loss of work days	0.23	0.29	In 2022, we had a high turnover in operations, supply crisis on the factories and lack of skilled labor in operations.			
			Severity rate	14	33	We had occurrences with employees with less than one year on the job, in one of the most critical activities, which is the use of chainsaws.			
		Compliance with the law, operational procedures and other safety, occupational health and environmental requirements	Score obtained with SSOMAR	95	96	The goal was surpassed due to the intense work of SSQV area and engagement of operational areas.			
		Positive observation of the activity: Analysis of operational activities focusing on safety aspects to identify opportunities for improvement.	Score obtained with OPA	90	94				

Aspect	Resp. process	Monitoring	Indicators	Goal 2022	Actual 2022	Critical analysis	Systems/databank		Intensity
Social	SSQV	Program Segurança na Área (Safety in the Area): safety dialogs conducted on the field with guided topics, motivating safe behavior on the field when performing their activities.	Level of perception on the knowledge of the integrated safety management system.	95%	95%	In 2022, the leadership adhered to the program. This resulted in greater awareness among collaborators, a more communicative leadership and a friendly environment in operations.	Portal SSQV	Monthly	100% - non sampled
		Monitoring the internal system management De Olho na Área (DNA)	Termination of deviations on DNA	90%	95%	We use the DNA system as a meter of the perception of risk in the field, creating a macro perspective of process and operations, since we have a large number of unskilled employees.	SDWEB		100% of the tools in the form are evaluated
	Social and territorial development	Social programs and projects for income generation	People above the poverty line	2,750 people to be lifted from poverty line	2,842 people lifted from poverty line	By intensifying engagement with the communities in the area of social programs and projects, we were able to surpass the goal.	SISPART/Indicators portal	Annual	100% of benefited families are monitored in terms of production and income.
Economic	Asset intelligence	Non-authorized events in forest management areas	# of events	Reduction of 15% (Less than 781 events)	493 events	We surpassed our goal for 2022 with a reduction larger than 40% in the number of events. This result might be related to the strategy adopted during this period with larger staff and increase in patrolling in the most critical places, Despite the excellent result, there was an increase in the number of trespassing events compared with 2021; nevertheless, the events had low impact.	ROIP	Daily	Daily - according to IP monitoring actions
		Theft	Commercial wood theft (Impact in ha)	Reduction of 15% (Less than 1.8 ha)	0.86 ha	We surpassed our goal for 2022 with a reduction larger than 50% in commercial wood theft in the areas of FBU-SP. This result might be related to the strategy adopted during this period with larger staff and increase in patrolling in the most critical places.	Zenith		
	PROFLOR	Fire	Fire in planting areas	Reduction of 40% (Less than 2,233 ha)	685.65 ha	Large reduction in comparison with the previous year. This is possibly related to a less dry weather in 2022 and to the increase in patrolling and improvement in the surveillance systems in the company.			

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COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE

14 COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE

Production center	Municipality	Area of munic. (ha)	Crop (ha)	Area of conserv. (ha)	Other Areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (ha)
MN1 MN2	Sapucaí-Mirim	28,479	551	1,087	50	1,689	5.9%
	Andrelândia	100,402	174	111	7	293	0.3%
	Carrancas	72,118	1,597	833	65	2,495	3.5%
	Cruzília	52,296	1,108	967	52	2,127	4.1%
	Luminárias	37,037	237	102	9	348	0.9%
RR1	Barra Mansa	54,648	217	88	16	320	0.6%
	Resende	111,382	1,183	1,134	126	2,443	2.2%
SP1	Aparecida	12,085	255	371	24	650	5.4%
	Areias	30,629	620	417	62	1,099	3.6%
	Bertioga	48,986	112	5,448	242	5,802	11.8%
	Biritiba-Mirim	31,652	1,531	2,736	230	4,497	14.2%
	Caçapava	37,037	2,305	1,702	274	4,281	11.6%
	Cachoeira Paulista	28,822	423	310	40	773	2.7%
	Canas	5,068	392	338	33	763	15.1%
	Cruzeiro	30,377	445	446	67	958	3.2%
	Cunha	140,592	895	586	72	1,554	1.1%
	Guararema	27,028	2,015	1,294	227	3,536	13.1%
	Guaratinguetá	75,085	1,805	2,091	249	4,145	5.5%
	Igaratá	29,319	1,000	784	91	1,874	6.4%
	Jacareí	45,876	1,077	904	309	2,290	5.0%
	Jambeiro	18,288	1,162	970	201	2,333	12.8%
	Lavrinhas	16,687	442	293	33	768	4.6%
	Lorena	41,623	1,683	2,208	191	4,081	9.8%
	Mogi Das Cruzes	72,518	516	1,392	93	2,002	2.8%
	Monteiro Lobato	33,226	243	337	46	627	1.9%
	Natividade da Serra	84,062	1,334	1,938	139	3,412	4.1%
	Paraibuna	80,222	3,548	2,833	379	6,759	8.4%
	Pindamonhangaba	72,962	1,990	3,261	236	5,487	7.5%
	Piquete	17,648	118	128	27	273	1.5%
	Piracaia	38,534	240	30	16	287	0.7%
	Queluz	24,897	683	361	118	1,162	4.7%
	Redenção Da Serra	30,745	1,967	1,254	185	3,406	11.1%
	Roseira	12,949	256	306	79	642	5.0%
	Salesópolis	42,578	1,329	758	170	2,257	5.3%
	Santa Branca	27,582	2,954	1,705	257	4,916	17.8%
	Santo André	17,465	444	431	163	1,038	5.9%
	São José do Barreiro	57,034	50	60	5	115	0.2%
	São José dos Campos	109,957	3,162	4,286	349	7,797	7.1%
	São Luiz do Paraitinga	61,652	2,976	1,536	267	4,780	7.8%
	Silveiras	41,416	610	769	96	1,475	3.6%
	Suzano	19,436	0	55	0	55	0.3%
	Taubaté	62,456	1,709	1,333	165	3,206	5.1%

Production center	Municipality	Area of munic. (ha)	Crop (ha)	Area of conserv. (ha)	Other Areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (ha)
SP1	Tremembé	19,251	410	329	49	788	4.1%
SP2	Angatuba	101,397	1,052	539	67	1,657	1.6%
	Buri	119,757	4,913	2,346	364	7,623	6.4%
	Campina do M. Alegre	18,464	1,736	716	96	2,548	13.8%
	Capão Bonito	164,413	21,313	9,440	1,556	32,309	19.7%
	Itapetininga	179,498	9,035	7,147	720	16,901	9.4%
	Pilar do Sul	68,325	2,754	1,887	310	4,950	7.2%
	São Miguel Arcanjo	93,194	8,657	3,574	614	12,845	13.8%
SP3	Angatuba	101,397	5,291	1,973	254	7,517	7.4%
	Anhembi	73,739	5,636	2,226	408	8,270	11.2%
	Avaré	122,023	2,731	688	120	3,540	2.9%
	Bofete	65,483	2,730	1,508	191	4,430	6.8%
	Botucatu	148,254	5,221	2,384	379	7,983	5.4%
	Conchas	47,427	135	7	9	150	0.3%
	Guareí	56,719	1,215	666	70	1,951	3.4%
	Itatinga	99,126	14,147	4,401	585	19,133	19.3%
	Pardinho	21,067	272	39	17	329	1.6%
	Piracicaba	137,415	2,013	422	128	2,563	1.9%
	Porangaba	26,715	121	111	15	247	0.9%
SP4	Capão Bonito	164,413	58	75	3	136	0.1%
	Guapiara	40,859	115	122	10	247	0.6%
	Itai	111,063	840	147	32	1,019	0.9%
	Itapeva	17,803	3,859	1,390	277	5,526	31.0%
	Itararé	100,697	11,426	5,625	557	17,609	17.5%
	Nova Campina	38,180	2,506	1,599	177	4,283	11.2%
	Ribeirão Branco	69,966	293	544	30	867	1.2%
	Taquarivaí	23,379	597	210	36	843	3.6%
SP5	Agudos	97,088	1,746	3,901	137	5,784	6.0%
	Arealva	50,548	228	16	9	252	0.5%
	Avaí	54,444	796	277	31	1,104	2.0%
	Avaré	122,023	4,388	1,865	157	6,411	5.3%
	Borebi	34,892	6,734	2,006	308	9,047	25.9%
	Cerqueira César	50,742	830	347	147	1,325	2.6%
	Iaras	40,285	656	1,902	74	2,633	6.5%
	Lençóis Paulista	80,710	10,204	1,787	405	12,397	15.4%
	Paulistânia	25,773	623	260	36	920	3.6%
	Pederneiras	73,016	413	39	18	470	0.6%
	Pratânia	17,993	234	1	8	242	1.3%
	Sarutaiá	14,627	0	171	0	171	1.2%
SP6	Amparo	44,610	1,172	415	95	1,682	3.8%
	Analândia	32,701	1,205	552	78	1,835	5.6%
	Araraquara	100,804	2,422	2,959	196	5,577	5.5%
	Boa Esperança do Sul	68,965	4,202	2,849	283	7,334	10.6%
	Bocaina	36,495	813	147	18	978	2.7%
	Brotas	110,373	3,785	1,207	172	5,164	4.7%
	Charqueada	17,617	110	9	14	133	0.8%
	Corumbataí	27,828	682	528	123	1,333	4.8%
	Esp. Santo do Pinhal	39,044	457	153	34	644	1.6%

Production center	Municipality	Area of munic. (ha)	Crop (ha)	Area of conserv. (ha)	Other Areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (ha)
SP6	Ibaté	29,132	0	27	1	28	0.1%
	Ipeúna	19,067	23	0	6	30	0.2%
	Itapira	51,758	109	4	13	126	0.2%
	Itirapina	56,494	5,478	2,040	324	7,842	13.9%
	Leme	40,540	317	202	36	555	1.4%
	Limeira	58,103	113	78	24	215	0.4%
	Monte Mor	24,096	121	303	19	443	1.8%
	Piracicaba	137,415	104	34	16	154	0.1%
	Sta. Cruz da Conceição	14,940	39	34	4	77	0.5%
	Santa Maria da Serra	25,931	129	20	5	154	0.6%
	São Pedro	61,912	793	673	69	1,535	2.5%
	Torrinha	31,137	526	52	23	601	1.9%
SP7	Alambari	15,924	1,804	376	104	2,285	14.3%
	Alumínio	8,461	856	593	150	1,599	18.9%
	Itapetininga	179,498	173	116	16	306	0.2%
	Itu	64,052	578	28	30	636	1.0%
	Mairinque	21,079	840	744	152	1,736	8.2%
	Mombuca	13,324	68	38	12	118	0.9%
	Piedade	73,673	123	3	4	130	0.2%
	Pilar do Sul	68,325	2,130	4,412	273	6,815	10.0%
	Porto Feliz	56,030	1,252	510	115	1,877	3.4%
	Salto de Pirapora	28,027	1,507	929	164	2,600	9.3%
	Sarapuí	35,474	1,684	727	127	2,538	7.2%
	Sorocaba	44,945	465	467	87	1,020	2.3%
	Votorantim	18,670	2,927	2,977	339	6,243	33.4%
SPF	Amparo	44,610	105	0	0	105	0.2%
	Araras	64,381	31	0	0	31	0.0%
	Biritiba-Mirim	31,652	296	0	0	296	0.9%
	Bofete	65,483	83	0	0	83	0.1%
	Caçapava	37,037	11	0	0	11	0.0%
	Corumbataí	27,828	19	0	0	19	0.1%
	Guararema	27,028	116	0	0	116	0.4%
	Guaratinguetá	75,085	82	0	0	82	0.1%
	Itapetininga	179,498	81	0	0	81	0.0%
	Itaquaquecetuba	8,174	54	0	0	54	0.7%
	Itatinga	99,126	67	0	0	67	0.1%
	Itirapina	56,494	16	0	0	16	0.0%
	Jacareí	45,876	22	0	0	22	0.0%
	Lagoinha	25,602	50	0	0	50	0.2%
	Lorena	41,623	120	0	0	120	0.3%
	Mogi Das Cruzes	72,518	377	0	0	377	0.5%
	Monteiro Lobato	33,226	26	0	0	26	0.1%
	Morungaba	14,472	50	0	0	50	0.3%
	Natividade Da Serra	84,062	130	0	0	130	0.2%
	Paraibuna	80,222	408	0	0	408	0.5%
	Piedade	73,673	68	0	0	68	0.1%
	Pilar do Sul	68,325	90	0	0	90	0.1%
	Pindamonhangaba	72,962	109	0	0	109	0.1%

Production center	Municipality	Area of munic. (ha)	Crop (ha)	Area of conserv. (ha)	Other Areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (ha)
SPF	Redenção da Serra	30,745	970	0	0	970	3.2%
	Roseira	12,949	74	0	0	74	0.6%
	Salesópolis	42,578	259	0	0	259	0.6%
	Santa Branca	27,582	128	0	0	128	0.5%
	Santa Maria da Serra	25,931	27	0	0	27	0.1%
	São José dos Campos	109,957	3	0	0	3	0.0%
	São Luiz do Paraitinga	61,652	175	0	0	175	0.3%
	São Miguel Arcanjo	93,194	111	0	0	111	0.1%
	Sarapuí	35,474	261	0	0	261	0.7%
	Silveiras	41,416	111	0	0	111	0.3%
	Suzano	19,436	96	0	0	96	0.5%
	Taubaté	62,456	68	0	0	68	0.1%
SPT	Analândia	32,701	26	0	0	26	0.1%
	Biritiba-Mirim	31,652	10	0	0	10	0.0%
	Botucatu	148,254	545	0	0	545	0.4%
	Brotas	110,373	556	0	0	556	0.5%
	Buri	119,757	68	0	0	68	0.1%
	Corumbataí	27,828	64	0	0	64	0.2%
	Guararema	27,028	120	0	0	120	0.4%
	Guaratinguetá	75,085	75	0	0	75	0.1%
	Igaratá	29,319	199	0	0	199	0.7%
	Itai	111,063	191	0	0	191	0.2%
	Itapetininga	179,498	59	0	0	59	0.0%
	Itirapina	56,494	110	0	0	110	0.2%
	Jacareí	45,876	138	0	0	138	0.3%
	Natividade da Serra	84,062	198	0	0	198	0.2%
	Paraibuna	80,222	10	0	0	10	0.0%
	Pindamonhangaba	72,962	49	0	0	49	0.1%
	Piracaia	38,534	206	0	0	206	0.5%
	Redenção da Serra	30,745	200	0	0	200	0.7%
	Salesópolis	42,578	84	0	0	84	0.2%
	Salto De Pirapora	28,027	81	0	0	81	0.3%
	Santa Branca	27,582	23	0	0	23	0.1%
	São Carlos	115,359	804	0	0	804	0.7%
	São Luiz do Paraitinga	61,652	413	0	0	413	0.7%
	Suzano	19,436	233	0	0	233	1.2%
	Tremembé	19,251	109	0	0	109	0.6%
Total Geral		**-**	**227,559**	**134,889**	**16,992**	**379,439**	-

15

COMMUNICATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

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, Forest Podcast, Corporate TV, Manuals and Educational guides.

External Audience

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

Communication with specific audiences

Suzano Answers

0800 022 1727, (11) 3956-3959 or suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br

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

Social media

Facebook
www.facebook.com/suzanoempresa

Instagram
www.instagram.com/suzano_oficial

Youtube
www.youtube.com/user/Suzanovideos

LinkedIn
www.linkedin.com/company/suzano

Ombudsman Suzano

Brazil
0800 771 40 60 (ligação gratuita)

Abroad
Check specific numbers on the Suzano Ombudsman website.

Email
ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br

Website
https://ouvidoriaexterna-suzano.com.br

Seen any forest fires? Call us:

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