

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Corporate Human Rights Policy</b>		
<b>Issued by:</b>	<b>00.Políticas Corporativas</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Jun 28, 2022</b>
<b>Code:</b>	<b>PC.00.0012</b>	<b>Revision:</b>	<b>2</b>

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## 1 – OBJECTIVE

This policy aims to establish Suzano's commitment to respect human rights by managing risks and opportunities, reducing adverse impacts, and maximizing the company's positive impacts and those on its value chain.

## 2 - REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

### 2.1. Principles

At Suzano, we are committed to respecting all internationally recognized human rights in our operations and along our value chain. We adopt measures to prevent, mitigate and repair adverse impacts on human rights, following the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Additionally, we are committed to initiatives to promote human rights, seeking to expand the positive impacts of our performance and be a protagonist in the transformation of our value chain and society.

As part of our human rights due diligence process, we identified the following human rights issues most relevant to the industry, our operations, and value chains.

#### 2.1.1. Labor rights

We comply with the labor legislation in force in the country in which we operate. It includes compensation, benefits, overtime, periodic vacation and rest, and we guarantee our employees fair and safe working conditions and treatment. We seek to provide means for our employees to have a balance between their professional and personal lives.

We respect our employees' right to join unions and professional organizations without intimidation or retaliation. We also respect the right to collective bargaining.

#### 2.1.2. Harassment and discrimination

We strive to build dignified and inclusive work environments, free from harassment and discrimination. We respect, value, and promote diversity and inclusion. We also repudiate any form of violence or harassment, moral or sexual, considering unacceptable behaviors, practices, and threats that may result in physical, psychological, moral, or material damage.

We maintain work environments in which people are treated equally, not tolerating any discrimination based on gender, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, origin, socioeconomic

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condition, politics, religion, beliefs, family constitution, aesthetics, or any other criterion. We guarantee equal pay for the same work, without any distinction.

### **2.1.3. Forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking**

We do not tolerate any form of forced or coerced labor (violence, intimidation, debt bondage, or threats), exhausting working hours, degrading working conditions, or restricting the movement of workers. We also repudiate human trafficking for any purpose.

The admission of any person, either in the company and/or supplier operations, under the age defined by national and international legislation is not tolerated. We observe the restrictions imposed on the activities or shifts for the work of minors as well.

We also repudiate the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, understood as one of the worst forms of child labor.

### **2.1.4. Occupational health and safety**

Suzano is committed to actively and continuously maintaining and improving our work environments and processes to ensure our employees' and contractors' health and safety. We act to protect them from occupational diseases and accidents and encourage their constant development in the safety culture, encouraging them to report incidents, hazards, risks, positive observations, and opportunities for continuous improvement for individual protection and sustainable evolution of management practices.

### **2.1.5. Indigenous and tribal peoples and traditional communities**

We recognize and respect the importance of diversity, cultural heritage, history, and way of life of indigenous and tribal peoples and traditional communities. We conduct our relationship with indigenous and tribal peoples and traditional communities through dialogue and engagement, respecting the rights provided for in national legislation and ILO Convention 169, including respect for the right to enjoy and use the natural wealth and assets that exist therein.

### **2.1.6. Local communities**

We respect the right to health and life with dignity of the communities located near our operations, adopting management systems, engagement processes, and certifications that aim to prevent and mitigate adverse operational impacts on local communities.

### **2.1.7. Human rights defenders**

We respect the rights of local community leaders and defenders of human and environmental rights to

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freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and demonstration, and will not tolerate any form of discrimination, threat, or retaliation against them. We maintain partnerships and relationships with organizations, projects, and programs that work to prevent rights violations.

### 2.1.8. Healthy environment and water access

Our company recognizes the right to live in a healthy environment and the right to clean and safe water. To this end, we follow national environmental legislation and adopt best practices and international industry certifications. We are committed to reducing water withdrawal for our operations and to increasing water availability in critical watersheds in our operation areas.

## 2.2. Documents

Our commitment is based on respect for internationally recognized human rights, understood as those expressed in the following documents <sup>1</sup>:

- International Bill of Human Rights, consisting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- The International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its eight Fundamental Conventions<sup>2</sup>, plus Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

Our performance is also guided by the following guidelines and international best practices:

- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Principles of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact;
- 2030 Agenda: 17 United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals;
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards;
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines;
- Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®)<sup>3</sup> principles; and
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR).

Suzano also has policies and other internal management documents that address issues pertinent to

<sup>1</sup> When the legislation in force establishes a level of protection that differs from that foreseen in international instruments, we will seek to ensure respect for international principles or guidelines that guarantee the greatest protection and respect for human rights without violating local legislation.

<sup>2</sup> Convention no. 29, concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor; Convention no. 87, concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention no. 98, concerning the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining; Convention no. 100, concerning Equal Remuneration of Men and Women for Work of Equal Value; Convention 105, concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor; Convention 111, concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention 138, concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention 182, concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

<sup>3</sup> License Codes: FSC-C012430; FSC-C010014; FSC-C003231; FSC-C009927; FSC-C155943; FSC-C118283; FSC-C110130; FSC-C100704

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human rights. These policies, as well as the management processes and systems that guide them, are implemented by the principles and determinations of this Human Rights Policy:

- Suzano Code of Conduct;
- Supplier Code of Conduct;
- Corporate Health, Safety and Quality of Life Policy;
- Corporate Diversity and Inclusion Policy;
- Socioenvironmental Investment and Donations Policy;
- Stakeholder Occurrence Management Procedure;
- Terms of Commitment to Legal and Socio-environmental Responsibility standards;
- Relationship Management Manual;
- Integrated Risk Management Policy;
- Relationship Policy with Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities;
- Ombudsperson Policy;
- Disciplinary Measures Policy;
- Anti-corruption policy;
- Corporate Environmental Management Policy;
- Internal Audit Policy;
- Sustainable Purchasing Policy;
- Policies related to the acquisition of wood (partnership; purchase from third parties, etc.);
- Policies related to land rights (acquisition; leasing; rural partnership, etc.).

### 3 – TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

#### 3.1. Human Rights Due Diligence

The ongoing management process that companies must conduct, according to the best international practices, to meet their responsibility to respect human rights.

#### 3.2. Prevention

The prevention of negative impact on human rights refers to the controls established to prevent identified risks from generating consequences for rights holders.

#### 3.3. Mitigation

Human rights risk mitigation refers to the establishment of controls to reduce the likelihood of a certain negative impact occurring. The mitigation of the negative human rights impact refers to the actions taken to reduce its extent.

#### 3.4. Repair

It refers both to processes for providing remedies or solutions to a negative human rights impact and to actions that can neutralize or compensate for that impact.

#### 3.5. Grievance mechanisms

An operational-level grievance mechanism is a formalized resource through which individuals or groups can raise concerns about the impact that a company has on them - including, but not exclusively, their human rights.

#### 3.6. Stakeholders

A stakeholder refers to anyone who can affect or be affected by an organization's activities.

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### **3.7. Indigenous and tribal peoples**

Indigenous peoples are those who are conscious of their indigenous identity, descend from, and have historical continuity with populations that lived in the geographical region in which the country was inserted at the time of its conquest or colonization or the establishment of its current borders and who, regardless of their legal status, maintain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions and occupy or have a relationship with ancestral territories.

Tribal peoples are those who are conscious of their tribal identity, whose social, cultural, and economic conditions distinguish them from other sectors of the national collectivity, and who are governed, wholly or partially, by their customs or traditions or by special legislation.

### **3.8. Traditional communities**

Culturally differentiated groups that recognize themselves as such, that have their forms of social organization, that occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral, and economic reproduction, using knowledge, innovations, and practices generated and transmitted by tradition.

### **3.9. Stakeholder Involvement/Consultation**

Stakeholder engagement or consultation refers here to an ongoing process of interaction and dialogue between a company and its potentially affected stakeholders that allows the company to listen, understand, and respond to their interests and concerns, including through collaborative approaches.

### **3.10. Value chain**

The value chain of a business enterprise encompasses the activities that convert input into output by adding value. It includes entities with which it has direct or indirect business relationships and which (a) provide products or services that contribute to the company's products or services, or (b) receive products or services from the company.

### **3.11. Operations**

All the activities developed by the company throughout its life cycle, including, in this case, forestry, industrial and new operations.

## **4 – GUIDELINES**

### **4.1. Scope**

This Policy applies to all the operations, leaders, employees, and outsourced workers of Suzano S.A., in Brazil and abroad, and is available in the main languages of the countries where the company operates. We seek to establish relationships with suppliers, clients, and other partners that share the same values and responsibilities. We expect that all our partners respect human rights in their business and follow the principles and guidelines of this Policy.

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#### **4.2. DUE DILIGENCE**

To fulfill our responsibility to respect human rights, including sector-specific ones, we are continuously improving our due diligence process. We periodically map and monitor human rights risks in our operations and value chains. We evaluate our policies and procedures to identify opportunities to improve our management of human rights risks and impacts.

We use information gathered through risk management procedures, grievance mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement to monitor and improve our management of human rights risks and impacts.

Furthermore, we have developed training courses on human rights and disseminated this Policy to our internal and external public, to broaden knowledge about it and encourage its full integration into the company's procedures.

Finally, we publish relevant data and information about our management of human rights risks and impacts through different channels, such as the Human Rights Management indicators in our Sustainability Center and the Annual Report on Suzano's operations, available on our [website](#).

#### **4.3. RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS**

Through dialogue and structured engagement processes, we interact with stakeholders and seek to build relationship networks that enable us to understand and incorporate social and environmental information and demands into the corporate decision-making process. Thus, we seek to ensure the recognition of and respect for the rights, social and cultural values of indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and local communities, as well as the people involved in our operations, our employees, supply chain, and other partners.

#### **4.4. GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISMS**

Suzano strives for transparency with its stakeholders. To this end, it has a structured process for receiving records, evaluating, responding to, and following up on all stakeholder manifestations related to its activities and products. Complaints, doubts, suggestions, opinions, and others can be sent via the call center or by e-mail to [suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br](mailto:suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br). The management of the relationship with stakeholders is done by SISPART (Stakeholder Occurrence Management System), a corporate system for recording and monitoring occurrences received by the company.

For the internal and external public, Suzano also makes available an Ombudsperson Channel that guarantees confidential treatment for all issues presented, including demands related to human rights and the rights of children and adolescents. In case of violation of the Code of Conduct, the Corporate Human Rights Policy, and the Diversity and Inclusion Policy, the People & Management and Ombudsperson teams are prepared to receive and handle reports of any nature, in addition to

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guaranteeing confidentiality and non-retaliation of the individuals involved. The channel is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and can be activated at 0800 771 4060, [ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br](mailto:ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br) or through our portal and it is valid for the Suzano operations in Brazil and in all other regions of the world where we have offices. The channels are available for own and outsourced employees, the local community, children, other stakeholders, and the external public in general.

If it becomes apparent that we are directly involved in, causing, or contributing to adverse human rights impacts, we will seek to mitigate or remedy the situation through stakeholder dialogue, by the UN Guiding Principles.

#### **4.5. SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT**

To establish business relationships with suppliers that share the same values as Suzano, we have established contracting and monitoring processes that verify the legal compliance of our direct and indirect suppliers, as well as evaluate their adherence to technical and social-environmental requirements. In our contracts, the counterparty is required to comply with the Company's Code of Conduct, which expressly prohibits any violation of human rights. Furthermore, suppliers are aware of and must commit to this Policy and the Supplier Code of Conduct.

As outlined in this Policy, we also expect our suppliers to commit to respecting internationally recognized human rights in their operations and value chains.

At Suzano we repudiate the exploitation of forced labor, child labor, human trafficking, or any other form of exploitation that violates human dignity and the current labor legislation. Therefore, we reserve the right to interrupt the relationship with suppliers if deviations related to this Policy and other principles established by the company are identified.

For the provision of property security services, we have established guidelines so that this activity is carried out aligned with the principles of human rights, and the use of weapons is forbidden.

## **5 – RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Sustainability, Procurement, People, and Management boards are responsible for the content development, review, implementation, and dissemination of this Policy, both internally and with external stakeholders.

All other areas must implement and follow the guidelines present in this Policy and act in such a way as to contribute to the fulfillment of the guidelines established by the Company for the respect of human rights in an integral manner in the company.



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## 6 – POLICY APPROVAL

This Policy was prepared with the assistance of specialized external advisors and in consultation with internal specialists. It shall become effective for an indefinite term on the date of its approval by the Executive Board of Suzano S.A., replacing the Policy previously in effect.

The Executive Board of Suzano S.A. has exclusive authority to alter, in any event, this Policy. Any alteration to this Policy shall be communicated by the Executive Board to the relevant stakeholders.

*Note: If necessary, copies of the deliberation on the change or revision of the Policy may be sent to stakeholders.*

## 7 – POLICY VIOLATION

Any violation of this Policy, including the national and international human rights normative instruments mentioned in it, must be reported through the Ombudsperson's confidential channel, and be handled following the Suzano S.A. Code of Conduct.

- Brazilian Phone Number: 0800 771 4060
- International Phone Numbers: see specific number on the site
- E-mail: [ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br](mailto:ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br)
- Website: [www.suzano.com.br](http://www.suzano.com.br), link "Ombudsperson", or portal [ouvidoriaexterna-suzano.com.br](http://ouvidoriaexterna-suzano.com.br).

## 8 – FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Not applicable.

## 9 – ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Human Rights Norms and References

## ANNEX 1 - Human rights norms and references<sup>1</sup>

Right / theme	Established in International Law	Brazil's Accession to International Law <sup>2</sup>	Brazilian legislation
<b>Labor rights, including freedom of association and collective bargaining</b>	ILO Convention 98 on applying the Principles of the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining	Enacted in Brazil based on <a href="#">Legislative Decree 49 of 1952</a>	<a href="#">Constitution of Brazil:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Right to work: art. 5, XIII; art. 6, head paragraph, art. 7</li> <li>● Right to collective bargaining: art. 7, XXVI</li> <li>● Freedom of professional association or trade union: Art. 8</li> </ul> <a href="#">Consolidated Labor Laws (CLT):</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regulation of the right to join trade unions: Arts. 511 to 514</li> </ul>
	ICESCR, Art. 6: Right to work	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 591 of 1992</a>	
	ICESCR, Art. 8: Right to freely join trade unions		
	Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize	<a href="#">Not ratified by Brazil</a> <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Not subjected to any kind of forced or compulsory labor</b>	ILO Convention 29 on Forced or Compulsory Labor	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Legislative Decree 24 of 1956</a>	<a href="#">Constitution of Brazil:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Right to work: art. 5, XIII; art. 6, head paragraph,</li> <li>● Prohibition of any form of forced labor: art. 5, XLVII, c</li> </ul> <a href="#">Penal Code:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Crime of subjugation to slavery: art. 149</li> <li>● Crime of human trafficking for submission to slave labor: Art. 149-A, II</li> </ul>
	ILO Convention 105 on Abolition of Forced Labour	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Legislative Decree 20 of 1965</a>	
	Art. 23 UDHR (Right to work, in just and favourable conditions)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights</a> *	

<sup>1</sup> This list contains the main Brazilian and international documents on the issues and rights listed in the first column and is not an exhaustive list.

<sup>2</sup> \* Unlike conventions, international declarations of human rights are not enacted by States.

<sup>3</sup>Not ratified by Brazil because the system adopted here is compulsory union membership.

	Art. 7 ICESCR (Right to work, in just and favourable conditions)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 591 of 1992</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime of human trafficking for the purpose of servitude: Art. 149-A, III</li> </ul>
	Art. 4 UDHR (Prohibition of slavery and servitude)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights</a> *	
	Art. 8 ICCPR (Prohibition of slavery and servitude)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	
<b>Non-submission to child labor (including the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and human trafficking)</b>	Art. 32, Convention on the Rights of the Child: Children right to protection from economic exploitation and child labor	Enacted in Brazil based on <a href="#">Executive Order 99,710 of 1990</a>	<p><a href="#">Constitution of Brazil:</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of any form of forced labor: art. 5, XLVII, c</li> <li>• Prohibition of night work, or hazardous or unhealthy work for persons aged below 18 and any kind of work for persons below 16, except as apprentice from the age of 14: Art. 7, XXXIII</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Consolidated Labor Laws (CLT):</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child labor protection (between 14 and 18 years old): Art. 402 to 441</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Penal Code:</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime of subjugation of children or adolescents to slavery: art. 149, §2, I</li> <li>• Crime of human trafficking for the sexual exploitation of children or adolescents: art. 149-A, §1, V</li> <li>• Crime of prostitution or any other form of sexual exploitation of children or adolescents or vulnerable people: art. 218-B</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA):</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of any form of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression of children or adolescents: Art. 5</li> <li>• Right to Professional Training and Protection at Work: Arts. 60 to 69</li> <li>• Crime of subjecting a child or adolescent to prostitution or sexual exploitation: Art. 244-A</li> </ul>
	ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	Enacted in Brazil based on <a href="#">Legislative Decree 179 of 1999</a>	
	ILO Convention 182 on prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	Enacted in Brazil based on <a href="#">Legislative Decree 178 of 1999</a>	

<b>Occupational Health &amp; Safety</b>	Art. 25 UDHR (Right to health) Art. 3 UDHR (Right to liberty and personal security)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights*</a>	<a href="#">Consolidated Labor Laws (CLT)</a> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Company's obligation to provide PPE: Art. 166</li> <li>Health and safety provisions for transport, storage and handling of materials at workplaces: Art. 182</li> <li>Regulation of unhealthy and hazardous activities: Art. 189, 194 and 197</li> <li>Right to transfer of function during the pregnancy of worker due to health conditions: Art. 392, §4, I</li> <li>Protection of the health and safety of minor workers: Art. 409 to 424</li> </ul>
	Art. 6 ICCPR (Right to life) Art. 9 ICCPR (Right to liberty and personal security)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	
	Art. 7 ICESCR (Right to work, in just and favourable conditions) Art. 12 ICESCR (Right to health)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 591 of 1992</a>	
	ILO Conventions on the Health and Safety of Workers: Principal: ILO Convention 155 Other conventions can be found in <a href="#">Brazil- ILO Conventions Enacted</a>	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 1,254 of 09/29/1994</a>	
<b>Decent pay and pay equality</b>	ILO Convention 95 on Protection of Wages	Enacted in Brazil based on <a href="#">Legislative Decree 24 of 1956</a>	<a href="#">Constitution of Brazil</a> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to minimum wage and its guarantee, which cannot be lower: Art. 7, IV and VII</li> <li>Irreducibility of salary: Art. 7, VI</li> <li>Right to the thirteenth salary: Art. 7, VIII</li> <li>Salary protection: Art. 7, X</li> <li>Prohibition of difference in salaries due to gender, age, color or marital status: Art. 7, XXX</li> <li>Prohibition of difference in salaries with regard to PwD workers: Art. 7, XXXI</li> </ul> <a href="#">Consolidated Labor Laws (CLT)</a> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay equality without distinction on account of gender, ethnicity, nationality or age: Art. 5 and 461</li> </ul>
	ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Legislative Decree 24 of 1956</a>	
	ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Legislative Decree 104 of 1964</a>	
	ILO Convention 190 on the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work	<a href="#">Not enacted in Brazil.</a>	
	Art. 2 UDHR (Right of non-discrimination)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights*</a>	

<b>Decent work environments, free of harassment and discrimination</b>	Art. 2 ICCPR (Right of non-discrimination)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	<u>Constitution of Brazil:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-discrimination: Art. 3, IV</li> <li>• Prohibition of differences in the exercise of functions and admission criteria on account of gender, age, color or marital status: Art. 7, XXX</li> </ul> <u>Consolidated Labor Laws (CLT)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation of women's work and combating discrimination: Arts. 372 to 377</li> <li>• Pay equality without distinction on account of gender, ethnicity, nationality or age: Art. 5 and 461</li> <li>• Duty of the employee representatives' commission to combat discrimination and ensure fair and impartial treatment: Art. 510-B, V</li> </ul> <u>Penal Code:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime of sexual harassment: Art. 216-A</li> </ul> <u>Lei nº 7.716 de 1989</u> on crimes related to prejudice based on race or color
	Art. 2 ICESCR (Right of non-discrimination)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 591 of 1992</a>	
	Art. 7 ICESCR (Right to work, in just and favourable conditions)		
	Art. 3 ICESCR (Right to equal enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights)		
	Art. 7 UDHR (Right of equality)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights*</a>	
	Art. 23 UDHR (Right to work, in just and favourable conditions)		
	Art. 26 ICCPR (Right of equality)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	
<b>Rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities right to practice their culture and way of living, in addition to the right to information, consultation and participation</b>	ILO Convention 169: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art. 3 (Right of non-discrimination of indigenous people and tribes)</li> <li>• Art. 8 (Respect for the customs and common law of indigenous peoples)</li> <li>• Art. 14 (Right to recognition of the possession and ownership of land by indigenous peoples and communities)</li> <li>• Arts. 6 and 14 (Right to consultation and participation by such peoples in using, managing and conserving their territories in case of interference by third parties)</li> <li>• Art. 15 (Right of use,</li> </ul>	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Legislative Decree 143 of 2002</a>	<u>Constitution of Brazil:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights of indigenous peoples, recognizing the lands traditionally occupied by them, their natural resources and prohibiting the removal of their traditional lands: Arts. 231 to 232</li> </ul> <u>National Policy on the Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples and Communities</u>

	<p>management and conservation of natural resources belonging to indigenous lands by indigenous peoples and communities and compensation for damages caused to indigenous lands)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art. 16 (Prohibition of compulsory displacement of indigenous peoples and, if unavoidable, mandatory compensation to the affected people)</li> <li>• Art. 17 (Right to free, prior and informed consultation)<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>		
	Art. 10 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Right to free, prior and informed consultation)	<a href="#">UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*</a>	
	Art. 25 UDHR (Right to adequate housing and food)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights*</a>	
	<p>Art. 6, ICCPR (Right to life (dignified))</p> <p>Art. 8 ICCPR (Right to effective remediation)</p> <p>Art. 17 ICCPR (Right of ownership)</p>	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	
<b>Rights related to housing and land, such as ownership and possession, and those</b>	<p>Art. 14, 2, g CEDAW (Gender equality in ownership, decision and stake of land)</p> <p>Art. 14, 2, h CEDAW (Gender equality in access to land)</p>	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 4.377 of 2002</a>	<p><a href="#">Constitution of Brazil:</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right of ownership: Art. 5, XXII</li> <li>• Social function of property: Art. 5, XXIII</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Civil Code:</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation of possession: Arts. 1,196 to 1,127</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup>To learn more about the implementation of free, prior and informed consultation in Brazil, see "[Right to consultation and consent of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and communities](#)"# prepared by the Amazon Cooperation Network (RCA) and the Due Process Law Foundation (DPFL).

<b>related to the physical and economic displacement of communities</b>	*For the <b>rights of indigenous people and tribes to land</b> , see the above lines.		<u>Penal Code:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal trespass: Art. 161, II</li> </ul>
	Art. 3 UDHR (Right to life) Art. 25 UDHR (Right to health)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights*</a>	
	Art. 6 ICCPR (Right to life)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	
	Art. 12 ICESCR (Right to health)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 591 of 1992</a>	
<b>Right to a healthy environment, which includes protecting biodiversity and reducing greenhouse gas emissions</b>  <b>Right to health and access to water</b>	Right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	<a href="#">UN Resolution A/HRC/48/13</a>	<u>Constitution of Brazil:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to an ecologically balanced environment: Art. 225</li> <li>• Right to life: Art. 5, head paragraph</li> <li>• Right to life: Art. 6, head paragraph</li> <li>• Protection of the environment with differentiated treatment according to the environmental impacts identified: Art. 170, VI</li> <li>• Mandatory environmental impact study prior to the installation of projects with the potential for environmental degradation: Art. 225, IV</li> </ul> <a href="#">National Environmental Policy</a> (Law 6,938 of 1981) <a href="#">National Solid Waste Policy</a> (Law 12,305 of 2010)  <a href="#">Environmental Crimes Law</a> (Law 9,605 of 1998)
	Art. 8 Paris Agreement (Obligation of States to avoid, minimize and address losses and damages associated with the negative effects of climate change)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 9,073 of 2017</a>	
<b>Rights of human rights defenders, such as: liberty</b>	Art. 19 UDHR (Freedom of expression and right of access to information)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights*</a>	<u>Constitution of Brazil:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to freedom of expression: Art. 5, IX</li> <li>• Freedom of association: Art. 5, XVII</li> <li>• Freedom of professional association or trade union: Art. 8</li> </ul>
	Art. 3 UDHR (Right to liberty and personal security)		

<b>of expression and association, peaceful assembly and demonstration without any threats or retaliation</b>	Art. 19 ICCPR (Freedom of expression and right of access to information)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom of peaceful assembly: Art. 5, XVI</li> <li>• Freedom of expression of thought: Art. 5, IV</li> <li>• Right to access information: Art. 5, XIV</li> <li>• Right to come and go: Art. 5, XV</li> <li>• Prohibition of restrictions on any form of expression of thought, creation, expression and information: Art. 220</li> </ul>
	Art. 22 ICCPR (Right to freedom of association)		
	Art. 9 ICCPR (Right to liberty and personal security)		
	Art. 12 ICCPR (Right to come and go)		
	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 4,377 of 2002</a>	
	Art. 1 (Right to association of human rights defenders and to defend human rights)	<a href="#">UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders*</a>	
	Art. 9, 12 (Right of human rights defenders to be protected under national and international jurisdictions and to be remedied in cases of violation)		
<b>Right to information</b>	Art. 19 UDHR (Right to access information)	<a href="#">Universal Declaration of Human Rights*</a>	<a href="#">Constitution of Brazil:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to access information: Art. 5, XIV</li> <li>• Prohibition of restrictions on any form of expression of thought, creation, expression and information: Art. 220</li> </ul>
	Art. 19 ICCPR (Right to access information)	Enacted in Brazil through <a href="#">Executive Order 592 of 1992</a>	