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Public Summary
of the
**Forest
Management
Plan**
2020

Forestry
Business Unit
São Paulo

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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 of monitoring and control or significant changes in forestry operations, responsibilities and socioeconomic or environmental conditions. **All images depicting unmasked people were taken before the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Coordination

Sustainability

Formatting and Design

Folks Comunicação
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Cover

Black lion tamarin
(*Leontopithecus chrysopygus*)

Images

Suzano's archives
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Mike May

1.
About the
Summary



1. About the *Summary*

In this Public Summary of the Forest Management Plan Suzano S.A. presents information on the Forestry Operations in the region, including responsibilities, available resources and strategies for the adoption of responsible forest management practices aimed at 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.

Within the scope of forest certifications. Suzano S.A.'s Forestry Business Units 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 Forest Management Plan Summary is emailed to the company's main relations: society, public authorities, neighbors and communities 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



2. About *Suzano S.A.*



2. About **Suzano S.A.**

***Suzano S.A.** is a Brazilian company committed to being a global reference in the sustainable use of renewable resources.*

World Leader in the manufacturing of Eucalyptus pulp and one of the main paper manufacturer in Latin America, the company exports to over 100 countries and its products is part of the lives of over 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 36 thousand direct and indirect collaborators and has been investing in innovative solutions in eucalyptus planting for 97 years to allow the replacement of fossil fuels by raw materials from renewable sources. The company has the highest degrees of Corporate Governance with B3, from Brazil, and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), in the USA, stocks where its shares are traded.

From supplies to a wide range of industries to everyday life products, we cultivate life with the notebook of the child learning how to read, with the diaper protecting the baby, with the eco-friendly coffee cup, with toilet papers and with the convenience of a sustainable packaging.



People who
*inspire and
transform*

We create
and share
value

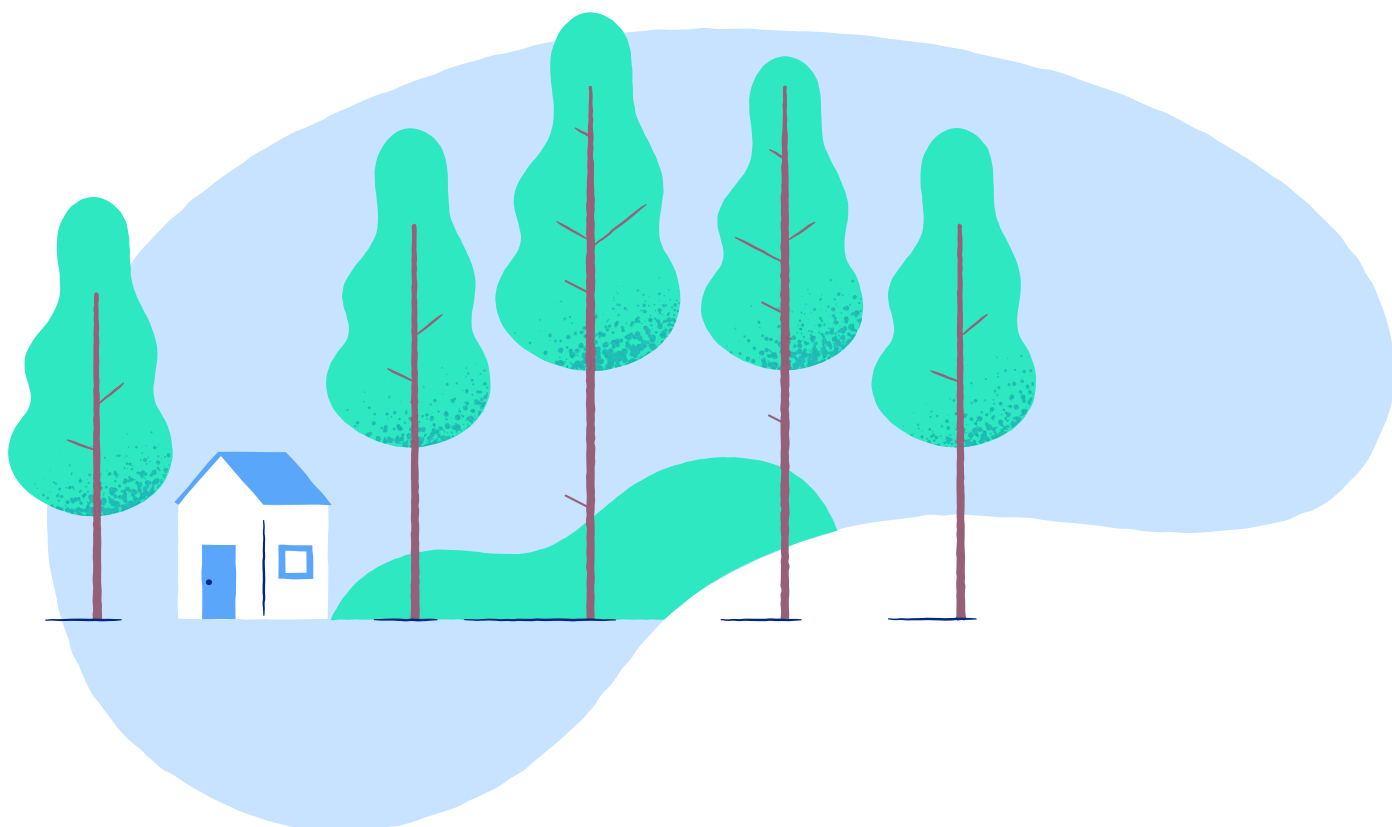
It's only good
for us if
*it's good for
the world*

We are a renewable basis company operating mainly in the segment of pulp and paper from Eucalyptus planting to supply companies all over the globe. Our portfolio is wide and diverse.

We invest in innovation that arises from the protagonism of our collaborators, by using renewable raw materials and biotechnology. We use sustainable practices in everything we do, from fluff to lignin, from cellulose to tissue, from A4 sheets to cardboard for packaging.

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

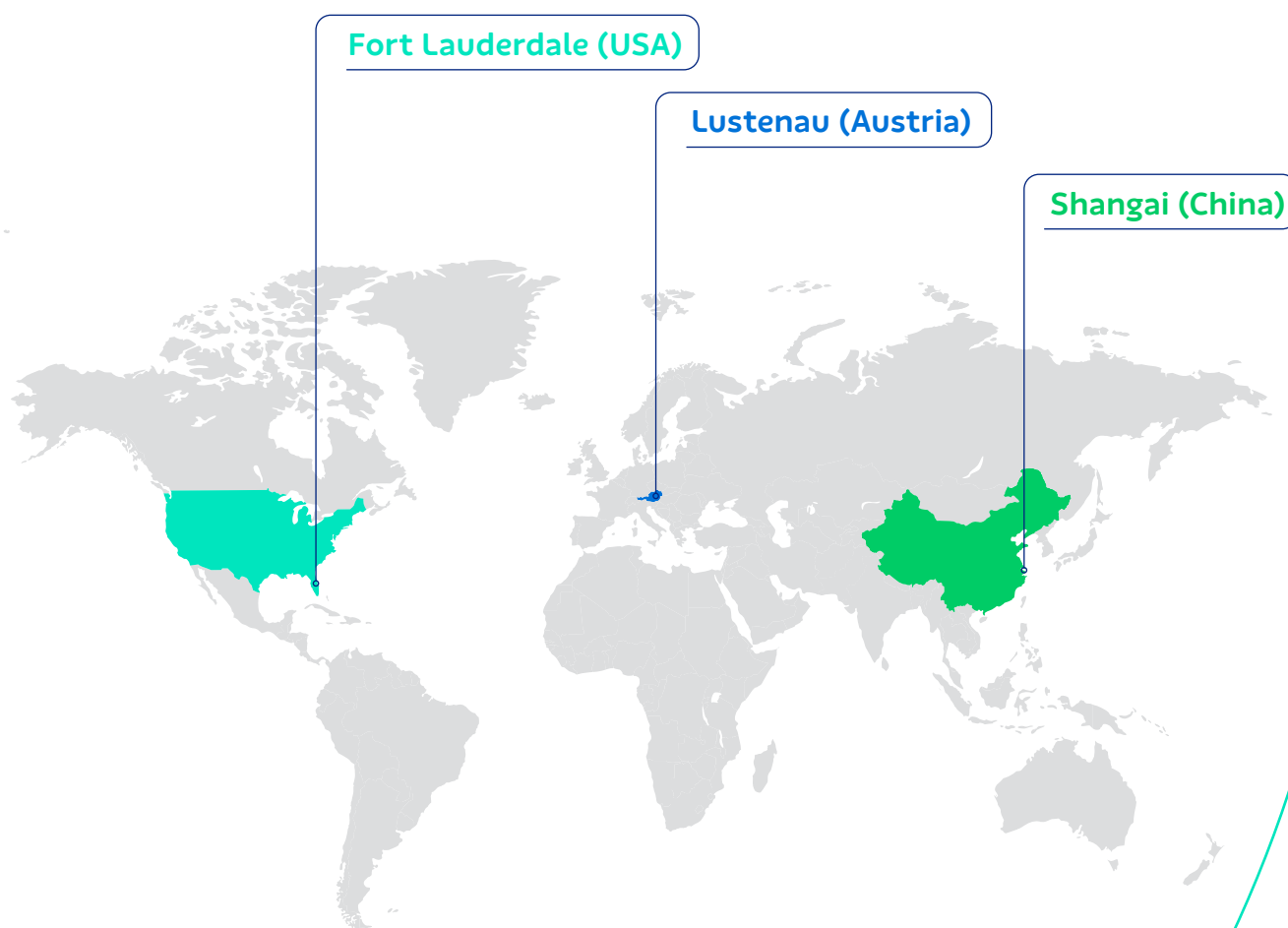
3. Where *We Are*



3. Where **We Are**

Business offices

We have business offices abroad in China, USA, Switzerland and Austria and subsidiaries in England and Argentina.



Distribution Centers

United States (4)

Europe (6)

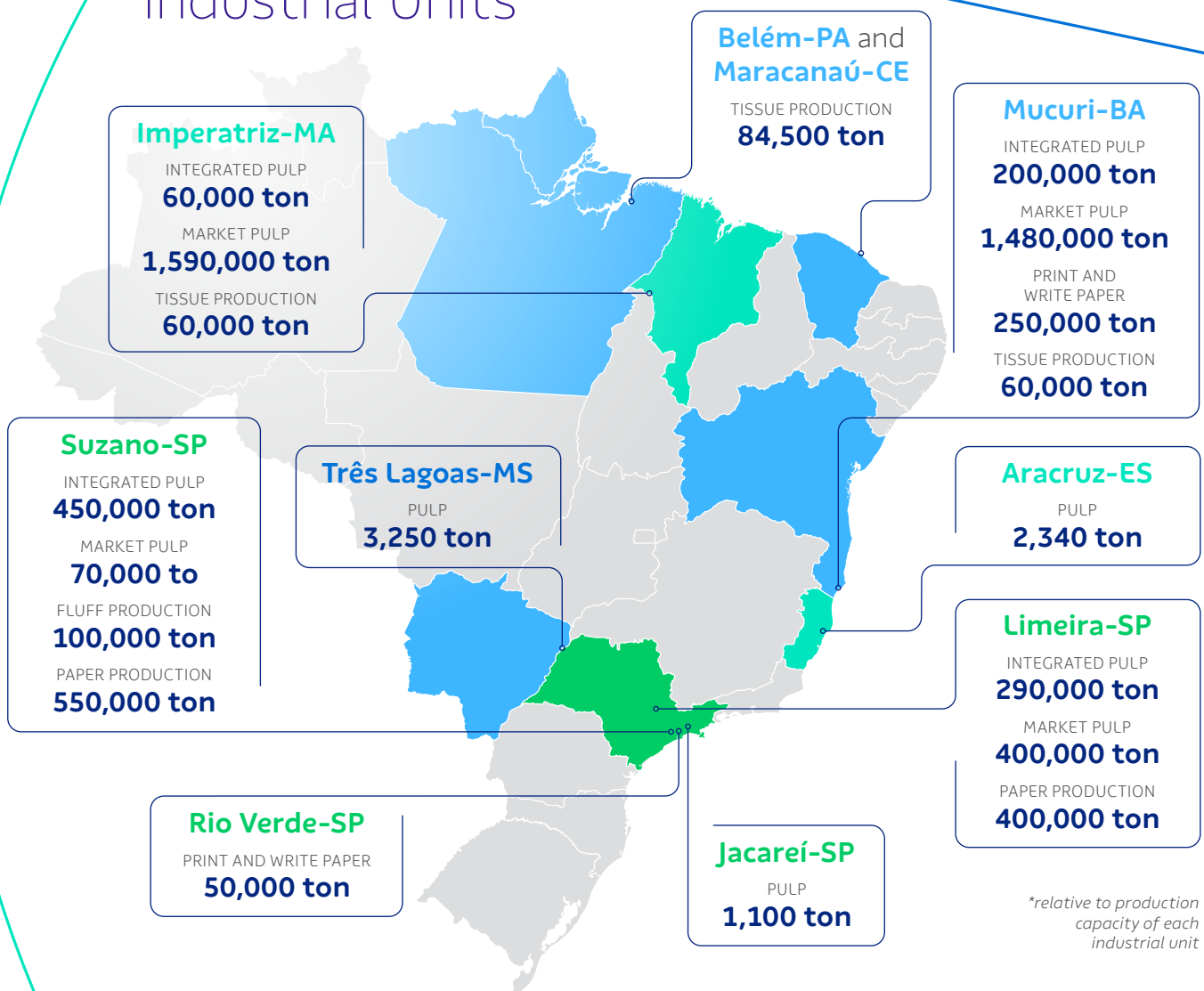
Asia (2)



Our organization includes administrative offices in Salvador (state of Bahia) and São Paulo (state of São Paulo), industrial plants and FuturaGene, responsible for the genetic development of forest crops and biofuels, with research laboratories in Israel and China.

We provide products and services from 1.3 million hectares of planted forests and 960 thousand hectares of preserved forest, situated in the states of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Tocantins, Para and Piauí.

Industrial Units*



Terminals and Ports

Belmonte (BA)
Caravelas (BA)
Aracruz (ES)

Santos (SP)
São Luís (MA)

4.

Forest Operation

Area



4. *Forest Operation* Area

Forest assets with certification

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

Owned, Leased and Partnership Areas

Business Units	Crop areas (ha)	Conservation (ha)	Infrastructure (ha)	Total (ha)
Aracruz / Mucuri	372,008	284,130	26,352	682,490
Imperatriz	225,352	297,336	17,123	539,811
Limeira / Suzano / Jacaré	230,572	130,551	17,528	378,651
Três Lagoas	391,162	162,500	18,583	572,245
Total	1,219,094	874,517	79,586	2,173,197

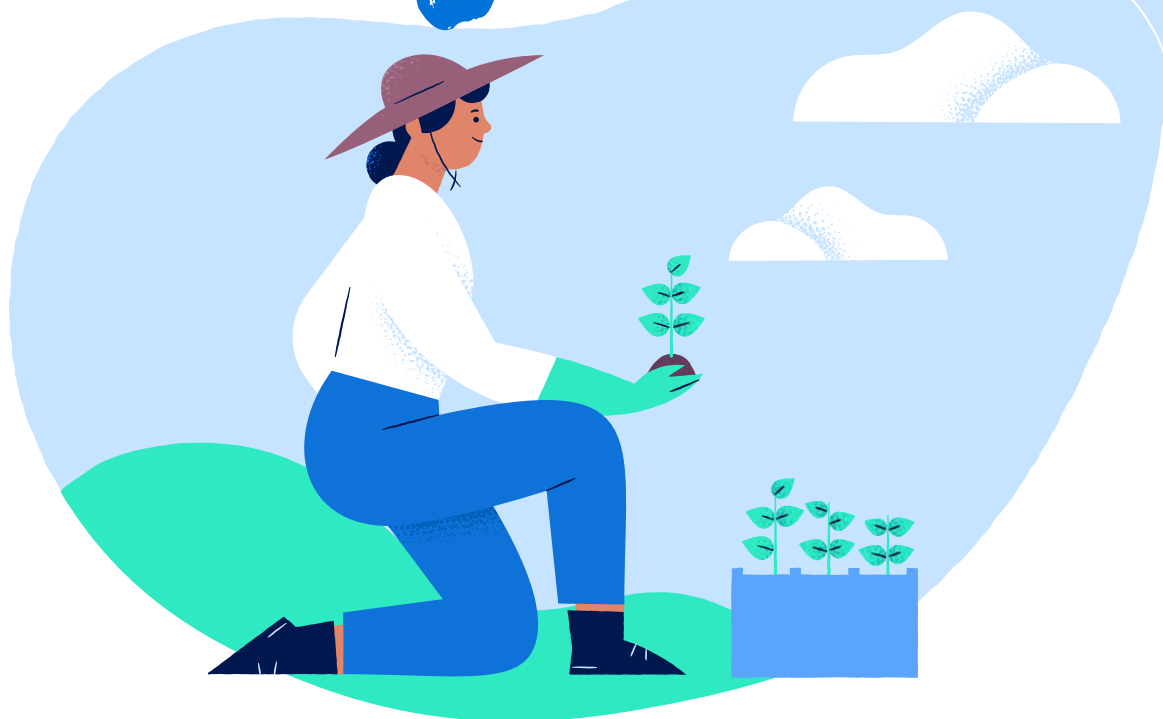
Data Dec/2020, without the areas of Teresina, Urbano Santos, Market/Third parties and Sponsorships

Forest areas within the scope of FSC® and CERFLOR Certifications of each Forest Business Unit

FBU	Certified areas FSC® and PEFC (ha)
Aracruz (ES)	215,750
Jacaré, Suzano and Limeira (SP)	349,750
Imperatriz (MA)	401,455
Mucuri (BA)	355,877
Três Lagoas (MS)	309,094
Total Suzano S.A.	1,631,926



5. Forest Certification



5. Forest *Certification*

Suzano S.A. states its commitment to conduct its Forest Management system according to the Principles and Criteria set by 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.

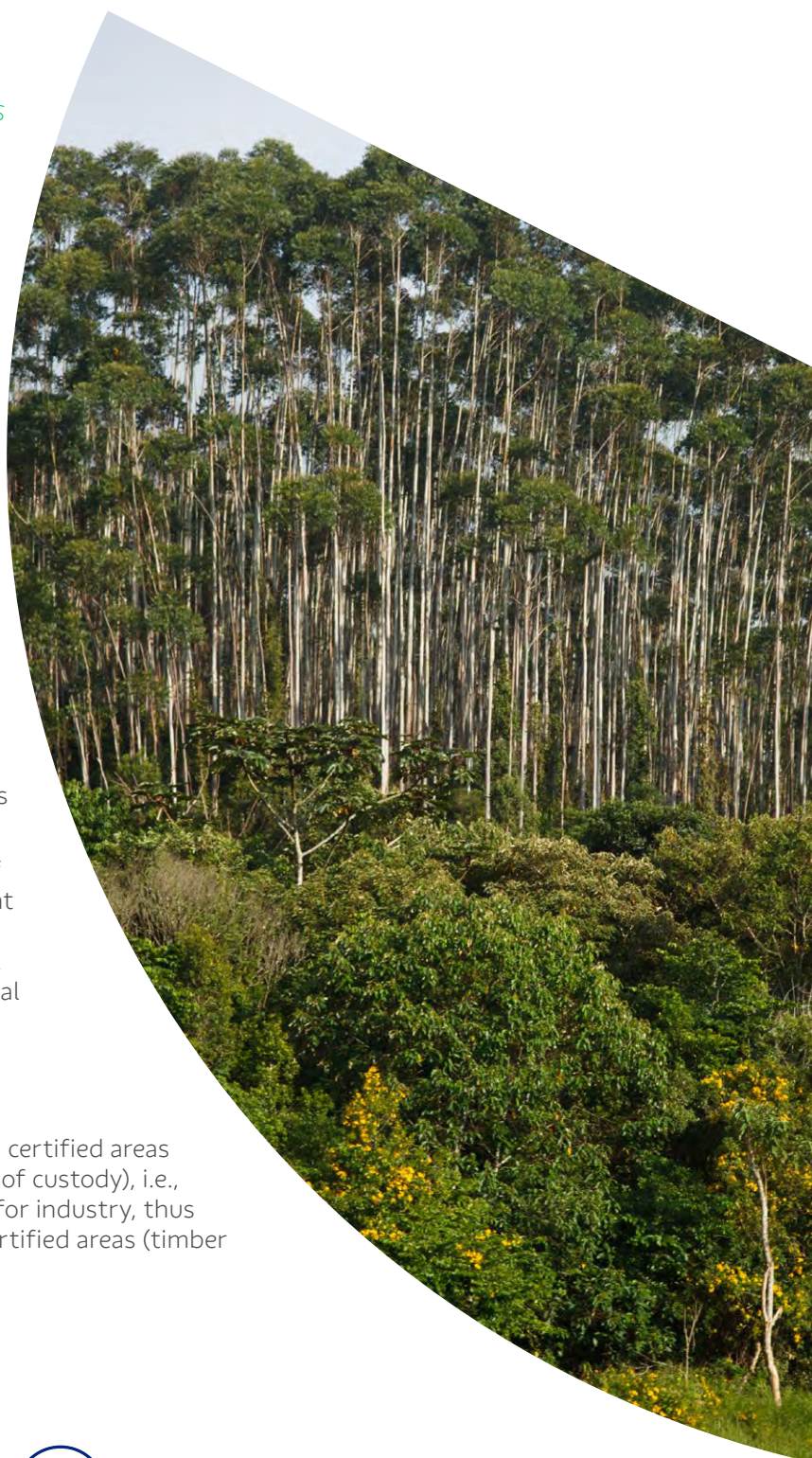
To this end, the company has incorporated the environmental, social and economic dimensions into its forest management basic guidelines, as following:

- To seek technological innovations and to support research to apply the best forestry techniques in its forest production units.
- To contribute towards developing 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 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 recreation areas or environmental education.

Timber traceability

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

Suzano is
certified by
FSC® and CERFLOR
(NBR 14,789)



6.

Forestry Business Unit

São Paulo



6. Forestry Business Unit *São Paulo*

*The areas in the **Forest Business Unit - São Paulo - FBU-SP** are distributed across more than 90 municipalities in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, of which, over 97% of the managed areas are in the state of São Paulo.*

In these areas, FBU-SP is divided in regions called Forestry Production Centers. The following chart shows the list of these Centers and the areas they cover in terms of region and municipalities.

Forest Center	Micro-regions
MN1	Cruzília and Carrancas - South of Minas Gerais
MN2	Sapucaí Mirim - South of Minas Gerais
RR1	Resende - Vale do Paraíba Fluminense
SP1	Vale do Paraíba Paulista
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	East of Piedade and Sorocaba

Plantings are carried out in owned lands, through leasing contracts, or through partnerships with rural producers.

With a forest basis of 378,651 hectares, interspersed with 130,551 hectares of biodiversity conservation areas. Suzano's forest management targets the combination of eucalyptus planting and the conservation of natural resources, technological innovations and respect to communities.

The production is based on renewable planting of eucalyptus, aiming to supply the industrial complex in Jacareí, Suzano and Limeira (SP).

Unit Jacareí

The FBU-SP encompasses a forest basis of

378.651 ha,

of which, about

130.551 ha

are destined to conservation





Unit
Limeira

The industrial plant operates 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 communities, in partnership with universities and technical institutions.



Unit
Suzano



Unit
Rio Verde

7. Environmental *Aspects*



7. Environmental Aspects

Regions of the Forest Centers

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

Soil, Climate and Hydrography

Characteristics of the Forest Centers

Forest Center	Micro-region	Environmental characteristics
MN1	Cruzília e Carrancas (South of Minas Gerais)	Cruzília, located in the South of Minas Gerais; it 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 <i>Fundação Biodiversitas</i> 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 Fluminense)	Resende is located on the margin of the river Paraíba do Sul. 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 Paulista	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, refuge 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.

Forest Center	Micro-region	Environmental characteristics
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 caverns. 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, on 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 litholitic 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).
SP3	East Avaré (East)	Avaré is officially considered a tourist resort. Climate: subtropical (Cfa). According to the National Institute of Meteorology (INMET), the lowest temperature ever recorded is -0.2°C and the largest, 36.4 °C. The record of precipitation is 135.4 mm (East).
	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 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. Main soil types are latosols 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 waves and areas. It is lowered and dissected on the borders, considered as residual of post-cretaceous 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	Micro-region	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, <i>cerradão</i> 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 <i>Médio Tietê</i> 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 litholic 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. Piracicaba The region divides the Piracicaba and Tietê river basins. 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 <i>araucarias</i> , 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 <i>cuestas</i> 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 of forest, savanna and grass fields phytophysiognomies, inner Atlantic forest, Araucaria forest and <i>capoeira</i> . Hydrography: inserted between the Hydrographic units of Mogi-Guaçu and Tietê-Jacaré.
	Araraquara	Located on the high part of the plateau and highlands of the Paraná river basin, in altitudes above 750 meters that result in flatter terrains (sedimentary rocks are present) or wavier, forming elongated spigots (basaltic rocks and red soil). Favorable to the development of a very numerous 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.

Forest Center	Micro-region	Environmental characteristics
SP7	Piedade (East)	Piedade 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 around 1,300 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 litholic 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.



8. Socioeconomic *Aspects*



8. Socioeconomic Aspects

Micro-regions	Socioeconomic aspects
Cruzília, Carrancas and Andrelândia (South of Minas Gerais)	<p>The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%.</p> <p>The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate.</p> <p>The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP.</p> <p>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 jobs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.</p>
Sapucaí-Mirim (South of Minas Gerais)	<p>The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%.</p> <p>The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate.</p> <p>The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP.</p> <p>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 jobs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.</p>
Resende and Barra Mansa (Vale do Paraíba Fluminense)	<p>The average proportion of people living in poverty is 13% in Barra Mansa and 9.4% in Resende. The municipalities are characterized as large-sized with high degree of urbanization.</p> <p>The economy in the municipalities is strongly centered in the segment of services and agriculture represents a negligible share.</p> <p>Industry is an important segment for the generation of income, with significant importance for the creation of jobs in the municipalities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.</p>



Micro-regions	Socioeconomic aspects
Vale do Paraíba Paulista	<p>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.</p> <p>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 incidence 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%). On the other hand, besides Taubaté, Aparecida (9.0%) and Guaratinguetá (10.1%) have the lowest incidence.</p> <p>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 smaller 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.</p> <p>The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities. Only Jambeiro and Caçapava rely on the industry as the main economic segment, while public administration is the main economic segment in the municipalities Areias, São José do Barreiro, Natividade da Serra and Silveiras.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In Cunha, rural 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Capão Bonito (North) Itapetininga (South)	<p>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.</p> <p>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%). On the other hand, besides Pilar do Sul, Itapetininga (11.5%) and Angatuba (12.4%) have the lowest incidence.</p> <p>All municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Itapetininga, which is classified as large-sized. All municipalities show high degree of urbanization.</p> <p>The segment of services dominates the economy, while the industry is relevant in the economy of Angatuba and Itapetininga.</p> <p>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 production (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 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.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.</p>

Micro-regions	Socioeconomic aspects
<p>Leste Avaré (East)</p> <p>Botucatu</p> <p>Piracicaba (South)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The average proportion of people living in poverty is 9.6%, varying from 8.4% in Guareí to 32.8% in Anhembi. Besides Guareí, the municipalities of Botucatu (8.6%) and Piracicaba (8.9%) show the least incidences of poverty.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Anhembi, where agriculture is the main segment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.</p>
<p>Itapeva</p> <p>Capão Bonito (South)</p>	<p>None of the municipalities 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.</p> <p>The average proportion of people living in poverty is 20.3%, varying from 11.3% in Itaí to 32.8% in Taquarivaí. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Taquarivaí, Ribeirão Branco (36.8%), Capão Bonito (29.6%) and Guapiara (23.3%).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands officially recognized in the municipalities of this Center. There are two communities of slave descendants officially recognized: the quilombola communities Jaó, in Itapeva, and Fazenda Silvério, in Itararé.</p>
<p>Avaré (North)</p> <p>Bauru</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.5%, varying from 6.7% in Lençóis Paulista to 32.8% in Paulistânia. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Paulistânia, Borebi (19.9%) and Avaí (19.7%). On the other hand, besides Lençóis Paulista, Duartina (9.5%) and Agudos (8.7%) have the lowest incidence.</p> <p>All municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Itapeva, Avaré, Lençóis 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 job posts in the municipalities of Borebi, Avaí and Iaras.</p> <p>Avaí concentrates most of the indigenous peoples (79.3%), most of which are in the indigenous land Araribá (ethnicities Terena and Guarani Kaiowá). There is one community of slave descendants officially recognized: the quilombola community Espírito Santo da Fortaleza de Porcino, in Agudos.</p>

Micro-regions	Socioeconomic aspects
<p>Rio Claro</p> <p>Piracicaba (North)</p> <p>São Carlos</p> <p>Araraquara</p> <p>Limeira</p> <p>Amparo</p>	<p>Most municipalities have good social indicators. The remaining municipalities show intermediate levels.</p> <p>The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.5%, varying from 4.8% in Amparo to 32.8% in Monte Mor. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Monte Mor and Boa Esperança do Sul (22.7%). On the other hand, besides 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.</p>
<p>Piedade (East)</p> <p>Sorocaba (East)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.0%, varying from 7.6% in Porto Feliz to 32.8% in Mombuca, Sorocaba, Votorantim and Sarapuí have the smallest incidence of poverty (9.0%, 9.3% and 9.6%, respectively).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The industry is an important segment for the generation of 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 metallurgical are installed, being one of the most important centers of the state in the manufacturing of implements for telecommunications.</p> <p>Agriculture is an important source of wealth for the municipalities of Alambari, Mombuca and Sarapuí, with poultry, beef and dairy, pork, sugar cane, citrics, fruits, beans, corn, among others.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands officially recognized.</p> <p>There are four communities of slave descendants officially recognized: the quilombola community Cafundó, in Salto de Pirapora; community José Joaquim de Camargo, located in the municipalities of Salto de Pirapora and Votorantim; community Fazenda Pilar in Pilar do Sul; and community Terras de Caxambu, in Sarapuí.</p> <p>The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%.</p> <p>The municipality is characterized as small-sized (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate.</p> <p>The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP.</p> <p>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 jobs.</p> <p>Family agriculture properties represent 65.4% of the rural properties in the municipalities, with average size of 21.7 ha and occupying an area of 4,019 ha, i.e., 21.7% of the total rural area.</p> <p>There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.</p>

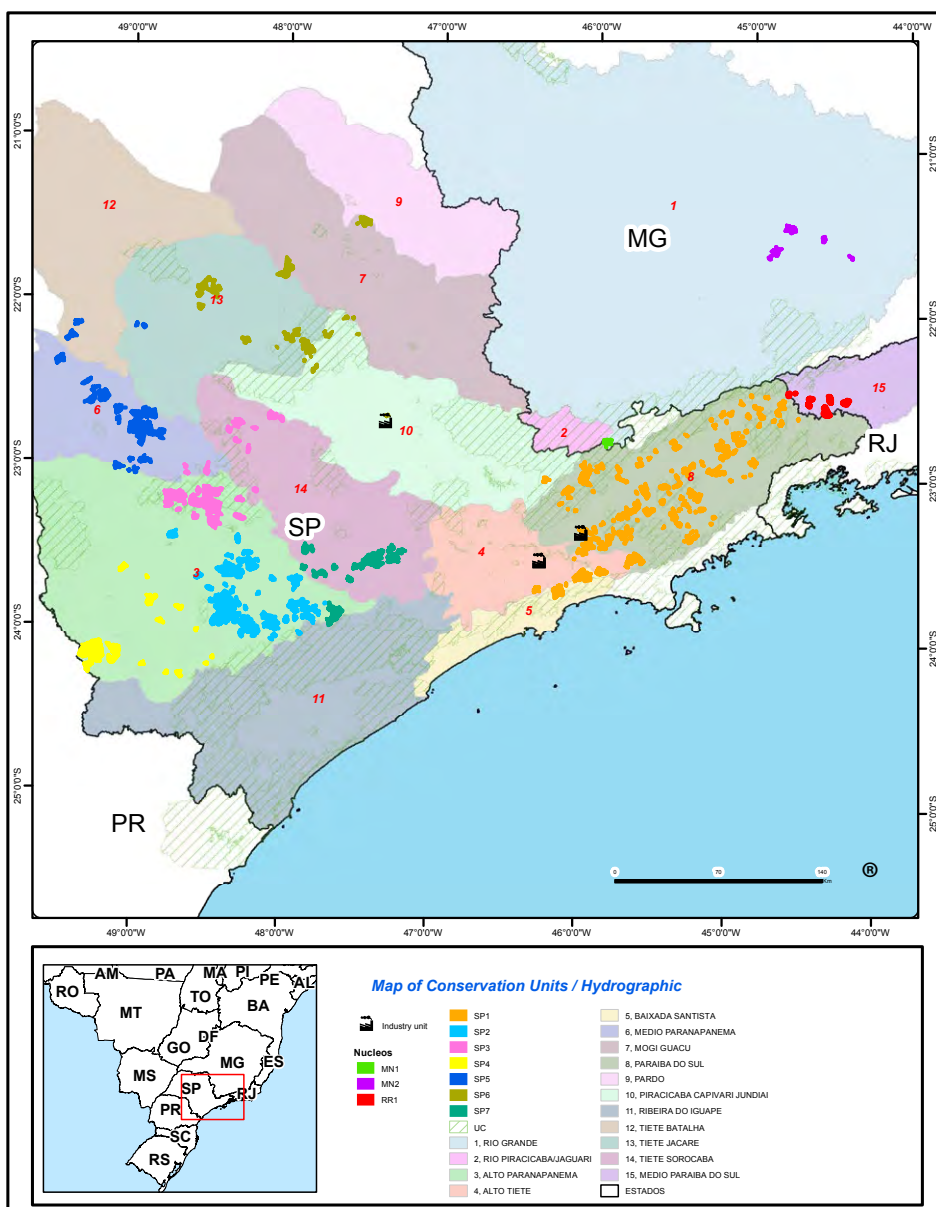
Distribution of suzano's farms, conservation units and Water Resources Management Units

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

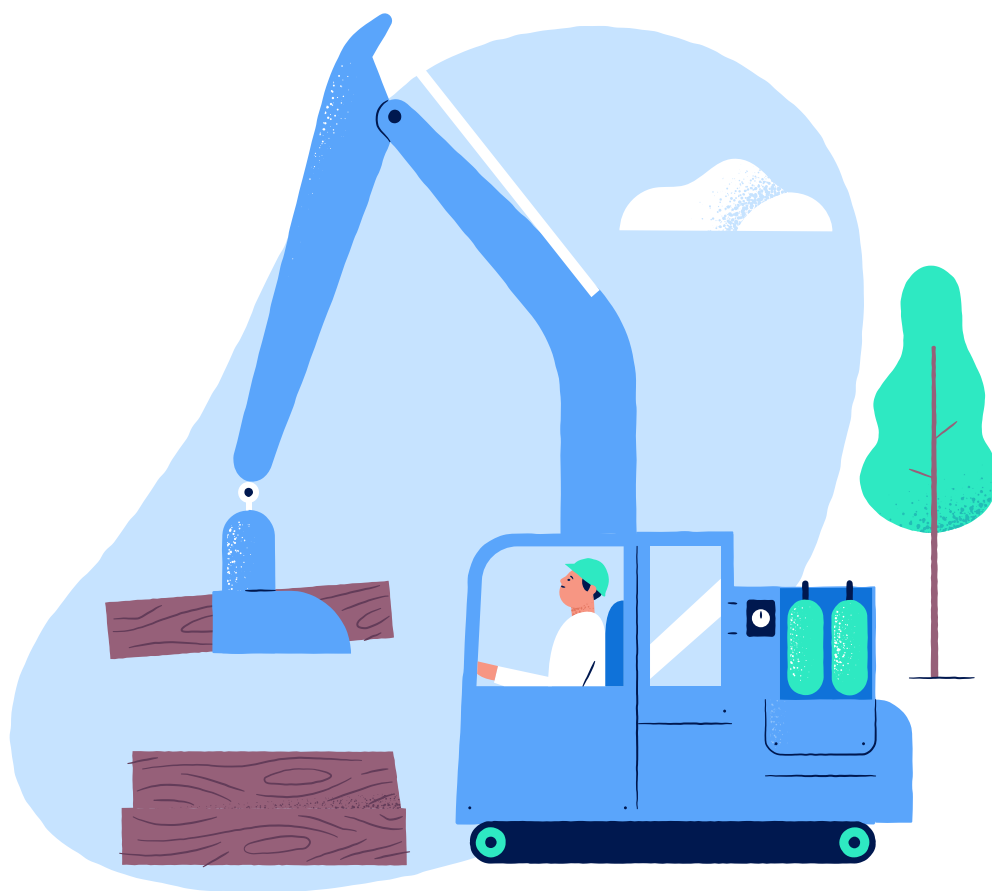
The techniques provided by the company to protect fragments and manage commercial crops have relevant positive effects on the close conservation units because they provide shelter for the biodiversity and maintain the functionality of key biological and ecological processes.

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

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



There are 19 **Conservation Units** surrounding Suzano's forest areas in FBU-SP, of which 2 are Federal Areas, 16 are State areas and 1 is a Municipal area.



9.
The Importance of
Planted Forests

9. 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 the environment conservation.

Objective

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

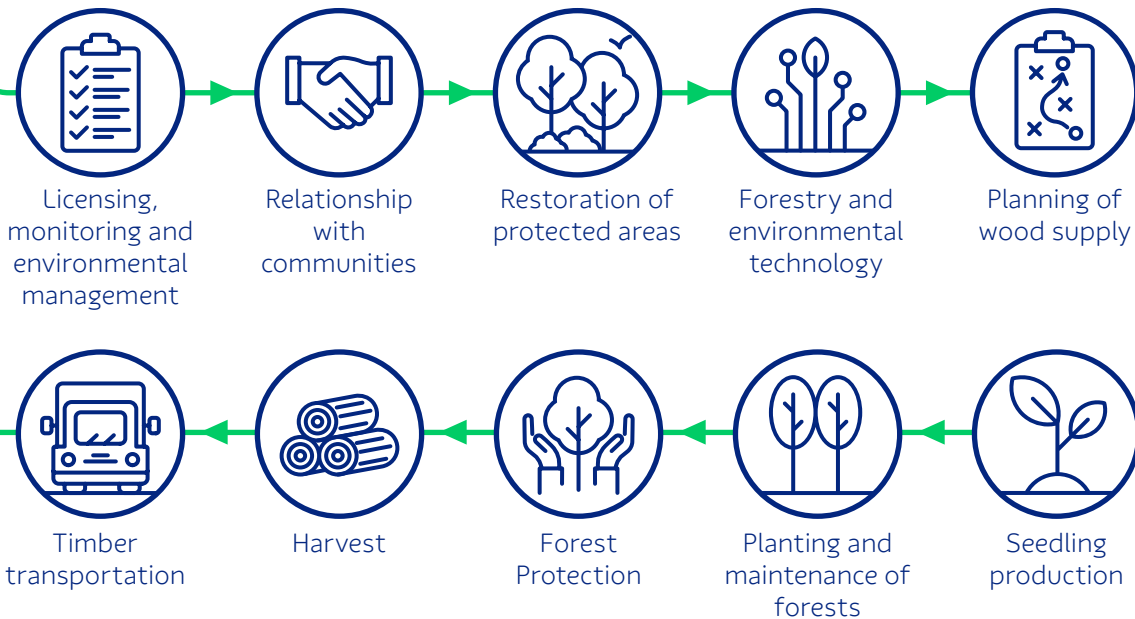
- Availability and rational use of areas for the cultivation of Eucalyptus through directives and procedures for the purchase and lease of land.
- Development of new genetic material and monitoring of soil nutritional levels, pests and others, defined in operational routines and specific research projects.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

Eucalyptus

- Is an exotic species (not native from Brazil), like coffee, corn, soy, sugar cane and several other crops widely cultivated in the country.
- With proper management, water consumption is similar to that of native forests and its roots are kept away from the water table.
- It is harvested in approximately seven years and can be cultivated in low fertility land.
- With proper management, it provides protection for biodiversity as shown by the biodiversity surveillance results in Suzano's areas.
- Of rapid growth, Eucalyptus helps to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, giving back pure oxygen. The role of Eucalyptus forests is key to humankind efforts to neutralize greenhouse gases, responsible for the Earth's warming.



Forest management activities



On FBU-SP, annual average production of plantings is around

45 m³/ha.year

Timber reception docks – Jacaré (SP)

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 timber, 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 to other forestry species and due to its adaptability to the environmental conditions in Brazil, including soil and weather.



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.

Regarding forestry, the Technology Center works mainly on Classical Genetic Improvement, Forest Protection, Forest Management, Ecophysiology and Biotechnology, defining models of planted forest management that support an increase in forest biomass productivity.

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

Those species were selected because they are better adapted to the local soil and weather conditions following several cycles of improvement and research. 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.

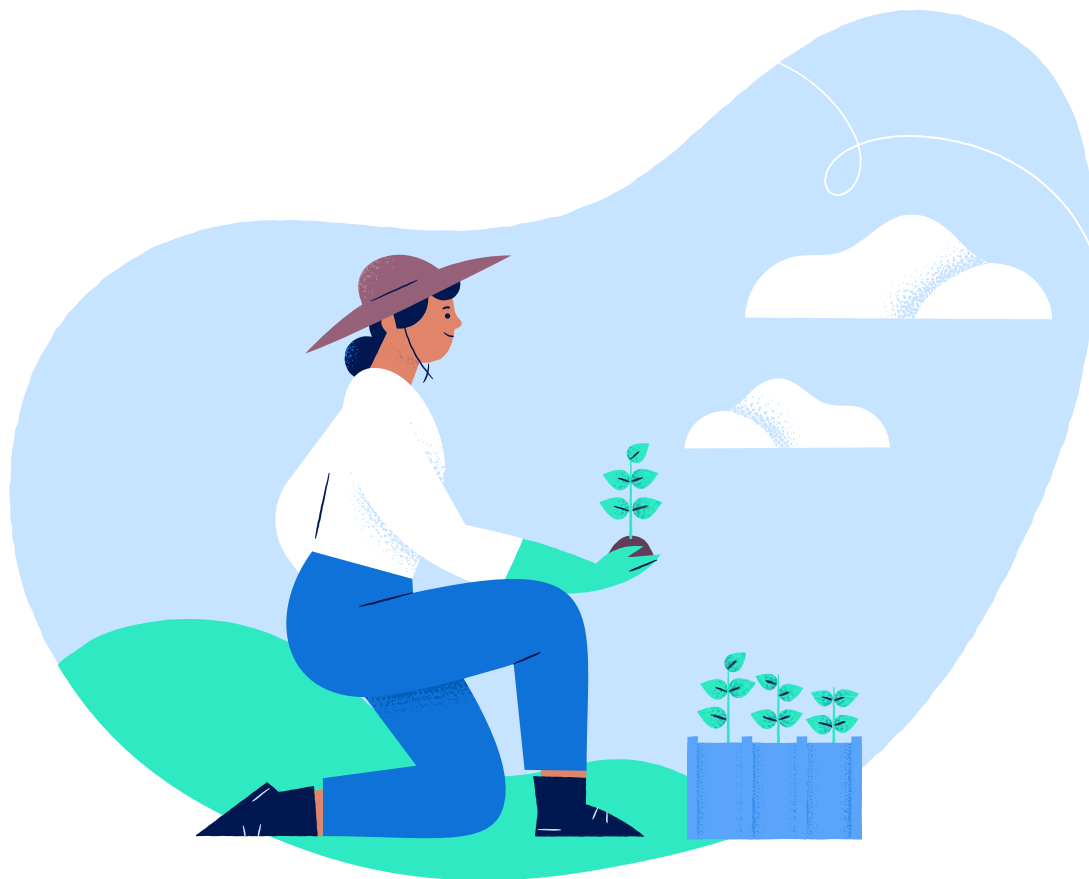


Partnerships

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 also sustains solid and robust results in industrial and new businesses research and development.





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 weeds, and the assessment of competition level of Eucalyptus with weed. All information gathered are used to help 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 plantings. In regrowth forests, performance is monitored at 90 and 180 days upon harvesting also through qualitative forest inventory.

The 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.

Forest planning keeps track of ordering to ensure the industry supply. The proper management of planted forests favors planting productivity and contributes to disease and pest control, biodiversity conservation, and protection of springs and ecosystem services - creating a virtuous cycle.

Development and Operational Excellence

This area is responsible for the development and transfer of mechanization and digitalization technology to forest processes.

Seeks the continuous improvement of forestry activities, harvest and logistics, with particular interest in routine management, quality and productivity of operations, as well as personnel qualification, thus promoting safety, product quality, high productivity, feasible costs for forestry activities and environmental conservation.

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.

The licensed nurseries of FBU-SP produce approximately
25 million
seedlings per year

	Shipped saplings	Final efficiency
Alambari nursery	9,919,350	69.28%
Capão Bonito nursery	8,109,112	72.00%

Source: base year 2020.

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 planting already exists), or in implantation areas (where there is no Eucalyptus planting). 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 2020, FBU-SP acquired
359 ha (implantation),
12,382 ha (renovation) and
11,852 ha (regrowth), totaling
24,593 ha

In 2019, the annual
harvest volume was

7.859.750 m³

Forest Maintenance

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

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

Trucks equipped with telemetry

BFU-SP uses precision technology to manage operations. Our fleet is equipped with telemetry to monitor operations, distribution and positioning of the trucks on roads and farms, control of loading and unloading, and 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.

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 or any other transportation mode.

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

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. From this planning, loading, routes and trucks distribution are defined considering the requirements defined on the area's operational procedures.

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

The volume of
timber transported to
the industry in the state of
São Paulo in 2020 was

7.366.141 m³





Road Networks - Roads

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 works, 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.

Moistening of Roads

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

*Suzano respects and values
its professionals.*

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



Forest Integrity

Suzano's professionals 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, sharing informative folders 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.

The program 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.

Our planted forests and native forest areas are systemically surveyed and any event, whether fire, littering, trespassing, blocking of watercourses, among others, are monitored and documented.

FBU-SP has a Fire Detection System in place, consisting of monitoring towers that cover planting 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.



Live Forest Program

raises awareness among collaborators and community on the impacts and dangers of fire



11.

Environmental Management

11.Environmental Management

We preserve over
4.000 ha
of native forests
in High Preservation
Value areas

High Conservation Value Areas

In this chapter you will learn about the identified attributes on the Forest Business Unit São Paulo, our measures and practices of maintenance and/or reduction of threats to these attributes.

All ecosystems have important social and environmental values and functions, whether providing water and food, acting on climate regulation or for its cultural, ecologic, and economic meaning.

The forest certification Forest Stewardship Council - FSC® defines the concept of High Conservation Value - HCV - as the biological, ecological, social or cultural value notably significant or of utmost importance locally or nationally. 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 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	Critical environmental services
HCV 5	Communities needs
HCV 6	Cultural values

FBU-SP has 19 areas with high conservation value:



4 Diversity of species, ecosystems and mosaics at the landscape scale, and ecosystems and habitats



3 Communities needs

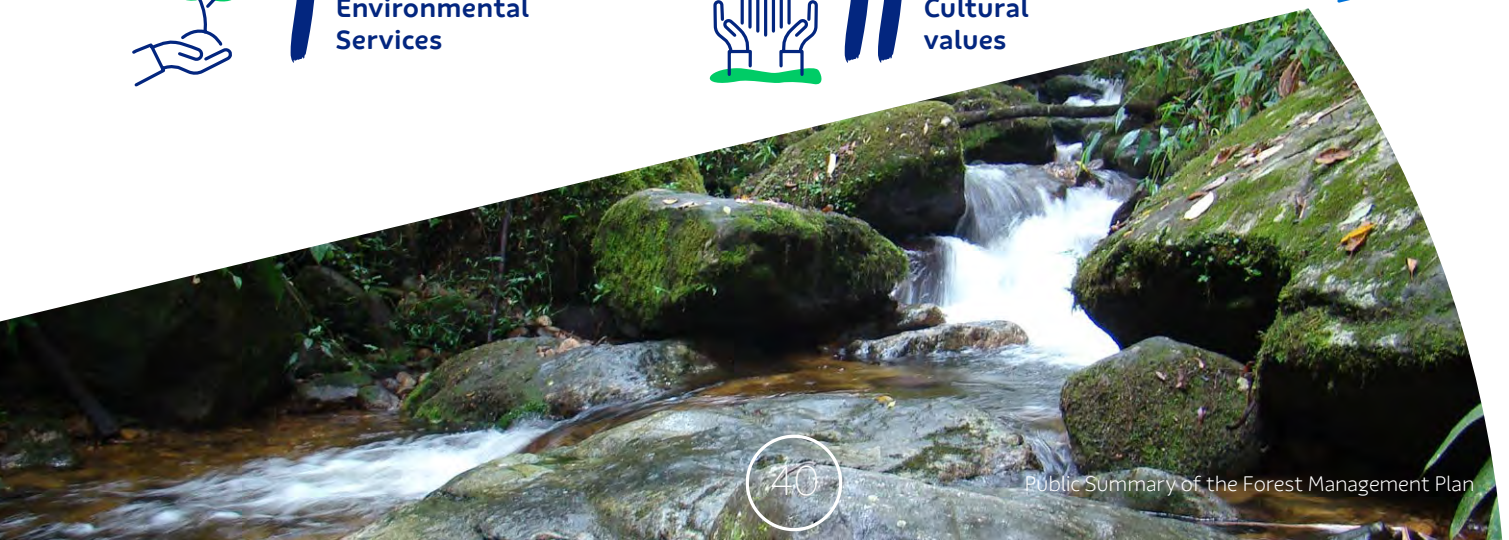


1 Environmental Services

















2 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.



Measures of protection and Monitoring in the HCVs

Areas of High Conservation Value	Municipality	Identified HCVs	Impacts	Risks and threats	Measures of protection	Monitoring
						
1. Tijuco and Suinã 2. Entre Rios 3. Montes Claros 4. São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande	1. Capão Bonito 2. Angatuba 3. São José dos Campos 4. Pindamonhangaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. AVC 1 and 2 • 2. AVC 1 and 2 • 3. AVC 1, 2 and 3 • 4. HCV 1, 2 and 6 Archeological site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to individuals on the borders • Disturbance of animals • Unbalance of the ecosystem • Loss of biodiversity • Loss of soil • Biodiversity conservation, ecological restoration • Pillage of archeological site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational damage to the flora Erosive processes, sedimentation Presence of domestic animals (bovine and horses) Illegal activities: native species exploration, hunting, trespassing Inadequate management of confronting areas Woodfire Invasion of exotic species (pinus) Damage to the archeological site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of environmental incidents and identification of HCV area in map • Periodic patrolling with specialized teams to identify environmental incidents • Installation of signs to identify HCV areas with information on illegal practices Firebreaks maintenance and team trained to fight fire Removal of exotic species Intensifying patrimonial surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and management of reported environmental incidents Analysis of plant composition through satellite imagery Specific monitoring of fire outbreak • Monitoring of flora (arboreal and bush species) • Monitoring of fauna (birds and mammals) Analysis and management of reported social incidents
Ibiti	Itararé	HCV 4 Ecosystemic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to individuals on the border of native vegetation • Reduction of native vegetation cover • Biodiversity restoration - forest restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational damage to the flora Illegal activities: native species exploration, deforestation, trespassing Woodfire Invasion of exotic species (pinus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of environmental incidents: erosive processes • Identification of HCV areas in map • Intensifying patrimonial surveillance • Installation of signs to identify HCV areas with information on illegal practices Maintenance of firebreaks and teams trained to fight fire Removal of exotic species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic patrolling (monitoring with team trained to identify environmental incidents) Specific monitoring of fire outbreaks Ecologic restoration - specific monitoring of exotic species

Areas of High Conservation Value	Municipality	Identified HCVs	Impacts	Risks and threats	Measures of protection	Monitoring
						
Ibiti	Itararé	HCV 4 Ecosystemic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in water quality Soil acidification 	Erosive processes, loss of soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of water quality parameter 	Water monitoring
1. Água Fria 2. Planalto 3. Santa Terezinha VI	1. Guapiara 2. Capão Bonito 3. Jacareí	AVC 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to individuals on the border of native vegetation Reduction in native vegetation cover Reduction in water quality Soil acidification Silting of water courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational damages to the flora Illegal activities: native species exploration, deforestation and trespassing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of environmental incidents: erosive processes Identification of HCV areas in map Intensifying patrimonial surveillance Installation of signs to identify HCV areas with information on illegal practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic patrolling (monitoring with team trained to identify environmental incidents)
1. Santa Maria II 2. Barreiro Grande 3. Barra Limpa 4. Sertãozinho II 5. São José III 6. Cachoeirinha 7. Campo Alegre 8. Daniela 9. Lavrinhas 10. Santana	1. Votorantim 2. Pederneiras 3. Santa Branca 4, 5, 6. São Luiz do Paraitinga 7. Tremembé 8. Guara-tinguetá 9, 10. Capão Bonito	HCV 6 Chapels 9, 10. HCV 6 Chapel and cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillage Loss of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodfire Erosive processes, loss of soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of firebreaks and teams trained to fight fire Analysis of water quality parameter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific monitoring of fire outbreaks Water monitoring
				Patrimonial damages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of HCV areas in map Installation of signs to identify HCV areas with information on illegal practices Intensifying patrimonial surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic patrolling (monitoring with teams trained to identify social incidents)
				Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of firebreaks and team trained to fight fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific monitoring of fire outbreaks
				Loss of access to resources and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of building and surroundings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialog with local community, interviews on the use of cultural heritage

Biodiversity monitoring

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 house 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 follow up of development and changes in the landscapes and fauna and flora communities components and parameters, 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.



From 2019 to Dec 2020,
263 bird species,
43 mammals species,
26 amphibians species were registered

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

IUCN	17 mammals, 82 birds, 26 amphibians and 10 plants
IBAMA	8 mammals, 1 bird
State of SP	7 mammals, 6 birds
State of MG	3 mammals, 1 bird

1. Chestnut-bellied seed finch (*Sporophila angolensis*),
2. Blod-crested woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*),
3. Black-goggled tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*),
4. Southern tamandua (*Tamandua tetradactyla*)

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, establishing a causal relation between these factors.

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

In 2020, 9 microbasins in the state of São Paulo were monitored, 6 of which operational and 3 experimental. The later are part of the Cooperative Program for Monitoring and Modeling of Hydrographic basins (PROMAB).

Water monitoring at the FBU-SP

Microbasin	Farm	Municipality	Monitoring
Operational	Água Fria	Guapiara	Qualitative (physical-chemical parameters)
	Ribeirão Grande	Salesópolis	
	Gir	Mairinque/Alumínio	
	Entre Rios	Angatuba	
	Cachoeira	Guaratinguetá	
	Ibiti	Itararé	
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 forest management

Suzano is committed to adopting the best environmental practices to innovate in promoting a sustainable development.



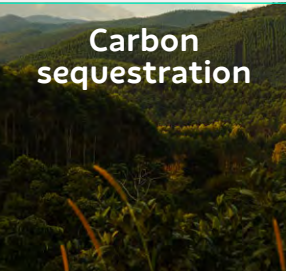

Focusing on process sustainability, the company uses managerial instruments and tools that provide better environmental quality in its forestry activities. Managing environmental aspects and impacts, the FBU defines methodologies for the identification, assessment and control of environmental aspects 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 new laws that apply to the business;
- Compliance with the current law;
- 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 forest management

Type of impact	Adverse	Adverse	Beneficial	Beneficial
Environmental Aspect	Water consumption 	Risk of fire 	Carbon sequestration 	Environmental services 
Environmental impact	Scarcity of water resources.	Alteration in the physical properties of the soil.	Reduction of Greenhouse effect.	Recuperação da Biodiversidade.
Control measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devices and physical controls dedicated to adjusting the amount of water used; • Limits of water use rights; • Rain water use. 	Fire control systems and fire brigade teams.	CO ₂ sequestration by forestry production and conservation areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

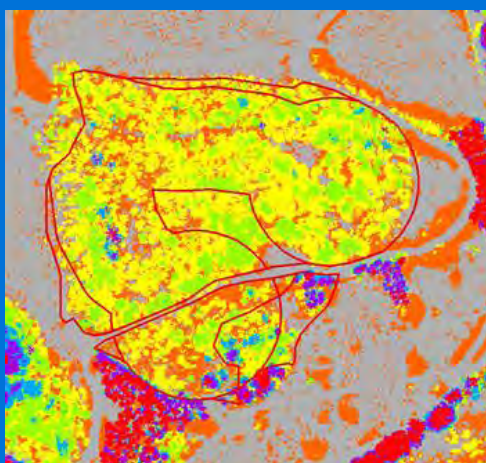
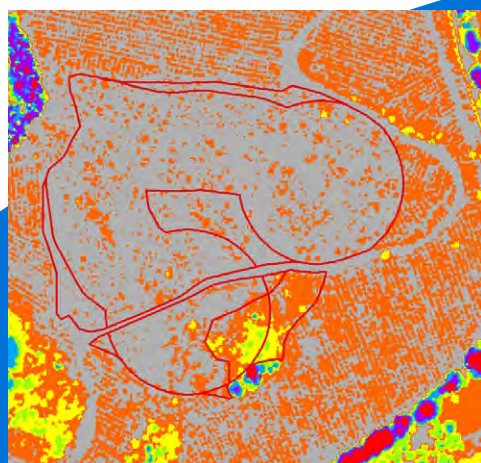
These actions are primarily taken in Permanent Preservation Areas aiming to meet the legislation and constraints posed by the forest operation permits.

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 2020, Suzano has initiated the restoration process of approximately 290 ha of protected areas only 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.

Ecological Restoration in numbers

	Prediction (2020)	Accomplished (2020)
Implantation	300 ha	290 ha
Maintenance	0 ha	0 ha



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

Height



Solid waste management

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

- Reduce waste production;
- Reuse of 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

Waste recipients go through evaluation and *approval*



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 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 a 13 years old 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.

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, 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). Since 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic scenario, the experiences were replaced by remote the activities called "Ecovirtual trails".

The series of videoclips promote reflections on environmental issues among students even in their homes.

In 2020, the project received active participation of 133 students from the partner schools in the municipalities of Itatinga and Bofete, and indirectly reached 1,233 people with the "Ecovirtual Trails" made available on video platforms on the Internet.



Ecofuturo – Parque das Neblinas

Parque das Neblinas (PN) is a natural reserve owned by Suzano and managed by Ecofuturo, 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 more preserved vegetation.

The area is recognized, since 2006, by UNESCO's program *Homem e Biosfera*, 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 social development strategies, 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 463 springs protected and more than 1,250 species already identified.

1.255 species
have been
identified
in Parque das
Neblinas



Veadinho-catingueiro
(*Mazama
gouazoubira*)



Araçari-poca
(*Selenidera
maculirostris*)

With this end, Ecofuturo consistently develops public-use programs focused on awareness-raising through environmental education, dissemination of knowledge, relationship with the community, sustainable logging and non-logging management, and research funding - more than 60 studies have been conducted in the area. Relying on a team of park rangers, the Institute also provides surveillance and protection, minimizing the impacts of pressure vectors.

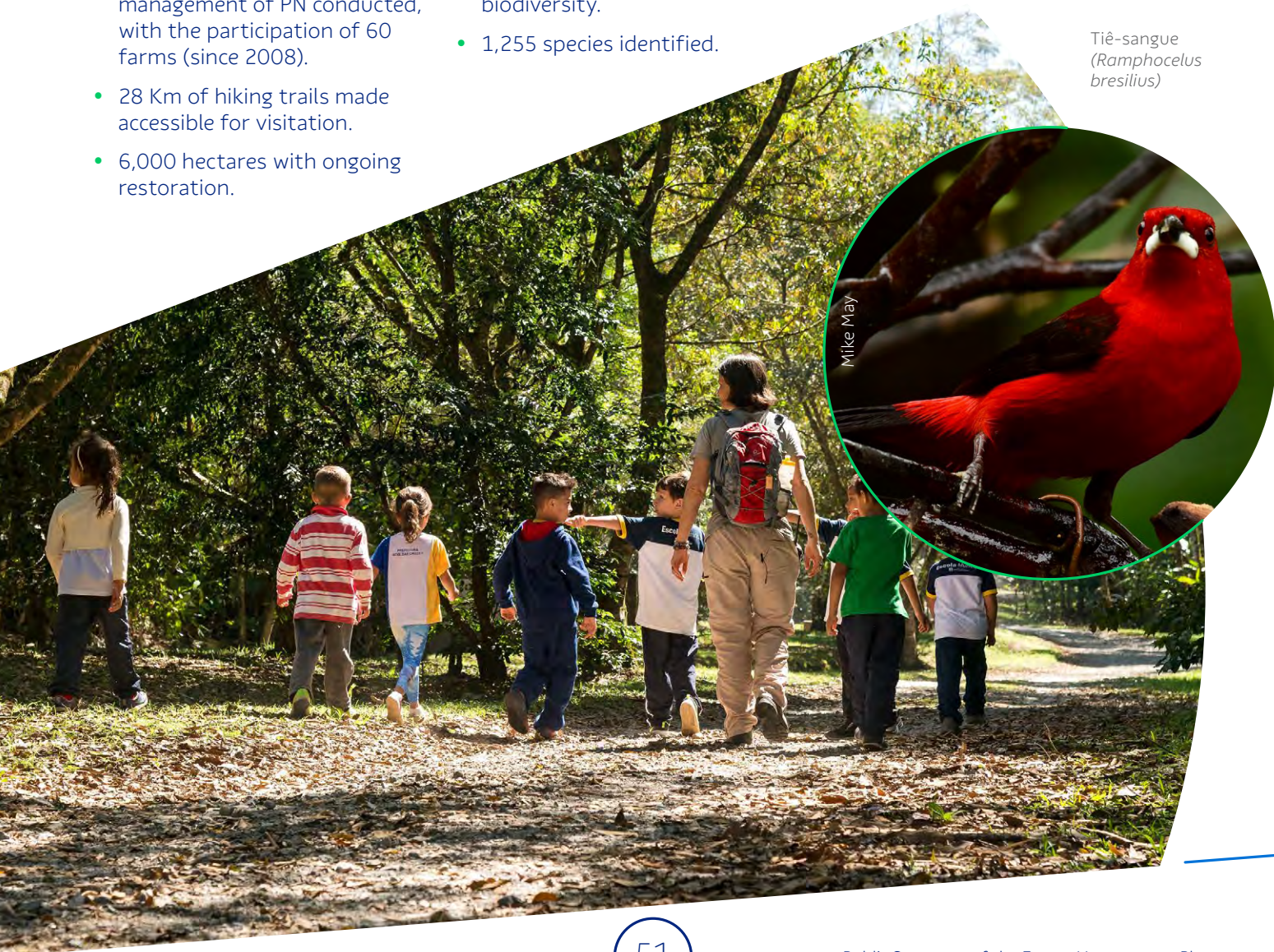
Among the main initiatives are *Meu Ambiente* - an environmental education program developed since 2010 with teachers and students of the public schools network of Suzano, Bertioga and Mogi das Cruzes - and the Community management workshops, that has been happening for over 10 years, and seek to promote the exchange of knowledge with farmers in the vicinity, aiming to disseminate environmental conservation and sustainable development.

As part of the actions that seek to boost the regeneration of the *jussara*-palm, currently threatened, the species has been reintroduced in the area with the dispersion of over 8 million seeds and the fruit has been promoted in gastronomy.

Highlights:

- 8 million seeds of *jussara* palm - considered key for the Atlantic forest balance.
- 35 workshops of community management of PN conducted, with the participation of 60 farms (since 2008).
- 28 Km of hiking trails made accessible for visitation.
- 6,000 hectares with ongoing restoration.
- 1,000 hectares of native vegetation.
- +- 1,500 km patrolled annually, thus protecting PN and its biodiversity.
- 1,255 species identified.

Tiê-sangue
(*Ramphocelus bresilius*)





12.
Acknowledgement Of
and Respect for
Professionals

12. Acknowledgement Of and Respect for *Professionals*

Safety, Health and Quality of Life

The valuation of, and respect for, 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.

Checking 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 disease.

Safety performance of FBU-SP forestry operations

Safety indicators	2020
Safety Management Indicator (IGS) Forestry Operation + Logistics	97%
Frequency rate (accidents with and without lost work days)	0.97
Frequency rate (accidents with lost work days) Operation + Forestry Logistics	0.24

Programs developed by Suzano to ensure safety at work involve the preparation of documents that seek to identify the risks associated with operations, such as the Environmental Risk Prevention Program (PPRA), 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 (PCMSO). 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, forestry 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 professionals talents.



Workforce Qualification

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

Our collaborators and vendors are offered personal 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 stakeholders relationship.

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*	861
Vendors*	2,244
Total	3,105

*Data from 2020





13.

Social

Management

13. *Social* Management

Suzano prioritizes a clear and straightforward work toward social aspects directly or indirectly affected by its forest management activities.

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

Project Sustainable
Practices - CREAM Capão
Bonito (Vila Aparecida
community)



Stakeholders Relationship Management

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 its interests into forestry business management.

Suzano's relationship with 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 toward the local development.

Takes place on the communities most impacted by Suzano's operation. In rural communities, engagement is promoted by the Rural and Territorial Development Program (PDRT), Beehives Program, among others.



3. Operational Dialog

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.



Association of
Quilombo do Jaó -
Itapeva (SP)

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 three kilometers radius of its properties or areas leased for eucalyptus production.

The management of social impacts model 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of products authorized by the environmental bodies • Signaling of the areas • Training of employees that apply the products • Maintenance of equipment use for application
Forest harvest	Increase in the risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Timber transportation	Change of landscape (visual) and loss of reference	Placement of warning signs
	Increase in the risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road maintenance during operations • Monitoring and control of load weight of the timber trucks
	Noise	Negotiation of time period for the operations

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

Project Quintais
Produtivos -
Jacareí (SP)



Analysis and monitoring of stakeholders relationship processes

All the demands concerning forestry operations, identified in the engagement processes, operational dialogs and participative agenda 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	Results 2020
Social	Impacts on the Communities	Investment in the Community (GRI EC1)	Socioenvironmental investments (R\$)	3,142,969
			Share of donations to socioenvironmental investments (%)	13,3
			Number of rural communities in PDRT	11
		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	2.7
		Complaints about damage caused by management	Number of complaints received	233
			Average time to address a complaint	87
		Image Survey	Suzano's favorability in the communities (%)	NA



Basic Ceramics - Cunha (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 contributes to the development of the communities where Suzano operates. Such investments are segmented into four types of interventions:

Partnership

Short-term one-off support, with social purpose, that require a counterpart from the applicant. Are related to operations, expertise and products from Suzano's business.

Donation

Very short-term one-off support to meet stakeholders demands aiming to strengthen institutional relationships.

Sponsorship

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

Project

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).

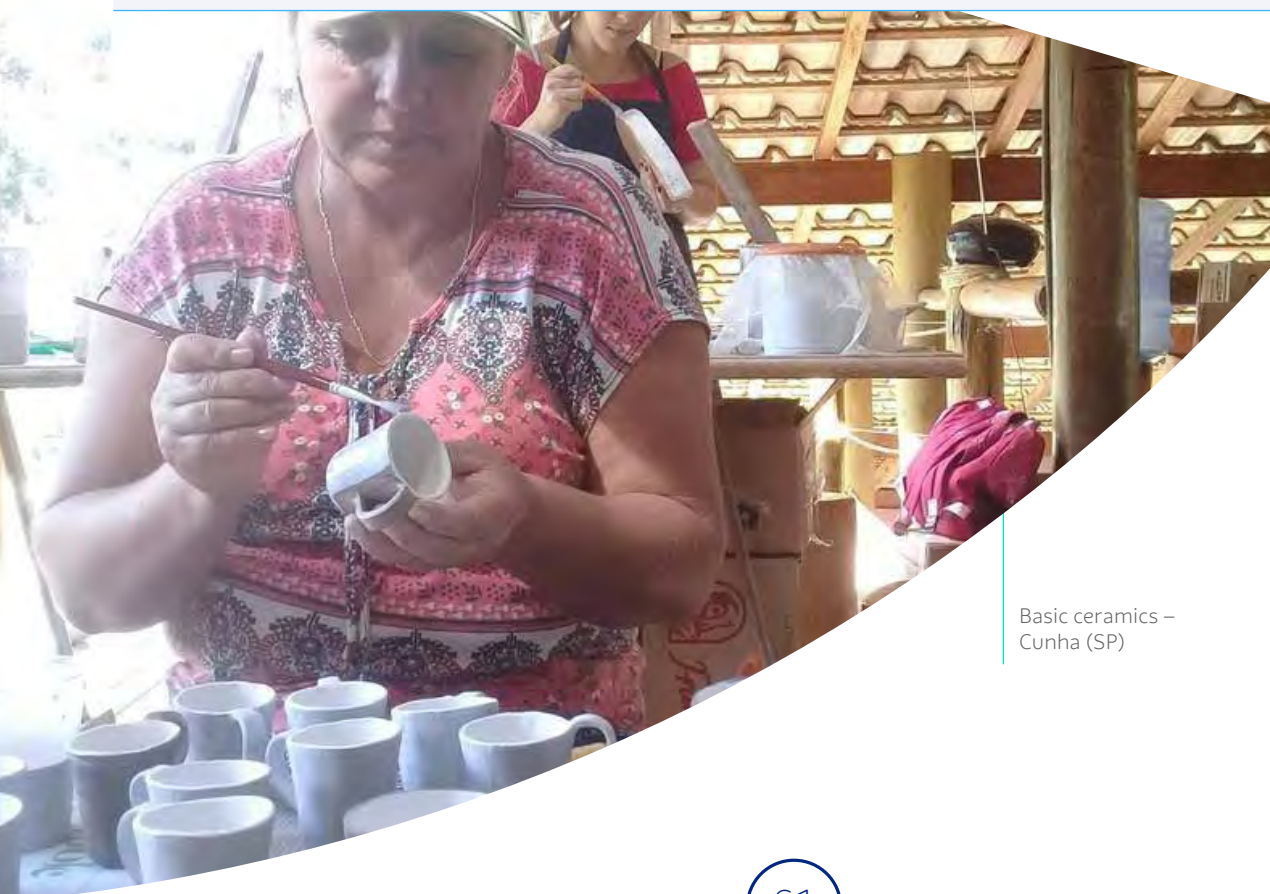
Social Programs and Projects

Line of action	Artisans of Vale do Paraíba	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Craftsmanship	Varzea do Tanque Cunha Community	Mãos que Valem	Jacareí e Jambeiro	15
Ceramics	CREAR	Cerâmica Básica	Cunha	15
Education	Municipal secretariats for education	Sustainable practices	Capão Bonito	130
	Cultural Foundation	PSE - Suzano's Education Program	Pilar do Sul, Taquarivaí, Buri, Jacareí, Paraibuna, Salesópolis, Santa Branca, Pindamonhangaba, Tremembé, Igaratá	452
Culture	Fundação Cultural	Cultural projects LIC	Jacareí	5,000



Productive area of PDRT project (food production) - Redenção da Serra (SP)

Line of action	Artisans of Vale do Paraíba	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Local development	CREAR, Rede de Cidadania and ACAMAR	Qualification of organizations	Capão Bonito	3 organizations
	Associations of rural producers	PDRT	Capão Bonito	3 organizations
			Itapeva	107 families
			Capão Bonito	75 families
			São Luiz do Paraitinga and Redenção da Serra	10 families
			Guararema	10 families
			Salesópolis	20 families
	AAMI - Association of beekeepers of the municipality of Itapeva	Colmeias project	Itapeva	54
	AAPICAB - Association of beekeepers of Capão Bonito		Capão Bonito	56
	APTA - São Paulo Association of apiculture technicians		Sorocaba	14
	APIS - Association of beekeepers of Itapetininga and Southern region of the state of São Paulo		Itapetininga	29
	ALUMEL - Association of beekeepers of Alumínio and region		Alumínio	15
	AAB - Association of beekeepers of Botucatu		Botucatu	52
	APICUESTA - Association of beekeepers of Polo Cuesta		Itatinga	70



Basic ceramics –
Cunha (SP)

Line of action	Artisans of Vale do Paraíba	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Local development	AAMARE - Association of beekeepers of Avaré	Colmeias project	Avaré	25
	APISBOA - Association of beekeepers of Boa Esperança do Sul		Boa Esperança do Sul	26
	APISOL - Association of beekeepers Morada do Sol		Araraquara	11
	UPAMEL - São Paulo Union of honey bee keepers		Salto de Pirapora	58
	AGRIAPISI - Association of farmers and beekeepers of Serra do Itapeti		Guararema	18
	CAMAT - Cooperative of Mixed agriculture of Alto do Tiete		Salesópolis	6
	APISTINGA - Association of beekeepers of São Luiz do Paraitinga and region		São Luiz do Paraitinga	13
	NUTRIR - Socioeducational Association of small farmers of Redenção da Serra		Redenção da Serra	23
	AGROAPIS - Association of farmers and beekeepers of Santa Branca		Santa Branca	8
	APAX - Association of agribusiness producers of São Francisco Xavier		São José dos Campos	18
	APMASP - Association of residents for the preservation of EPA of Serra do Palmital		Caçapava	19

Beehives program –
S. Luiz do Paraitinga (SP)



Performance and main indicators of forest management

Aspect	Resp. Process	Monitoring	Indicators	Unit	Goal 2020	Actual 2020	Critical analysis	Systems/ Database	Frequency
Environmental	Asset intelligence	Fire	Fire during planting	ha	20% reduction relative to 2019	2,592	The number of fire outbreaks increased in comparison with 2019. This may be related to the weather during winter season with longer drought period and drier and hotter atmosphere.	Zenith	Daily
	Forestry	Forestry controls	Weedkiller consumption (glyphosate)	kg/ha	2.0	1.9	Reduction in planned interventions with management focused on the use of pre-emergents, competition-free coexistence, application timing, and action plan focused on rationalization of this group.	ZFL98 (SAP)	Daily except in rainy days
			Weedkiller consumption (glyphosate)	L/ha	4	2.9	Reduction in planned interventions with management focused on the use of pre-emergents, competition-free coexistence, application timing, and action plan focused on rationalization of this group.	ZFL98 (SAP)	Daily except in rainy days
			Ant bait consumption	kg/ha	2	3.65	Regularization of control in highly infested areas (following DICE-monitoring recommendation - dosage increase)	ZFL 98 (SAP)	Daily except in rainy days
	Environment	Monitoring plan for HCV areas (attributes and protection measures)	Fulfillment of schedule	%	100	94.24	Although 0% of activities have been performed below expectation, there was an increase of 58 unforeseen monitorings in 2020. 288 incidents were registered in HCV areas, of which 234 were identified in surrounding areas. All incidents are being monitored and managed and do not represent significant threats to the attributes.	Forest environment team is responsible for this process. Information are available on the internal database.	Annual
		Monitoring of Southern Muriqui on São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande farm in Pindamonhangaba	Fulfillment of schedule	%	100	100%	The population of southern muriqui is healthy and has great biological potential. Sexual unbalance vs habitat fragmentation was not found in the area.	Information are available on the internal environment database.	Annual

Aspect	Resp. Process	Monitoring	Indicators	Unit	Goal 2020	Actual 2020	Critical analysis	Systems/ Database	Frequency
Environmental	Environment	Fauna	Fulfillment of schedule	%	100	100	Last sampling of birds and land mammals took place in 2019. All monitored farms are in great conservation status, providing good habitat conditions for the maintenance of wildlife. Richness indicators are relevant for the local context.	Information are available on the internal environment database.	3 years
		Flora	Fulfillment of schedule - monitoring of native vegetation (bush-arboreal species)	%	100	100	The last sampling of native vegetation took place in 2018. In Montes Claros farm, average height and DBH remained unstable; Ibiti farm: average height remained unstable, DBH slightly lower; Entre Rios farm: average height and DBH slightly higher.	Information are available on the environment internal database.	Regenerative and Tree layer: 4 years
		Qualitative monitoring of operational microbasins	Fulfillment of schedule	%	100	100	Values observed on the sampling points showed no deviations from CONAMA 357 standard with time, indicating no negative impacts on the water quality in the period.	MAF data bank	Campaigns
		Effluents	Physical-chemical analysis of effluents generated in forestry units	Conf. param. CONAMA 430	Within CONAMA 430 parameters	Results within CONAMA 430 parameters	Monitoring performed as per internal definitions.	MAF data bank	Biannually
	DTI - Technology and Innovation Directory	Water resources (quantitative monitoring of water)	Experimental microbasins monitored	%	Maintenance of 100% of the hydrographic basins network at FBU-SP	100	Maintenance of 100% of the microbasins network in SP . Currently we monitor 5 hydrographic basins on SP unit distributed across the municipalities of Capão Bonito, Itatinga and Igaratá.	DTI Servers	Data collection (flow rate, rainfall on the basin): hourly
		Weather	Weather and climate monitoring through Suzano's weather stations network	%	Maintenance of 100% of the weather stations maintenance network on FBU-SP		Ongoing maintenance of 100% of the weather stations network on FBU-SP	Professional bank SQL - Power BI system	Data collection (Rainfall, temperature, relative humidity, wind velocity and solar radiation): hourly
							Total of 13 stations on the unit		Maintenance: monthly

Aspect	Resp. Process	Monitoring	Indicators	Unit	Goal 2020	Actual 2020	Critical analysis	Systems/ Database	Frequency
Social	SSQV	Compliance with the legislation, operational procedures and other safety, occupational health and environmental requirements	Score obtained with SSOMAR	%	95	96.52	A meta foi superada devido à ostensiva atuação da área de SSQV e do engajamento das áreas operacionais.	Portal SSQV	Monthly
		Positive observation of Activity: Analysis of operational activities focusing on safety aspects targeting the identification of improvement points	Score obtained with OPA (%)	%	90	94.85	Goal was exceeded due to the ostensible work of SSQV area and engagement of operational areas.	SSQV Portal	Monthly
		Program Segurança da 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 safety management system.	%	95	98.44	In 2020, the leadership adhered to the program. This resulted in greater awareness among collaborators.	SSQV Portal	Monthly
		Monitoring internal system management De Olho na Área (DNA)	Termination of deviations on DNA (%)	%	90	99.86	The goal was exceeded due to the revitalization of the tool (program and system). EMF used GID and has currently adhered to DNA.	SDWEB	Monthly
	Territorial and social development	Colmeias and PDRT - Territorial and Rural Development Program	Families above the poverty line	%	Lift 80% of families benefited by the project since 2014 above the line of poverty.	99% of families of 2014 were above the line of poverty.	From 157 families, 155 have reached enough income to escape the line of poverty.	SISPART/ Smartsheet	Annual
				%	Lift 70% of families benefited by the project since 2015 and 2016 above the line of poverty.	88% of families of 2015 and 2016 were above the line of poverty.	From 124 families, 109 have reached enough income to escape the line of poverty.	SISPART/ Smartsheet	Annual
Economic	Asset intelligence	Theft	Input theft	# of events	0	2	Although the area has consolidated the integration with operational areas for preventative safety actions and increased the number of preventative and ostensible patrolling across the entire region, 2 input theft events were reported. Despite that, this can be considered negligible, indicating the effectiveness of the actions coordinated by the area of Asset Intelligence in the period.	Zenith	Daily



14. Company's *Performance*

14. Company's Performance

Production Center	Municipality	Área of the Municipality (ha)	Planting (ha)	Area of conservation (ha)	Other areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (%)
MN1	Sapucaí-Mirim	28,479	552	1,082	49	1,682	6%
MN2	Andrelândia	100,402	174	111	7	293	0%
	Carrancas	72,118	1,835	932	75	2,842	4%
	Cruzília	52,296	1,114	961	52	2,127	4%
RR1	Barra Mansa	54,648	217	88	16	320	1%
	Resende	111,382	1,259	1,334	166	2,758	2%
SP1	Aparecida	12,085	217	160	23	401	3%
	Areias	30,629	523	337	53	913	3%
	Bertioga	48,986	2	5,060	179	5,240	11%
	Biritiba-Mirim	31,652	1,493	2,656	224	4,373	14%
	Caçapava	37,037	2,307	1,700	274	4,281	12%
	Cachoeira Paulista	28,822	337	172	32	541	2%
	Canas	5,068	389	250	32	671	13%
	Cruzeiro	30,377	445	446	67	958	3%
	Cunha	140,592	989	642	80	1,712	1%
	Guararema	27,028	1,518	852	160	2,531	9%
	Guaratinguetá	75,085	2,795	3,036	323	6,154	8%
	Igaratá	29,319	1,006	803	97	1,906	6%
	Jacaré	45,876	1,107	936	312	2,354	5%
	Jambeiro	18,288	1,649	1,229	288	3,166	17%
	Lavrinhas	16,687	391	245	29	665	4%
	Lorena	41,623	1,167	1,793	159	3,118	7%
	Mogi Das Cruzes	72,518	626	1,741	157	2,524	3%
	Monteiro Lobato	33,226	269	312	45	627	2%
	Natividade da Serra	84,062	1,456	2,051	152	3,659	4%
	Paraibuna	80,222	3,842	2,424	382	6,649	8%
	Pindamonhangaba	72,962	1,613	3,064	197	4,875	7%
	Piracaia	38,534	265	349	40	654	2%
	Queluz	24,897	734	409	122	1,265	5%
	Redenção da Serra	30,745	1,890	1,105	184	3,179	10%
	Roseira	12,949	523	407	107	1,037	8%
	Salesópolis	42,578	1,090	680	152	1,922	5%
	Santa Branca	27,582	3,422	2,161	330	5,913	21%
	Santo André	17,465	444	431	163	1,038	6%
	São José Do Barreiro	57,034	50	60	5	115	0%
	São José Dos Campos	109,957	2,948	4,237	327	7,513	7%
	São Luís do Paraitinga	61,652	3,003	1,511	269	4,783	8%
	Silveiras	41,416	708	851	106	1,665	4%
	Suzano	19,436	0	55	0	55	0%
	Taubaté	62,456	1,708	1,334	165	3,207	5%
	Tremembé	19,251	478	381	61	921	5%

Production Center	Municipality	Área of the Municipality (ha)	Planting (ha)	Area of conservation (ha)	Other areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (%)
SP2	Angatuba	101,397	955	629	67	1,651	2%
	Buri	119,757	1,539	892	96	2,526	2%
	Campina do Monte Alegre	18,464	4,783	3,408	338	8,530	46%
	Capão Bonito	164,413	24,540	10,696	1,872	37,108	23%
	Itapetininga	179,498	6,584	4,664	599	11,846	7%
SP2	Pilar do Sul	68,325	3,321	2,035	351	5,707	8%
	São Miguel Arcanjo	93,194	7,924	3,119	570	11,614	12%
SP3	Angatuba	101,397	3,655	1,410	165	5,230	5%
	Anhembi	73,739	5,526	2,129	386	8,041	11%
	Avaré	122,023	4,007	923	172	5,102	4%
	Bofete	65,483	7,435	3,214	435	11,083	17%
	Botucatu	148,254	4,985	2,321	363	7,669	5%
	Guareí	56,719	1,215	666	70	1,951	3%
	Itatinga	99,126	11,839	3,862	493	16,193	16%
	Pardinho	21,067	273	39	17	329	2%
	Piracicaba	137,415	1,471	410	117	1,998	1%
	Porangaba	26,715	226	227	22	476	2%
SP4	Capão Bonito	164,413	58	153	6	217	0%
	Guapiara	40,859	235	222	13	470	1%
	Itaí	111,063	840	147	32	1,019	1%
	Itapeva	17,803	6,342	2,876	512	9,731	55%
	Itararé	100,697	11,391	5,585	575	17,551	17%
	Ribeirão Branco	69,966	648	1,003	61	1,711	2%
	Taquarivaí	23,379	587	205	40	832	4%
SP5	Agudos	97,088	2,551	3,095	134	5,780	6%
	Arealva	50,548	229	16	11	255	1%
	Avaí	54,444	807	267	31	1,105	2%
	Avaré	122,023	4,390	1,760	155	6,305	5%
	Borebi	34,892	10,470	2,242	415	13,126	38%
	Cerqueira César	50,742	830	347	148	1,325	3%
	Iaras	40,285	3,858	1,745	182	5,785	14%
	Lençóis Paulista	80,710	4,242	540	208	4,990	6%
	Paulistânia	25,773	625	258	36	919	4%
	Pederneiras	73,016	419	40	13	471	1%
	Pratânia	17,993	234	1	7	242	1%

Production Center	Municipality	Área of the Municipality (ha)	Planting (ha)	Area of conservation (ha)	Other areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (%)
SP6	Amparo	44,610	857	589	66	1,512	3%
	Analândia	32,701	1,213	475	86	1,774	5%
	Araraquara	100,804	4,352	1,056	197	5,605	6%
	Boa Esperança do Sul	67,033	5,785	1,267	283	7,334	11%
	Bocaina	36,495	813	147	18	978	3%
	Brotas	110,373	3,833	1,258	177	5,268	5%
	Charqueada	17,617	110	9	14	133	1%
	Corumbataí	27,828	489	533	95	1,117	4%
	Espírito Santo do Pinhal	39,044	457	153	34	644	2%
	Ipeúna	19,067	23	0	6	30	0%
	Itapira	51,758	99	0	9	108	0%
	Itirapina	56,494	5,220	1,852	323	7,395	13%
	Leme	40,540	317	202	36	555	1%
	Limeira	58,103	113	78	24	215	0%
	Monte Mor	24,096	121	2	7	130	1%
	Piracicaba	137,415	104	34	16	154	0%
SP6	Santa Cruz da Conceição	14,940	39	34	4	77	1%
	Santa Maria da Serra	25,931	145	4	5	154	1%
	São Pedro	61,912	695	620	54	1,370	2%
	Torrinha	31,137	526	51	24	601	2%
SP7	Alambari	15,924	1,833	493	112	2,438	15%
	Alumínio	8,461	1,694	1,696	386	3,776	45%
	Itapetininga	179,498	144	1	11	156	0%
	Itu	64,052	578	28	30	636	1%
	Mairinque	21,079	121	104	7	233	1%
	Mombuca	13,324	68	38	12	118	1%
	Pilar do Sul	68,325	1,950	4,360	258	6,568	10%
	Porto Feliz	56,030	1,252	510	115	1,877	3%
	Salto de Pirapora	28,027	1,505	622	166	2,294	8%
	Sarapuí	35,474	1,688	716	134	2,538	7%
	Sorocaba	44,945	527	405	87	1,020	2%
	Votorantim	18,670	3,117	3,199	377	6,693	36%
Total		6,271,807	225,377	130,071	17,545	372,993	



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
or suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br

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

Social Networks

-  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

Phones (toll-free)

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0800 771 40 60

Phones abroad
Check for the specific numbers on the Suzano Ombudsman website.

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www.suzano.com.br