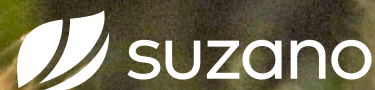


1<sup>st</sup> EDITION | MAY 2022



Public  
Summary  
of the

# FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Forestry  
Business Unit

# SÃO PAULO



# FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

## SUMMARY

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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 for monitoring and control or significant changes in forestry operations, responsibilities and socioeconomic or environmental conditions.

### Cover

Southern Muriqui  
(*Brachyteles arachnoides*)  
Image: UFV/SIF

### Images

Suzano's archives



01

A smiling woman wearing a blue polo shirt and a large straw hat is working in a nursery. She is wearing a black apron and is surrounded by green plants in trays. The background is slightly blurred, showing other workers and more plants.

ABOUT THE  
**SUMMARY**



# 01

## ABOUT THE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

**Have a pleasant reading!**

**Additional information, questions, feedback and suggestions that may arise from this reading should be sent to:**

**[suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br](mailto:suzanoresponde@suzano.com.br)**

Or calling:

**0800 022 1727**



**ABOUT  
SUZANO S.a.**



# 02

## ABOUT SUZANO S.A.

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

World leader in the manufacturing of eucalyptus pulp and one of the major manufacturers of paper in Latin America, Suzano exports to over 100 countries and its products are part of the lives of more than 2 billion people.

With eleven operating plants and the joint operation Veracel, its installed capacity is 10.9 million tons of market pulp and 1.3 million tons of paper per year.

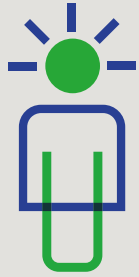
Suzano has approximately 35 thousand direct and indirect collaborators and has been investing in innovative solutions in eucalyptus crops to allow the replacement of fossil fuels by raw materials from renewable sources. The company has the highest degrees of Corporate Governance with B3, in Brazil, and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), in the USA, stocks where its shares are traded.

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



# RENOVO NOVDATE





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People who  
**INSPIRE AND  
TRANSFORM**

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We create  
and share  
**VALUE**

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It's only good  
for us if  
**IT'S GOOD FOR  
THE WORLD**

---

**Renewing life from the tree. This is our purpose. We need to renew our ways of producing, consuming, distributing value, and relating with nature. Each eucalyptus seedling carries solutions for sustainable and innovative ideas for society.**

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

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



# WHERE WE ARE

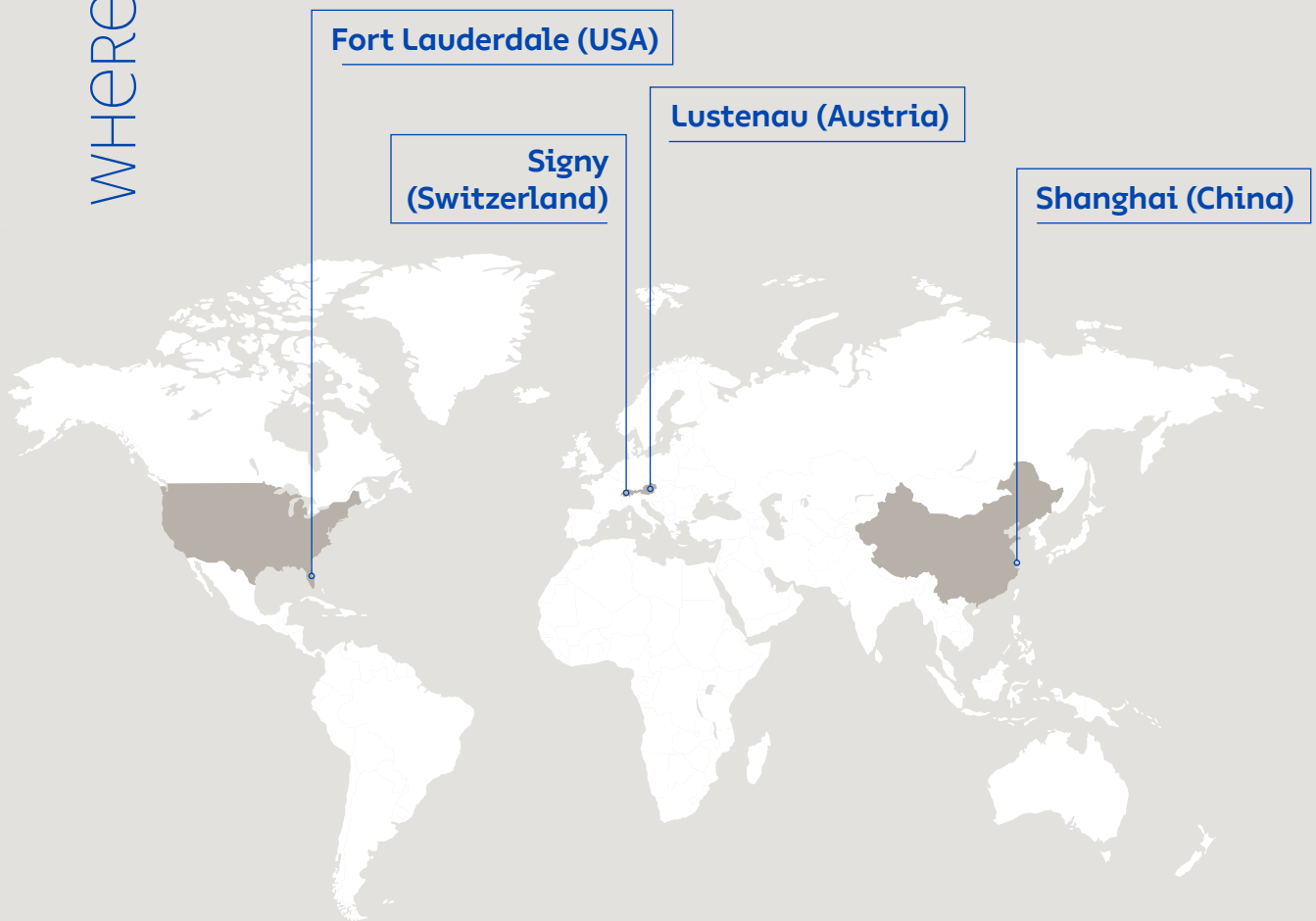


# 03

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)

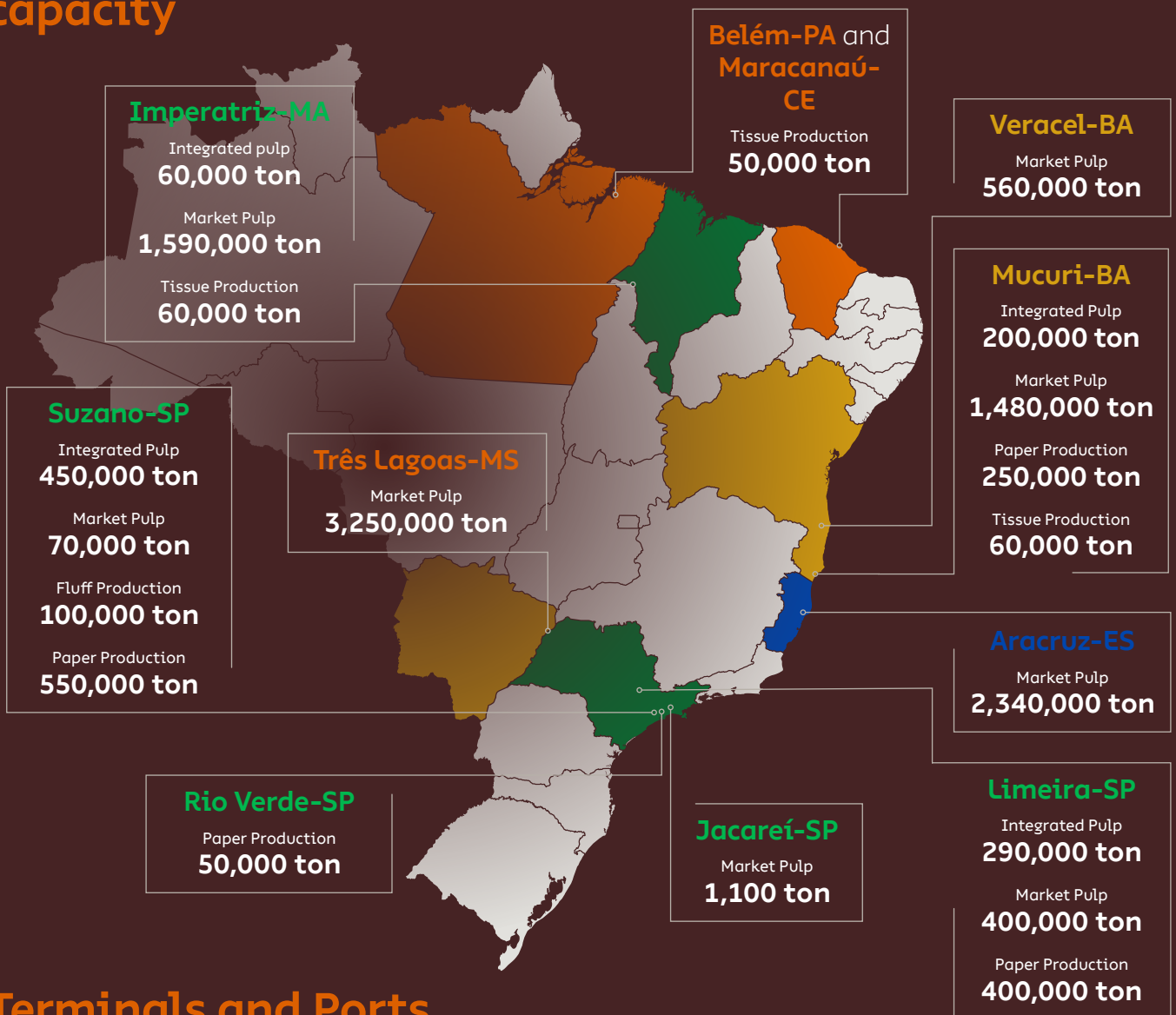




Our organization includes administrative offices in Salvador (state of Bahia) and São Paulo (state of São Paulo), industrial plants and FuturaGene, which is responsible for the genetic development of forest crops and biofuels, with research laboratories in Israel and China. In 2021, FBU Mato Grosso do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

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

## Suzano's production capacity



## Terminals and Ports

Belmonte (BA)

São Luis (MA)

Santos (SP)

\* Relative to production capacity of each industrial unit



# FOREST OPERATION area





# 04

## FOREST OPERATION AREA



### Forest assets with certification

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

#### OWNED AND LEASED AREAS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Business Unit	Crop Area (ha)	Conservation area (ha)	Infrastructure (ha)	Total (ha)
Aracruz/Mucuri	382,107.70	298,220.76	29,638.59	709,967.05
Imperatriz	216,427.69	299,918.82	16,525.23	532,871.74
Limeira/Suzano/Jacareí	219,159.22	134,253.20	16,789.29	370,201.71
Três Lagoas / Cerrado	422,418.80	280,406.76	21,802.23	724,627.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,240,113.41</b>	<b>1,012,799.54</b>	<b>84,755.34</b>	<b>2,337,668.29</b>

Data of May/2022



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

FBU	Certified areas FSC® and PEFC (ha)
FBU BA	328,885.91
FBU ES	214,613.58
FBU MA	400,786.81
FBU MS	303,697.15
UNF SP	335,087.67
<b>Suzano S.A. Total</b>	<b>1,583,071.12</b>

Data of Dec/2021



# FOREST CERTIFICATION



# 05

## FOREST CERTIFICATION

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

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

- To seek technological innovations and to support research to apply the best forestry techniques in its forest production units.
- To contribute to the professional development of direct and indirect collaborators.
- To implement the Forest Production Plan based on environmental aspects, such as landscape and microbasins management, monitoring of fauna, maintenance of biodiversity corridors, and compliance with the applicable federal, state and city legislation, as well as international agreements of which Brazil is signatory.

- To contribute to the maintenance or improvement of communities surrounding the forest management units through open dialog channels, participative follow-up of social indicators, sharing of relevant information and promoting recreation areas or environmental education.

### Timber traceability

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



Suzano has the

**FOREST  
CERTIFICATIONS**

FSC® and CERFLOR (NBR 14,789)



An aerial photograph of the Suzano São Paulo Forestry Business Unit. The image shows a large industrial complex with various structures, including tall chimneys, storage tanks, and processing buildings. The facility is surrounded by lush green trees and a river in the foreground. A parking lot with many cars is visible on the right side. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

FORESTRY  
BUSINESS UNIT  
**SÃO PAULO**



# 06

## FBU SP

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

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

Forest Center	Microregion
MN1	Cruzília and Carrancas - Southern Minas Gerais
MN2	Sapucaí-Mirim - Southern Minas Gerais
RR1	Resende - Vale do Paraíba in Rio de Janeiro
SP1	Vale do Paraíba Paulista
SP2	Northern Capão Bonito, Southern Itapetininga and Western Piedade
SP3	Eastern Avaré, Northern Itapetininga, Botucatu and Southern Piracicaba
SP4	Itapeva and Southern Capão Bonito
SP5	Northern Avaré and Bauru
SP6	Rio Claro, Northern Piracicaba, São Carlos, Araraquara, Limeira and Amparo
SP7	Eastern Piedade and Sorocaba

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

With a forest basis of 378,651 hectares, interspersed with 130,551 hectares of biodiversity conservation areas (Dec. 2020), Suzano's forest management targets the combination of eucalyptus crops and the conservation of natural resources, technological innovations and respect to communities.

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

FBU SP encompasses  
**378,651 HA,**  
 of which, about  
**130,551 HA**  
 are destined to conservation.







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



To ensure success in all phases of the process, the company consistently 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.





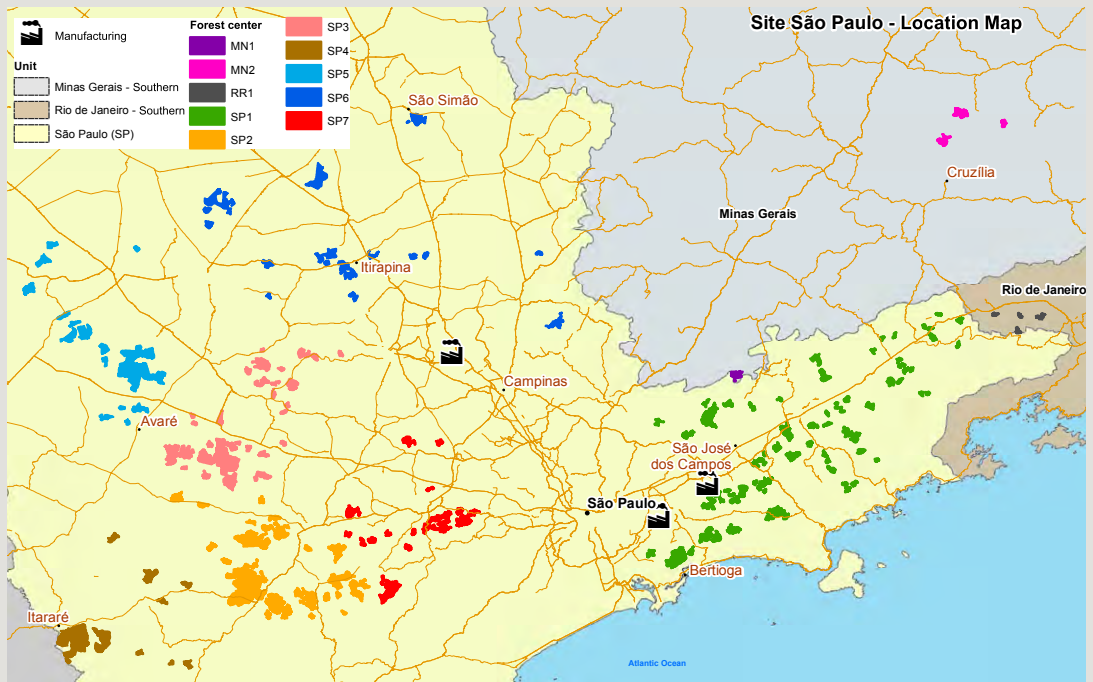
An aerial photograph of a vast, lush green forest landscape. The terrain is hilly and covered in dense trees, with a small pond visible on the left side. In the background, a range of mountains stretches across the horizon under a sky with scattered clouds. The lighting suggests a late afternoon or early morning setting, with soft shadows and highlights on the forest canopy.

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS



### Regions of the Forest Centers

The forest areas and other native phytophysionomies 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	Microregion	Environmental Aspects
MN1	<b>Cruzília and Carrancas (South of Minas Gerais)</b>	Cruzília, located in the South of Minas Gerais, is part of the old route of Estrada Real and integrates the touristic circuit of the Magical Mountains of Mantiqueira. Climate: high-altitude tropical Cwb). Altitude: 1,010 m. Biome: Atlantic forest.  The source of the Capivari River is in Carrancas, located in the Carrancas Mountain, coupled to the Complex of Zilda, with waterfalls, a natural slide and a cave. This ecological complex is part of the priority areas for conservation of Biodiversitas Foundation and is located in the ecotone Atlantic Forest/Cerrado. Climate: high-altitude tropical (Cwb), with mild humid summers, annual maximal average of 26.20°C, and cold and dry winters, with minimal average of 13.90°C. Rainfall: 1,059 mm/year distributed in two seasons: rainfall concentrated between September and April, and the dry season between May and August. Altitude: 1,052 m. Basement: composed by arquean units with crustal accretion from Lower Proterozoic, correlated to Mantiqueira Group, Barbacena Group, Minas Supergroup and several granitoids.
MN2	<b>Sapucaí-Mirim (South of Minas Gerais)</b>	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	<b>Resende (Vale do Paraíba in Rio de Janeiro)</b>	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, Sesmária, 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.



Forest Center	Microregion	Environmental Aspects
SP1	<b>Vale do Paraíba in São Paulo</b>	The region is part of the Paraíba do Sul river basin, and extends across the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais. The region has important natural reserves, such as Serra da Mantiqueira and Serra da Bocaina, refuges of the Atlantic forest that also includes small municipalities and farms with historical and architectural interest. Along the Paraíba do Sul river, main soil types are red and yellow latosol, derived from sedimentary rocks. On the mountain terrain, dominance of haplic cambisol and, in higher altitudes, humic cambisol, the latter conditioned by the low average annual temperature, which favors the accumulation of organic matter.
	<b>Capão Bonito (North)</b>	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.
SP2	<b>Itapetininga (South)</b>	Itapetininga is located in the southern region of the state of São Paulo, in the Alto Paranapanema basin. Climate: humid subtropical prone to South and South-east winds, with mild frosts. Rainfall in the driest month is 35.1 mm, with average of 1,217.2 mm/year and water deficiency varying from 0 to 25 mm/year. The driest period ranges from April to September and the wettest from October to March. Vegetation: grasslands and cerrado; no mountains. Topography: characterized by small ripples and extensive meadows. Hydrography: the main river is Itapetininga, an affluent of the right margin of Paranapanema river. Its source is close to Serra de Araçoiaba. Other rivers worth mentioning are Paranapanema, Turvo, Tatuí, Sarapuí, Capivari, Alambari, Agudo, Ribeirão dos Macacos, Ribeirão do Pinhal, Ribeirão Grande, Ribeirão da Estiva and several streams. Soils: main soil types are dark red dystrophic latosols, yellow latosols, hydromorphic soils and litholitic soils.
	<b>Piedade (West)</b>	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).
	<b>Leste Avaré (East)</b>	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.
SP3	<b>Botucatu</b>	Botucatu is located in the center south of the state of São Paulo. Climate: high-altitude tropical, with mild winter and warm summer. Vegetation: 14,673 hectares of native vegetation, a transition area between the Atlantic forest and cerrado. The Atlantic forest formations are stationary semideciduous forest and mixed ombrophilous forest. Cerrado is characterized as strictu-sensu. Hydrography: to the North, the Tietê river and, to the South, the Pardo river.
	<b>Piracicaba (Sul)</b>	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	<b>Itapeva</b>	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.
	<b>Avaré (North)</b>	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.
SP5	<b>Bauru</b>	Bauru is located on the North-west region of the state of São Paulo. Terrain: predominantly wavy, with flat areas. It is lowered and dissected at the borders, considered as residual of post-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	Microregion	Environmental Aspects
SP6	Rio Claro	Rio Claro is located in the center-east of the state of São Paulo. Vegetation: predominantly formed by semideciduous stationary forest, with fragments of cerrado, cerradão and paludous forest. Hydrography: main basin of the Corumbataí river, followed by its largest affluent: Passa-Cinco. In terms of geomorphology, the municipality is located at the Peripheral Depression of São Paulo, in the Middle Tietê zone. Terrain: predominantly low hills, smooth formations separated by young hills, without any important alluvial plateaus. Soil: presence of the classes: red-yellow argisols (67.9%), red latosols (21.3%) and red-yellow latosols (6.9%) and 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. This region divides the basins of the rivers Piracicaba and Tietê. The main type of soil is latosol with medium or clayey texture, dense and prone to water retention. Climate: high-altitude tropical, with lower rainfall in the winter and average annual temperature of 23.9°C, mild and dry winters and rainy summers with moderately high temperatures.
	São Carlos	Located near the geometric center of the state of São Paulo. With mild climate, average annual temperature of 19.6°C and average altitudes between 800 and 1000 meters. Cerrado was the dominant vegetation, occurring in the sandy areas of the plateau. Nowadays, there are fragments of cerrado and preserved forest, including several specimens of large-sized araucarias, symbol of the municipality. Climate: high-altitude tropical with dry winter (Köppen: Aw), with average minimum temperature of 15.3°C and maximum of 27°C. It is included in the geomorphological province of basaltic Cuestas and sandstone, between the provinces of the Western Plateau (to the North) and the Peripheral Depression of São Paulo (to the South). Vegetation: remaining areas of cerrado with phytophysionomies of forest, savanna and grass fields, inner Atlantic forest, Araucaria forest and capoeira. Hydrography: inserted between the Hydrographic units of Mogi-Guaçu and Tietê-Jacaré.
	Araraquara	Located on the high part of the plateau and highlands of the Paraná river basin, in altitudes above 750 meters that result in flatter terrains (sedimentary rocks are present) or wavier, forming elongated spigots (basaltic rocks and red soil). Favorable to the development of an abundant hydrographic basin. Climate: humid subtropical (Cwa), with dry and mild winters and hot and rainy summers. Geomorphology: slightly wavy. Topography with tabular characteristics, slightly wavy. Hydrography: water courses are part of two hydrographic basins - Jacaré-Açu and Mogi-Guaçu. 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	Microregion	Environmental Aspects
	<b>Piedade (East)</b>	The municipality is located between plateaus, on the inner side of Serra do Mar, in an area of nature preservation. Altitude varies from 750 to 1,227m. Vegetation: Atlantic forest. Main rivers: Pirapora, Sarapuí and Turvo. Climate: subtropical (Cfa).
<b>SP7</b>	<b>Sorocaba (East)</b>	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.





A photograph of an elderly woman with grey hair tied back, wearing glasses and a dark purple t-shirt. She is leaning over a table in a greenhouse, carefully handling green leafy plants. The background shows the translucent structure of the greenhouse and some blurred greenery.

**SOCIOeco-  
NOMIC**  
aspects





# 08

## SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS

### Microregions

### Social and economic aspects

#### Cruzília, Carrancas and Andrelândia (South of Minas Gerais)

The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%.  
 The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate.  
 The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP.  
 Industry has little relevance in the economy, being responsible for 11.7% of the GDP, although it has a significant importance in the creation of formal jobs.  
 Family agriculture properties represent 65.4% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 21.7 ha and occupying an area of 4,019 ha, i.e., 21.7% of the total rural area.  
 There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.

#### Sapucai-Mirim (South of Minas Gerais)

The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%. The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate.  
 The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP.  
 Industry has little relevance in the economy, being responsible for 11.7% of the GDP, although it has a significant importance in the creation of formal jobs.  
 Family agriculture properties represent 65.4% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 21.7 ha and occupying an area of 4,019 ha, i.e., 21.7% of the total rural area.  
 There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.

#### Resende and Barra Mansa (Vale do Paraíba in Rio de Janeiro)

The average proportion of people living in poverty in Barra Mansa is 13% and 9.4% in Resende. The municipalities are characterized as large-sized with high degree of urbanization.  
 The economy in the municipalities is strongly centered around the segment of services and agriculture represents a negligible share.  
 Industry is an important segment for the generation of wealth, with significant importance for the creation of jobs in the municipalities.  
 Family agriculture properties represent 53.2% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 23.4 ha and occupying an area of 15,913 ha, i.e., 23.4% of the total rural area.  
 There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in the region.



## Microregions

## Social and economic aspects

The municipalities in this Center are highly uneven, with dynamic areas, with better quality of life (Aparecida, Guararema, Jacareí, São José dos Campos), and municipalities with more pronounced social deficits (Areias, Cachoeira Paulista, Canas, Cruzeiro, Cunha, Lorena, São José do Barreiro) that belong to the group of the most disadvantaged municipalities in the State, both in terms of wealth and social indicators.

The average proportion of people living in poverty is 11.8%, varying from 6.6% in Taubaté to 32.8% in São José do Barreiro. The highest incidences of poverty are registered in the municipalities of São José do Barreiro, Canas (32.3%), Areias (31.5), Redenção da Serra (31.2%), Cunha (25.5%), Silveiras (25.1%), Guararema (23.5%), Lavrinhas (22.6%), Igaratá (21.9%), Roseira (21.8%), Biritiba-Mirim (21.1%) and Cachoeira Paulista (20.9%). Taubaté, Aparecida (9.0%) and Guaratinguetá (10.1%) have the lowest incidence.

Most municipalities are classified as small-sized, while São José dos Campos, Taubaté, Jacareí, Pindamonhangaba and Guaratinguetá are classified as large-sized. The municipalities Redenção da Serra, Areias, São José do Barreiro and Monteiro Lobato are among the ten smallest municipalities of the state. Most municipalities present high degrees of urbanization; however, Paraibuna, Natividade da Serra, Monteiro Lobato and Jambeiro present urbanization degrees below 50%, being among the municipalities with the largest proportions of people living in rural areas in the state.

### Vale do Paraíba in São Paulo

The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities. Only Jambeiro and Caçapava rely on the industry as the main economy segment, while public administration is the main economy segment in the municipalities Areias, São José do Barreiro, Natividade da Serra and Silveiras.

Besides Jambeiro and Caçapava, industry is important for the generation of jobs and income in the municipalities of São José dos Campos, Taubaté, Suzano, Jacareí, Guaratinguetá, Pindamonhangaba, Roseira, Cruzeiro, Lavrinhas, Santa Branca, Guararema, Lorena and Mogi das Cruzes.

Agriculture has little relevance for the economy of the remaining municipalities. However, it is important for the generation of jobs in the municipalities of Areias, São José do Barreiro, Cunha, Natividade da Serra and Silveiras.

In Cunha, agriculture and family agriculture properties are predominant, representing, respectively, 88.9% and 54.1% of the total rural area. Family agriculture also occupies a significant area in the municipalities São Luiz do Paraitinga, Silveiras,

Natividade da Serra, Piquete, Canas, São José do Barreiro, Jambeiro, Piracaia and Redenção da Serra.

There is an indigenous land of the Guarani ethnicity, Ribeira Silveira, located in the municipality of Bertiooga; there are no communities of slave descendants officially recognized in the municipalities of this Center.

Most municipalities have intermediate levels of social indicators (Capão Bonito, Itapetininga, Pilar do Sul, and São Miguel Arcanjo). The municipalities of Paranapanema and Angatuba have good social indicators, while Buri and Campina do Monte Alegre are among the most disadvantaged municipalities of the State, both in terms of wealth and social indicators.

The average proportion of people living in poverty is 15.8%, varying from 10.6% in Pilar do Sul to 32.8% in Buri. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Buri, Itapeva (29.6%) and Campina do Monte Alegre (20.9%). Pilar do Sul, Itapetininga (11.5%) and Angatuba (12.4%) have the lowest incidence.

### Capão Bonito (North)

All municipalities are classified as small-sized, except for Itapetininga, which is classified as large-sized. All municipalities show high degree of urbanization.

### Itapetininga (South)

The segment of services dominates the economy, while the industry is relevant in the economy of Angatuba and Itapetininga.

Agriculture is important in the generation of wealth in the municipalities of São Miguel Arcanjo, Buri, Paranapanema and Campina do Monte Alegre, with emphasis to grape (in 2018, production in São Miguel Arcanjo (27.2%) and Pilar do Sul (10.6%) totalled 37.7% of the state production), peach, orange, honey, beans, corn, wheat, soy, and beef and commercial reforestation. Agriculture is the main generator of formal jobs in Buri, Paranapanema and Angatuba, responsible for more than a third (37.3%), on average, of all jobs posts in 2018. It is also important in São Miguel Arcanjo, Campina do Monte Alegre and Capão Bonito.

There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.

Most municipalities have good social indicators (Piracicaba, Angatuba, Avaré, Guareí and Itatinga). The municipalities of Anhembi, Bofete, Botucatu and Pardo have intermediate levels of social indicators.

The average proportion of people living in poverty is 9.6%, varying from 8.4% in Guareí to 24.9% in Anhembi, Besides Guareí, the municipalities of Botucatu (8.6%) and Piracicaba (8.9%) show the least incidences of poverty.

### East of Avaré (East)

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.

### Botucatu

The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Anhembi, where agriculture is the main segment.

### Piracicaba (South)

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 Pardo, being responsible for 30.1%, in average, of all job posts in 2018.

There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this Center.



## Microregions

## Social and economic aspects

<b>Itapeva</b>	<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 39.5% in Taquarivaí. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Taquarivaí, Ribeirão Branco (36.8%), Capão Bonito (29.6%) and Guapiara (23.3%).</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 is only the Jaó community of slave descendants in the municipality of Itapeva.</p>
<b>Capão Bonito (South)</b>	
<b>Avaré (North)</b>	<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 21.7% in Paulistânia. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Paulistânia, Borebi (19.9%) and Avaí (19.7%). Lençóis Paulista, Duartina (9.5%) and Agudos (8.7%) have the lowest incidence.</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 formal 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).</p>
<b>Bauru</b>	
<b>Rio Claro</b>	<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 27.6% in Monte Mor. The highest incidences of poverty are attributed to Monte Mor and Boa Esperança do Sul (22.7%). Amparo, Brotas (5.5%), Espírito Santo do Pinhal (6.5%), Araraquara (7.2%), Leme (7.6%), Piracicaba (8.9%), São Simão (9.6%), Santa Cruz da Conceição (10.0%), Torrinha (10.3%) and Bocaina (10.6%) show the least incidences.</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>
<b>Piracicaba (North)</b>	
<b>São Carlos</b>	
<b>Araraquara</b>	
<b>Limeira</b>	
<b>Amparo</b>	



## Microregions

## Social and economic aspects

The municipalities in this Center are largely uneven, with dynamic areas, with better quality of life (Alumínio, Itu, Porto Feliz and Sorocaba) and municipalities relatively poorer and with deeper deficits (Sarapuí, Alambari, Itapetininga, Mombuca, Pilar do Sul e Salto de Pirapora). The municipalities of Mairinque and Votorantim, although wealthy, lack good social indicators.

The average proportion of people living in poverty is 10.0%, varying from 7.6% in Porto Feliz to 25.1% in Mombuca, Sorocaba, Votorantim and Sarapuí have the smallest incidence of poverty (9.0%, 9.3% and 9.6%, respectively).

The municipalities' sizes vary: Sorocaba (only municipality larger than 500 thousand people), Itapetininga, Itu and Votorantim have more than 100 thousand people (large-sized). All municipalities show high degree of urbanization.

The segment of services dominates the economy in almost all municipalities, except for Alumínio, Salto de Pirapora and Mairinque, where the industry is the main economic segment.

The industry is an important segment for the generation of formal job posts in most municipalities; the industrial profile is strongly influenced by the industrial structure of Sorocaba and neighboring municipalities (Alumínio, Salto de Pirapora, Mairinque, Itu, Porto Feliz and Votorantim), where companies in the sector of food, machinery and equipment, electronics, telecommunications, metalworking, and several metallurgical are installed, being one of the most important centers of the state in the manufacturing of implements for telecommunications.

### Piedade (East)

Agriculture is an important source of wealth for the municipalities of Alambari, Mombuca and Sarapuí, with the production of poultry, beef and dairy, pork, sugar cane, citrics, fruits, beans, corn, among others.

### Sorocaba (East)

There are no indigenous lands officially recognized.

There is only one community of slave descendants officially recognized: the quilombola community Cafundó, in Salto de Pirapora.

The average proportion of people living in poverty in the municipality is 17.1%.

The municipality is characterized as small (less than 50,000 people), with high urbanization rate.

The services sector dominates the economy in the municipality, and Public Administration is one the major segments of the economy, representing 32.6% of the GDP.

Industry has little relevance in the economy, being responsible for 11.7% of the GDP, although it has a significant importance in the creation of formal jobs.

Family agriculture properties represent 65.4% of the rural properties in the municipality, with average size of 21.7 ha and occupying an area of 4,019 ha, i.e., 21.7% of the total rural area.

There are no indigenous lands or communities of slave descendants officially recognized in this municipality.





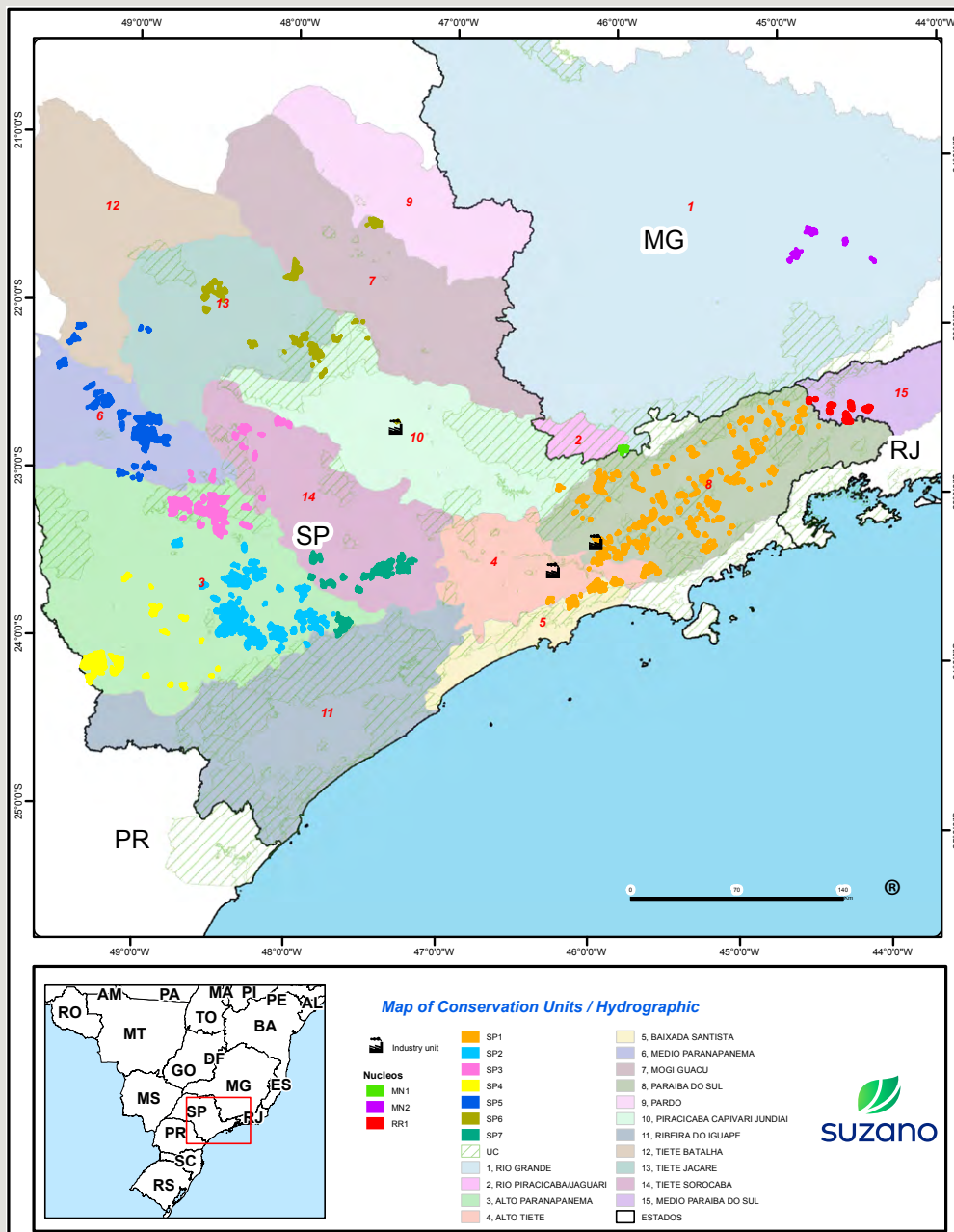
## Distribution of suzano's farms, conservation units and Management Units for Water Resources

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

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

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





# THE IMPORTANCE OF **PLANTED FORESTS**



# 09

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTED FORESTS

### What is forest management?

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

#### Objective

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

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



### THE 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.

Helps to absorb carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere, contributing to reduce the effects of climate change and to maintain environmental services that are important to society, such as water sources.



The average annual production of FBU SP is around  
**45 M<sup>3</sup>/Ha.YEAR**

*Average commercial IMA7 with bark.*



### Compliance with the law

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

### Managed forest resources

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

## Forest Management Activities





## Technology and innovation

**Suzano maintains advanced Technology Centers that develop studies and research on forestry and industry. These activities aim to a consistent enhancement of its operations and technological innovations, focusing on the company's sustainability.**

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

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

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

### Partnerships

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

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



Meet our partners in research and innovation in:  
[www.suzano.com.br/a-suzano/documentos](http://www.suzano.com.br/a-suzano/documentos)



# 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 the competition level of eucalyptus with weed. All information gathered are used to guide decisions on control and to define the method to be adopted, seeking for the rational use of pesticides.

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



## Forest Inventory

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

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

## Planning

Planting and harvesting planning for timber supply comprises short, medium and long term achievements, aiming at the best utilization of natural resources and minimizing occasional socioenvironmental impacts. Forest planning keeps track of forest ordering to ensure the industry supply.

The proper management of planted forests favors crop productivity and contributes to disease and pest control, biodiversity conservation, and protection of springs and ecosystem services - creating a virtuous cycle.

## Operational Excellence

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

It 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.

	Shipped Saplings	Final efficiency
Alambari nursery	11,233,681	69.48%

Source: Year base 2021

In 2021, FBU SP achieved

**678.15 HA** Implantation

**14,470.47 HA** Restoration

**8,574.99 HA** Regrowth

Totalling

**23,723.61 HA**

## Planting

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

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

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





## Forest Maintenance

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

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

## Trucks equipped with telemetry

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

With this system 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.



In 2021, the annual volume harvested was **7,361,432 M<sup>3</sup>**

## Harvest

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

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

## Timber transportation

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

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



The volume of timber transported to the industry in the state of São Paulo in 2021 was

**7,879,297 M<sup>3</sup>**



Suzano is committed to

# HEALTH AND SAFETY

## Road Network - roadways

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

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

## Road moistening

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

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

## Road safety

### Suzano respects and values its professionals.

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

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

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

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

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



### **LIVE FOREST** Program

raise awareness among collaborators and community on the impacts and dangers of fire outbreaks.





A full-page background image of a vast, layered mountain range. The foreground shows a dense forest of tall, thin trees, possibly eucalyptus, with a mix of green and golden-brown foliage. The middle ground and background consist of rolling hills and mountain peaks, some covered in forest and others appearing more barren or with sparse vegetation. The sky is filled with soft, golden light, suggesting a sunrise or sunset, with wispy clouds catching the light.

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



# 11

ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT

## 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, nationally or globally. In the last years, HCV definitions were modified and currently the application of the six categories considers all ecosystems, forest or not.

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

23 High Conservation Value Areas Were identified on FBU SP, totaling 10,620.86 hectares



**10** With environmental attributes (attributes 1 and 2)



**2** With critical environmental attributes (attribute 4)

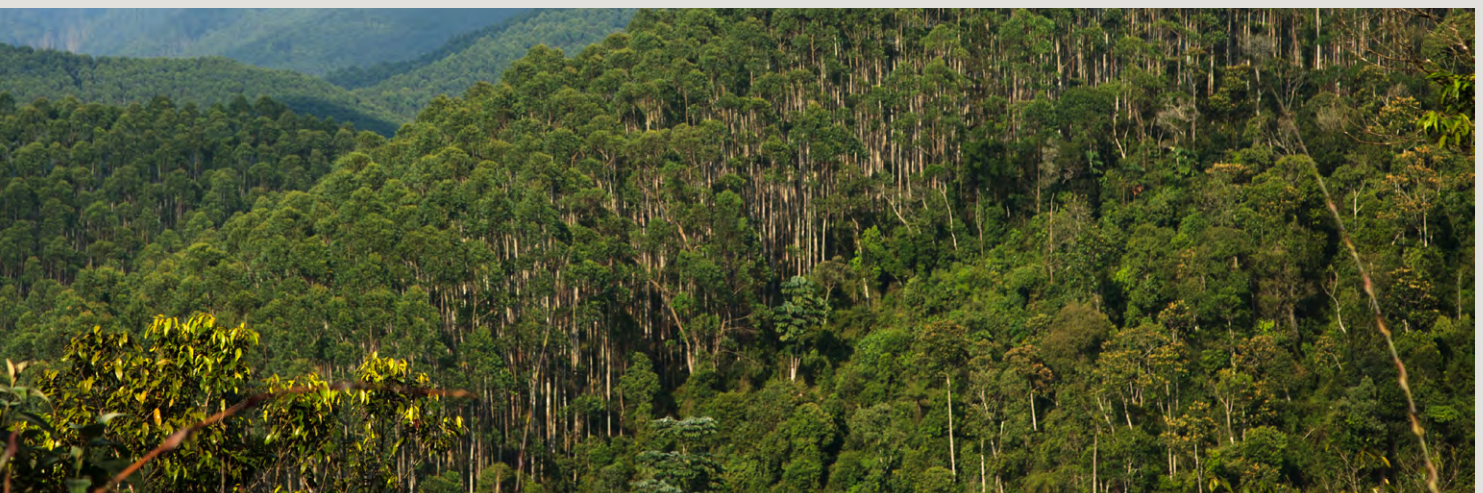


**13** With social attributes (attributes 5 and 6)

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

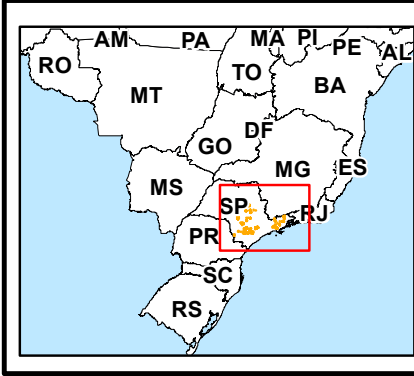
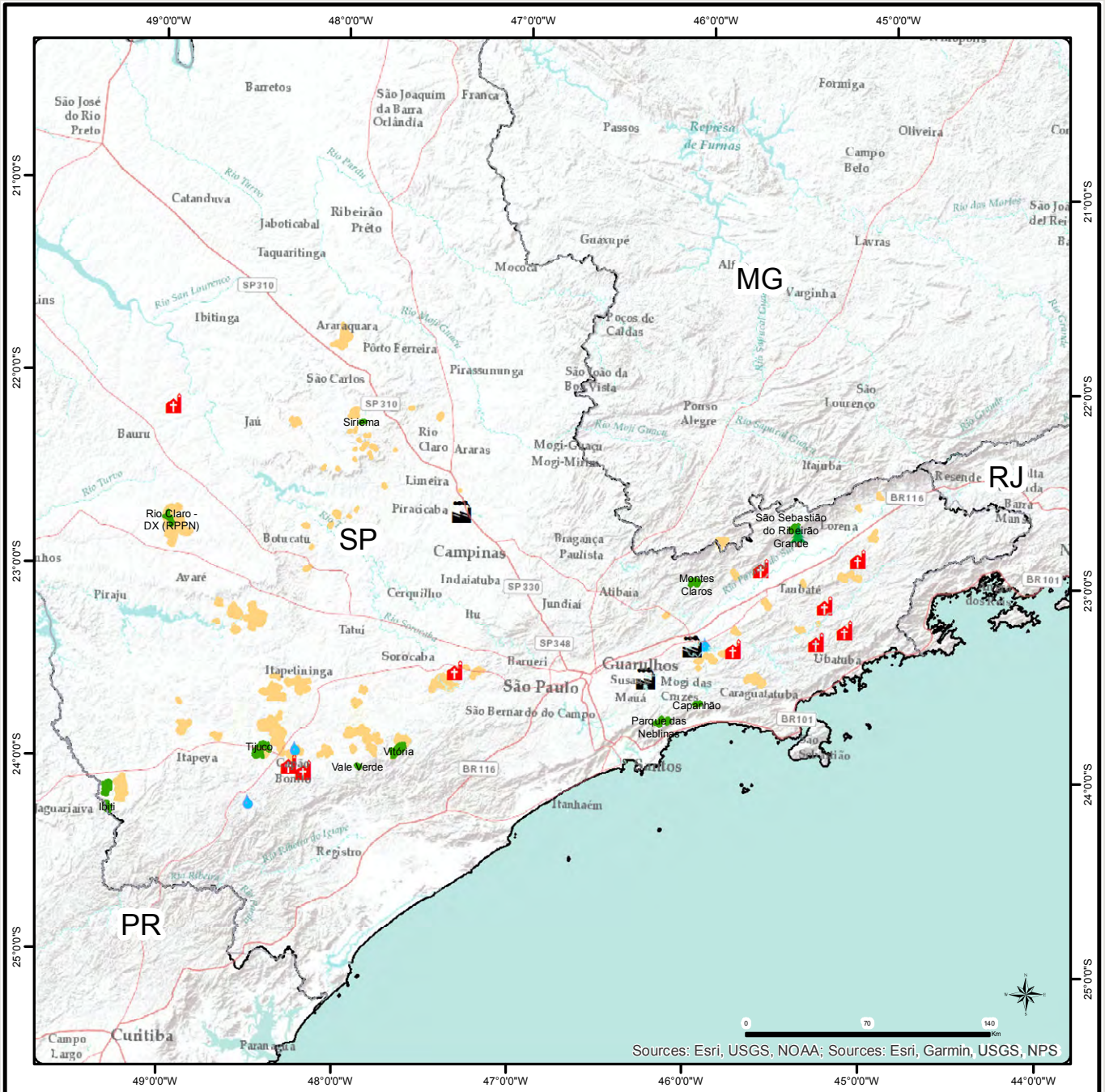
Value	Definition
HCV 1	Diversity of species
HCV 2	Ecosystems and mosaics on the landscape scale
HCV 3	Ecosystems and habitats
HCV 4	Ecosystem services
HCV 5	Communities needs
HCV 6	Cultural values

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





LOCATION OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS



Distribution Maps  
High Conservation Value Areas / FBU SP

- Manufacturing unit
- Water collection
- Cultural value- cemeteries/churches
- Archaeological site
- HCVA Conservation
- Certified areas







1:3.000.000

Sistema Coord. Geográficas  
Datum SIRGAS 2000  
Folha tipo A1  
Geoprocessamento e Cadastro Florestal  
Plano de Manejo 2022



## Measures of protection and Monitoring in the HCVA's

HCVA	Municipality	Charac. HCV identified	Impacts	Risks and threats	Measures of protection	Monitoring
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tijuco/ Suinã Complex</li> <li>Montes Claros</li> <li>Rio Claro</li> <li>Vale Verde</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capão Bonito</li> <li>São José dos Campos</li> <li>Lençóis Paulista</li> <li>São Miguel Arcanjo</li> </ul>	HCV 1	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in wild fauna</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Damage to native vegetation</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woodfire</li> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Hunting, fishing and predatory theft</li> <li>Trespassing</li> <li>Dissemination of invasive exotic species</li> <li>Illegal disposal of trash</li> <li>Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of the HCVA in operational maps</li> <li>Building and maintenance of firebreaks</li> <li>Qualified team for firefighting</li> <li>Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance</li> <li>Registration of socioenvironmental incidents</li> <li>Removal of exotic species in conservation areas</li> <li>Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators</li> <li>Installation of signs to identify HCVA</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of fauna (every 2 years)</li> <li>Monitoring of flora (every 2 years)</li> <li>Analysis and management of reported events (biannual)</li> <li>Specific monitoring of fire spots (monthly)</li> <li>Monitoring of invasive exotic species (on demand)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capanhão</li> <li>Parque das Neblinas</li> <li>Siriema</li> <li>Vitória</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biritiba Mirim</li> <li>Bertioga/ Mogi das Cruzes</li> <li>Itirapina</li> <li>Pilar do Sul</li> </ul>	HCV 1 and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in wild fauna</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Damage to native vegetation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildlife road kill</li> <li>Inadequate management in neighboring areas</li> <li>Invasion by exotic animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators</li> <li>Installation of signs to identify HCVA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of fauna (every 2 years)</li> <li>Monitoring of flora (every 2 years)</li> <li>Analysis and management of reported events (biannual)</li> <li>Specific monitoring of fire spots (monthly)</li> <li>Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging (annual)</li> </ul>
Ibiti	Itararé	HCV 2 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in wild fauna</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Damage to native vegetation</li> <li>Silting of water courses</li> <li>Scarcity of water resources</li> <li>Contamination and interference with water quality</li> <li>Contentious use of water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woodfire</li> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Hunting, fishing and predatory theft</li> <li>Trespassing</li> <li>Dissemination of invasive exotic species</li> <li>Illegal disposal of trash</li> <li>Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching</li> <li>Wildlife road kill</li> <li>Inadequate management in neighboring areas</li> <li>Invasion by exotic animals</li> <li>Erosive processes and loss of soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of fauna (every 2 years)</li> <li>Monitoring of flora (every 2 years)</li> <li>Analysis and management of reported events (biannual)</li> <li>Specific monitoring of fire spots (monthly)</li> <li>Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging (annual)</li> <li>Monitoring of water resources (monthly)</li> </ul>	

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



HCVA	Municipality	Charac. HCV identified	Impacts	Risks and threats	Measures of protection	Monitoring
						
São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande	Pindamonhangaba	HCV 1, 2 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in wild fauna</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Damage to native vegetation</li> <li>Silting of water courses</li> <li>Scarcity of water resources</li> <li>Contamination and interference with the water quality</li> <li>Contentious use of water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire</li> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Hunting, fishing and predatory theft</li> <li>Trespassing</li> <li>Dissemination of invasive exotic species</li> <li>Illegal disposal of trash</li> <li>Occasional damage caused by domestic animals or cattle ranching</li> <li>Wildlife road kill</li> <li>Inadequate management in neighboring areas</li> <li>Invasion by exotic animals</li> <li>Erosive processes and loss of soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of the HCVA in operational maps</li> <li>Building and maintenance of firebreaks</li> <li>Qualified team for firefighting</li> <li>Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance</li> <li>Registration of socioenvironmental incidents</li> <li>Removal of exotic species from conservation areas</li> <li>Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators</li> <li>Installation of signs to identify HCVA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of fauna (every 2 years)</li> <li>Monitoring of flora (every 2 years)</li> <li>Analysis of vegetation using satellite imaging (annual)</li> <li>Critical analysis of erosion reports (annual)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Água Fria</li> <li>Sede Velha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guapiara</li> <li>Capão Bonito</li> </ul>	HCV 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silting of water courses</li> <li>Scarcity of water resources</li> <li>Contamination and interference with the water quality</li> <li>Contentious use of water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Erosive processes and loss of soil</li> <li>Trespassing</li> <li>Illegal disposal of trash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of the HCVA in operational maps</li> <li>Building and maintenance of firebreaks</li> <li>Qualified team for firefighting</li> <li>Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance</li> <li>Registration of socioenvironmental incidents</li> <li>Removal of exotic species from conservation areas</li> <li>Training or awareness-raising for environmental issues among collaborators</li> <li>Installation of signs to identify HCVA</li> <li>Channels for communication with stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of water resources (biannual)</li> <li>Interview with local communities (annual)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barra Limpa</li> <li>Barreiro Grande</li> <li>Cachoeirinha</li> <li>Campo Alegre</li> <li>Daniela</li> <li>Lavrinha</li> <li>Sta. Maria II</li> <li>Santana</li> <li>São José III</li> <li>São Sebastião do R. Grande</li> <li>Sertãozinho II</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Santa Branca</li> <li>Pederneiras</li> <li>São Luiz do Paraitinga</li> <li>Tremembé</li> <li>Guaratinguetá</li> <li>Capão Bonito</li> <li>Votorantim</li> <li>Pindamonhangaba</li> </ul>	HCV 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patrimonial damage</li> <li>Interference with the religious activities of local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patrimonial damage and depreciation</li> <li>Theft</li> <li>Noise and dust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic patrolling for patrimonial surveillance</li> <li>Identification of the HCVA in operational maps</li> <li>Patrimonial maintenance</li> <li>Installation of signs to identify HCVA</li> <li>Channels for communication with stakeholders (SISPART)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with local communities (annual)</li> <li>Assessment of conservation status of cultural heritage (annual)</li> <li>Analysis and management of social incidents reports (annual)</li> </ul>



# Biodiversity management

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

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

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



Puma (*Puma concolor*)



Yellow-headed Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*)

Julio Cesar Baixa

In 2021, 2,480 animals were registered in our farms.

**229 SPECIES**  
of birds,

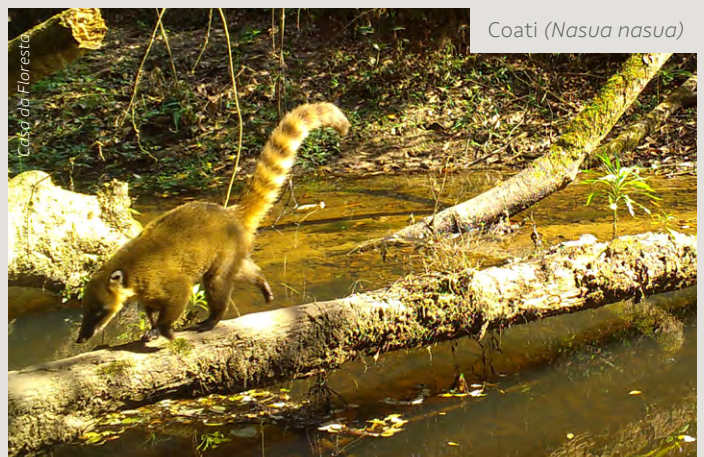
**39 SPECIES**  
of mammals,

**14 SPECIES**  
of amphibia, and

**226 SPECIES**  
of native flora

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

IUCN	2 birds, 7 mammals, 8 plants
ICMbio	1 bird, 10 mammals, 7 plants
State of SP	4 birds, 5 mammals e 10 plants
State of MG	8 birds, 10 Mammals



Coati (*Nasua nasua*)





## Monitoring of water resources

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

Monitoring is performed on operational and experimental microbasins:

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

**Experimental microbasins:** the monitoring points on the microbasins are fixed and the 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 establishment of 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 IN FBU SP

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



# Environmental aspects and impacts of the forest management

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





Focusing on the sustainability of its processes, 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 following social and environmental safeguards, among others:

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

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

## Examples of environmental aspects and impacts of forest management

Type of impact	Adverse	Adverse	Benefic	Benefic
Environmental aspect	 <p>Water consumption</p>	 <p>Risk of fire outbreak</p>	 <p>Carbon absorption</p>	 <p>Environmental services</p>
Environmental impact	Scarcity of water resources.	Alteration in the physical quality of soil.	Reduction of greenhouse effect.	Biodiversity recovery.
Control measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devices and physical controls dedicated to adjusting the amount of water used;</li> <li>• Limits of water use rights;</li> <li>• Use of rain water.</li> </ul>	Fire control systems and fire brigade teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by forestry production and conservation areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of degraded areas;</li> <li>• Conservation of PPA and LR.</li> </ul>



# Ecological Restoration

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

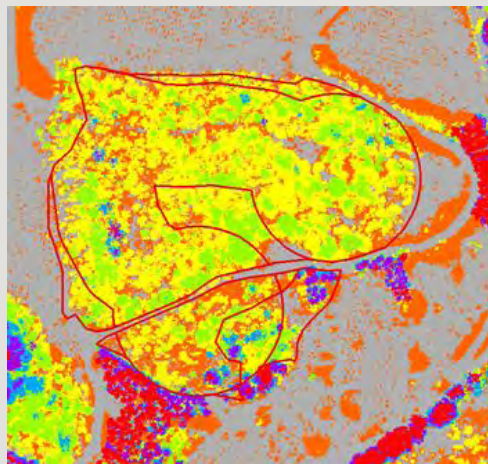
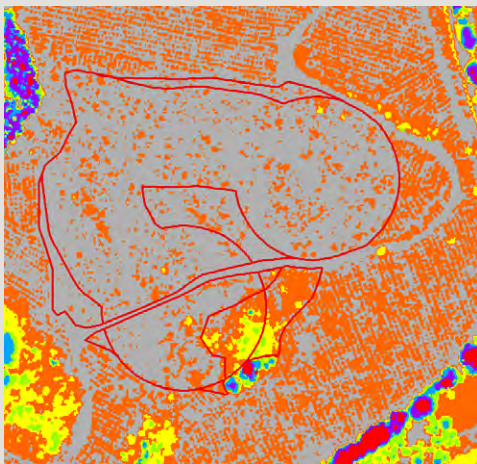
These actions are primarily taken in Permanent Preservation Areas aiming to meet the legislation and constraints posed by the forest operation permits.

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 2021, Suzano has initiated the restoration process of approximately 356 ha of protected areas at the FBU-SP.

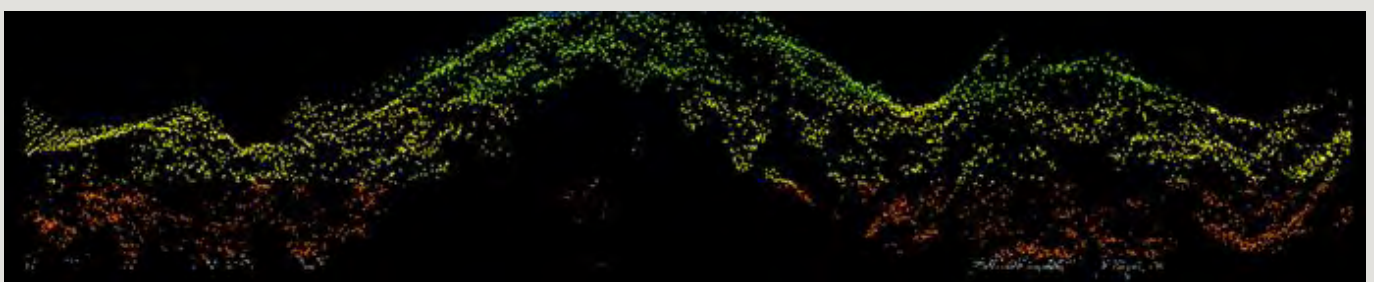
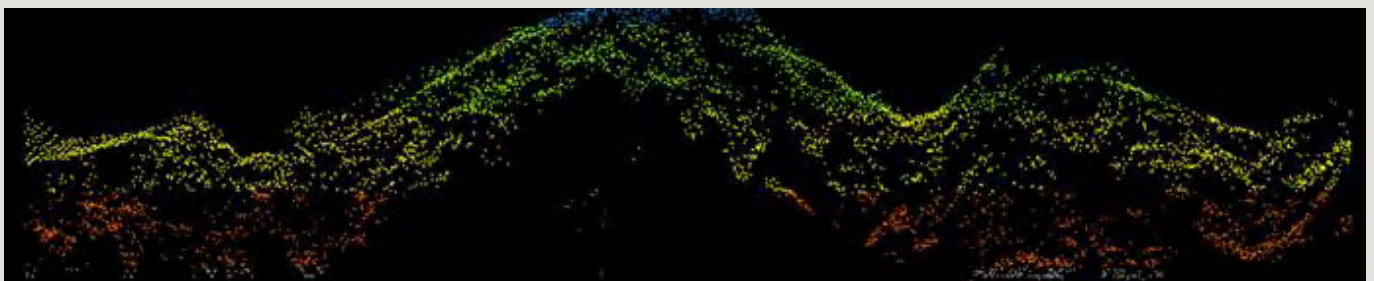
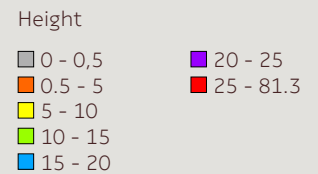
To help managing this process, Suzano uses several technologies. One of these is *Lidar*, (Light Detection and Ranging) that, in practical terms, “scans” the surface of the Earth, creating tridimensional models of objects. Lidar data help us to characterize the structure of the vegetation, classifying 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 (2021)	Accomplished (2021)
Implantation	696 ha	356 ha



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





# Solid waste management

Suzano’s Solid Waste Management 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 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



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



## Environmental training

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

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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.

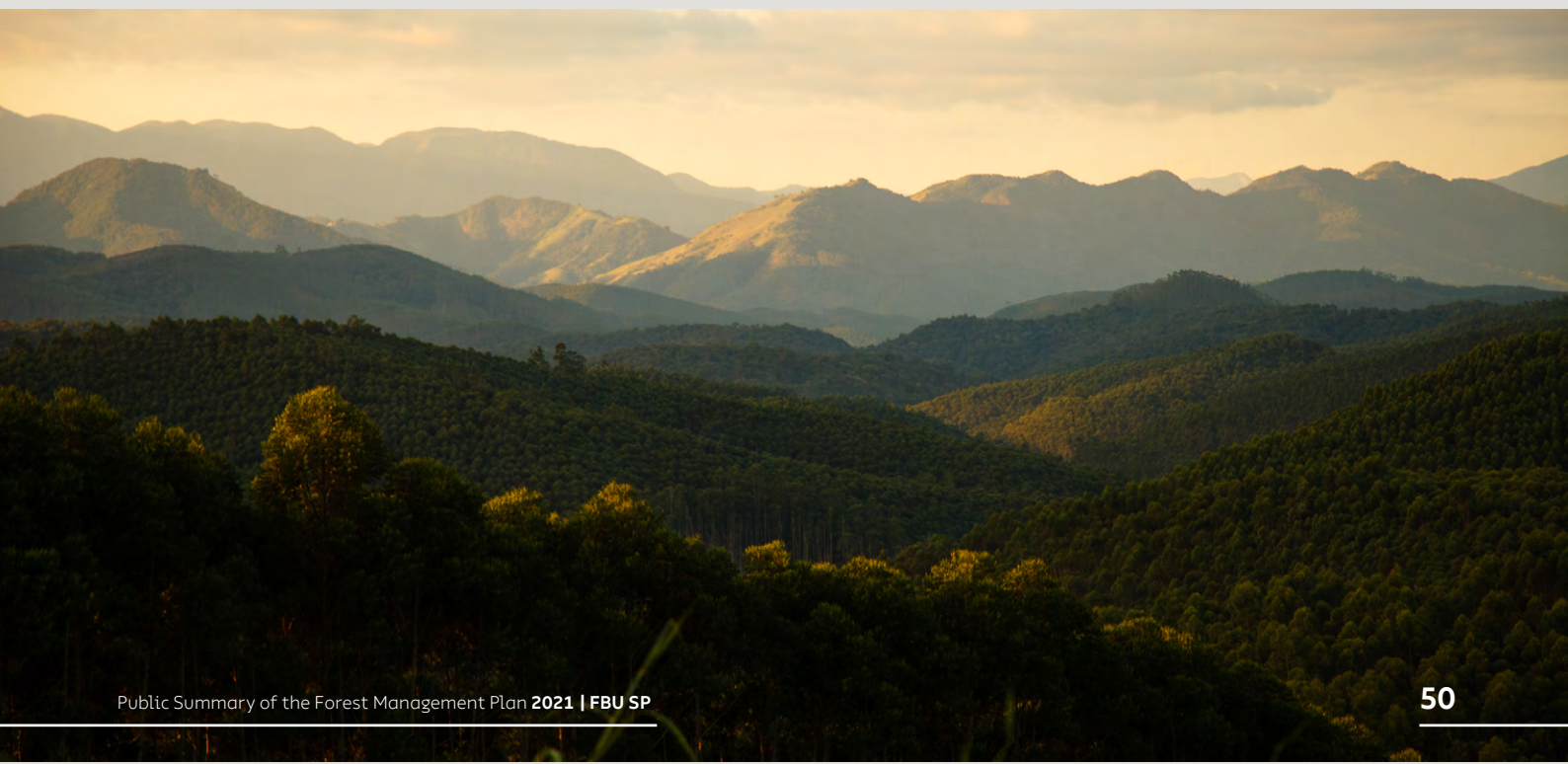
## Environmental education

### Project Trails of Cerrado

The project Trails of Cerrado is the result of 15 years of partnership between Suzano and Itapoty Institute. Through ecopedagogical activities and trails, the project aims to disseminate environmental concepts and practices to elementary school students of partner schools in the municipalities of Itatinga and Bofete.

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

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





In 2021, the project received active participation of 667 students from the partner schools in the municipalities of Itatinga and Bofete, and indirectly reached 1,657 people with the “Ecovirtual Trails” made available on video platforms on the Internet.



Meu Ambiente Program

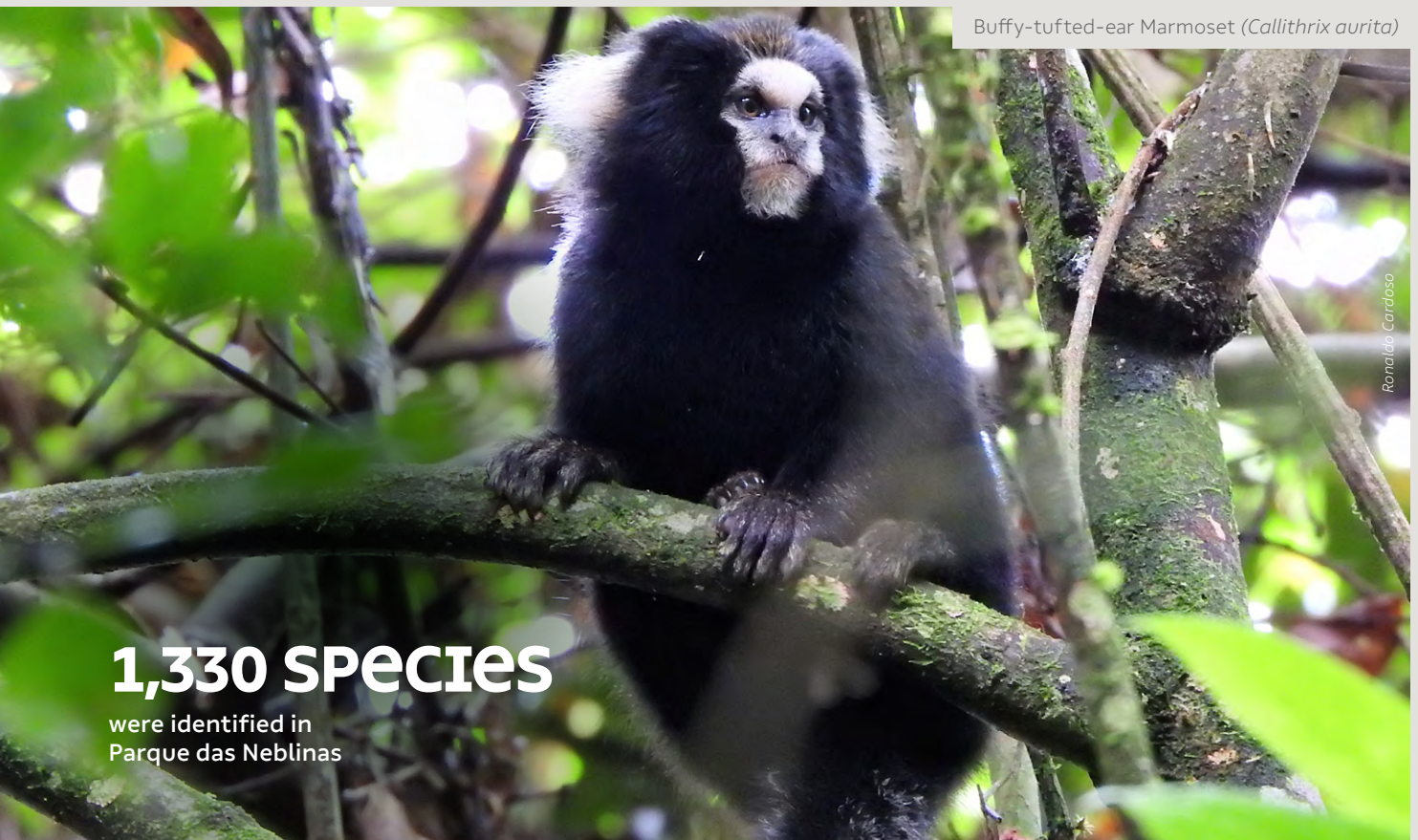
## Ecofuturo – Parque das Neblinas

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

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

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

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



Buffy-tufted-ear Marmoset (*Callithrix aurita*)

Ronaldo Cardoso

**1,330 SPECIES**

were identified in Parque das Neblinas





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

Monitoring, protection, surveillance and maintenance are carried by a team of park rangers. Ecofuturo invests on the qualification of these professionals and on the inclusion of woodsmen and former hunters as an strategy to promote community engagement. Among the main initiatives are: *Meu Ambiente (My Environment)*, an environmental education program developed in 2010 with students and educators of public schools of Suzano, Bertioga and Mogi das Cruzes, and Management workshops that have been happening for over 10 years, and seek to promote the exchange of knowledge with farmers in the vicinity, aiming to disseminate a culture of environmental conservation and sustainable development.

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 seeded on PN – considered key for the Atlantic forest balance.
- 35 workshops of community management conducted since 2008.
- 28 Km of hiking trails made accessible for visitation.
- 6,000 hectares with ongoing restoration.
- 1,000 hectares of native vegetation.
- 1,330 species identified.



# ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AND RESPECT FOR PROFESSIONALS





# 12

ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
OF AND RESPECT FOR  
PROFESSIONALS

## Safety, Health and Quality of Life

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

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

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.





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

All activities are checked and monitored for belowstandard 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.



### SAFETY PERFORMANCE OF FBU - SP FOREST OPERATIONS

Safety indicators	2021
Safety Management Indicator (IGS) Forestry Operation + Logistics	96%
Frequency rate (accidents with and without lost work days) Forestry Operation + Logistics	0.51
Frequency rate (accidents with lost work days) Forestry Operation + Logistics	0.26



# Workforce Qualification

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

Our collaborators and outsourced 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 outsourced that aims to facilitate their adaptation into the work environment, the organizational culture, concepts and drivers, environmental conservation, code of conduct, the management system and relationship with stakeholders.

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

## JOB CREATION AT FBU-SP

Own*	975
Outsourced*	3,087
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,062</b>

\*Data: dec/2021





# SOCIAL MANAGEMENT



# 13

## SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

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



# Management of relationship with stakeholders

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

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



## 1. PRIORIZATION MATRIX

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



## 2. ENGAGING

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

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



## 3. OPERATIONAL DIALOG

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

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





# Management of social impacts

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

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

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

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

## Examples of adverse social impacts and controls

Activities	Social impacts	Preventative and mitigation measures
Application of crop protection products	Inconvenience caused by drift* to neighboring areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of products authorized by the environmental bodies</li> <li>• Signaling of the areas</li> <li>• Training of employees that apply the products</li> <li>• Maintenance of equipment used for the application</li> <li>• Operational dialog and management of incidents</li> </ul>
	Increase in the risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of up-to-date equipment and trained and qualified teams</li> <li>• Signaling and guidance offered to the community to prevent people from approaching machinery during operation</li> <li>• Operational dialog and management of incidents.</li> </ul>
Forest harvest	Change of landscape (visual) and loss of reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placement of warning signs</li> </ul>
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation of time slots for the operations</li> </ul>
Timber transportation	Increase in the risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced and controlled velocity</li> <li>• Compulsory stops to check and tighten the load</li> <li>• Safe driving voluntary campaigns</li> </ul>
	Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of dust with moistening of the roads (tank trucks)</li> </ul>
	Damage of the road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road maintenance during operations</li> <li>• Monitoring and control of load weight of the timber trucks</li> </ul>
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation of time slots for the operations</li> </ul>

\*Drift: phenomenon of spray drops carry



# Analysis and monitoring of processes of relationship with stakeholders

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

## EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS MITIGATION ACTIONS

Area	Category	Name of Monitoring	Indicator	Results 2021
Social	Social impacts on the communities	Investments in the community	Socioenvironmental investments	R\$ 3,742,439.20
			Share of donations to socioenvironmental investments (%)	0.9%
			Municipalities covered by social projects/programs	28
			Rate of fulfillment of the annual dialog program	100%
		Operational dialog and Participative agenda	Rate of fulfillment of operational demands	
			Rate of effectiveness of mitigation actions	93%
		Complaints about damage management	Number of complaints received	271
			Average time to address a complaint (days)	63.74
		Reputation survey	Suzano's favorability in the communities (%)	n/a





## Socioenvironmental investment

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

### Cooperation

One-off support that require a counterpart from the applicant and is applied to community assets.

Are necessarily related to the needs of forest and industry operations, expertise and products from Suzano's business.

### Donation

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

### Sponsorship

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

### Programs and projects

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

## SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Line of action	Institution	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Craftsmanship	Artesãos do Vale do Paraíba	Mãos que Valem	Jacareí	15
	City hall	ArteSuz	Suzano	58
Recycling	Labor cooperative of wastepickers <i>Unidos Venceremos</i>	Univence	Suzano	19
Access to jobs	PAT	Novo Olhar	Jacareí	40
Ceramics	Community <i>Várzea do Tanque</i> – Cunha	Basic Ceramics	Cunha	13
Education Programs	Municipal offices of education	PSE - Suzano's Program for Education	Jacareí, Paraibuna, Salesópolis, Santa Branca, Pindamonhangaba	46,951
Suzano's call for projects	Association of beekeepers of Botucatu -AAB	Trailer do Mel	Botucatu	60
	ACI - Community association of Inhayba	Corte, costura, hortas, empreendedorismo	Sorocaba	16
	Itapoty Institute	ReciclaEducando	Itatinga	30
	Raízes do Fazer Institute	Jovens Marceneiros	Capão Bonito	24
Productive Chains Local development	Gestoras da Moda	Moda	Jacareí	16
	Cooperative of Solidary Rural Producers of Alto Tietê (COOPASAT)	PDRT	Mogi das Cruzes	27
	Association of Organic Producers (AGAOR)		Guapiara	15



Line of action	Institution	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Productive Chains Local Development	Association of Rural Producers Quilombos do Jaó	PDRT	Itapeva	61
	Association of the Neighborhood Proenças			12
	Association of Rural Producers and for The Socioeconomic Development of the Neighborhood Moreiras			21
	Association of Family Producers of the Neighborhood Itanguá		Capão Bonito	7
	Association of Rural Producers of the Neighborhood Mocambo			18
	Association of Family Producers and for the Socioeconomic Development of the Neighborhood Dos Lemes			17





Line of action	Institution	Project	Municipalities	People impacted
Local development	Association of Producers of the Neighborhood Leme in the municipality Itapeva	PDRT	Itapeva	11
	Association of Rural Producers of the Neighborhood Avenal		Itapeva	35
	Mixed Agricultural Association of Alto Tietê Ltda (CAMAT)		Salesópolis	26
	Association Minhoca Agroecology Partners		São Luiz do Paraitinga	12
	Union of Honey Beekeepers of the State of São Paulo - UPAMEL		Campina do Monte Alegre	47
	Association of Apiculture Technicians of the State of São Paulo-APTA		Sorocaba	19
	Association of Beekeepers Morada do Sol - APISOL		Araraquara	11
	Association of Beekeepers of Boa Esperança do Sul - APISBOA		Boa Esperança do Sul	32
	Association of Beekeepers of Itapetininga and Southern Region of the State of São Paulo - APIS		Itapetininga	28
	Association of Beekeepers of Polo Cuesta - APICUESTA		Itatinga	96
	Association of Beekeepers of Alumínio and Surroundings - ALUMEL		Alumínio	11
	Association of Beekeepers of Capão Bonito - AAPICAB		Capão Bonito	37
	Association of Beekeepers of the Municipality Itapeva - AAMI		Itapeva	62
	Association of Beekeepers and Melipona Bee Beekeepers of Avaré and Surroundings - AAMARE		Avaré	12
	Association of Beekeepers of Botucatu -AAB		Botucatu	60
	Association of Small Producers of Redenção da Serra - NUTRIR		Redenção da Serra	30
	Consevationist Association of Residents of APA - Serra do Palmital - APMASP		Caçapava	39
	Association of Beekeepers of São Luiz do Paraitinga - Apistinga		São Luiz do Paraitinga	14
Association of Agrobusiness Producers of São Francisco Xavier - Apax	São José dos Campos	20		
Association of Rural Producers and Beekeepers of Serra do Itapeti (Agriapsi)	Guararema	18		



## Performance and main indicators of forest management

Aspect	Resp. Process	Monitoring	Indicators	Goal 2021	Achieved 2021	Critical analysis	Systems / data bank	Frequency	Intensity
Environmental	PROFLOR	Impact on the native vegetation	Wildfires on conservation areas	488 ha	1,721 ha	In 2021 there were 3 frost events with severe desiccation in the preservation areas, making control more difficult. There was also extreme heat, mainly in the western region and several criminal fire outbreaks, which caused fires of larger proportion, even in areas without a history of fire events.	Zenith	Daily	Daily – accord. to PROFLOR monit.
	Asset intelligence		Illegal cutting and wood theft (Native)	Below 30 events (10% reduction relative to 2020)	36 events	The number of events of illegal cutting and theft of native wood were above the goal, but within the historical average. This can be related to social issues, affected by the pandemic.			Daily – accord. to IP monit.
	Forestry	Forestry controls	Control of weed competition – Activities with weedkiller	85,447 ha	61,435 ha	Smaller area of application due to the use of pre-emerging in the correct time and effective pre-planting management, resulting in larger time of forest during clean and less correction applications.	ZFL98 (SAP)	Monthly	100% of the base are assessed and control is done according to the size and intensity of weed competition
			Consumption of weedkiller (glyphosate)	2.0 kg/ha	2.1 kg/ha	Dosage in line with the planning (weighting average applications per area, depending on type) – always considering the maximum dosage		Daily (except on rainy days)	
				5.0 L/ha	3.4 L/ha	Dosage below planning (weighting average applications per area, depending on type) – always considering the maximum dosage.			
			Control of leafcutter ants	129,926 ha	129,416 ha	Control of leafcutter ants in line with the planning, as a results of effective actions in 2020. In 2021, monitoring of ant events showed less need of control relative to the historical data.		Monthly	
			Consumption of ant bait	2.76 kg/ha	5.71 kg/ha	Despite the reduction in area of application, the volume of bait was larger, mainly in areas with high historical infestation in the Centers SP3, SP5 and SP6, with large ant nests and more need of localized control.	ZFL98 (SAP)	Daily (except on rainy days)	Monitoring of 100% of base; control is performed when indicated
		Monitoring plan for HCVA (attributes and measures of protection)	Meeting the schedule	100%	90%	Some activities were not done in 2021, but all with justification and/or rescheduling for 2022.	The forestry environment team is responsible for this process. Information is available in the area's internal data bank.	Annual	100% - non-sampled
	Environment	Monitoring of Southern Muriqui on São Sebastião do Ribeirão Grande Farm in Pindamonhangaba	Meeting the schedule	100%	100%	All campaigns proposed for 2021 were completed.	Information is available in the internal data bank of the environment department.	Annual	100% of property
		Fauna	Meeting the schedule	100%	100%	All campaigns proposed for 2021 were completed.	Information is available in the internal data bank of the environment department.	3 years	100% of HCVA



Aspect	Resp. Process	Monitoring	Indicators	Goal 2021	Achieved 2021	Critical analysis	Systems / data bank	Frequency	Intensity
Environmental	Environment	Flora	Meeting the schedule – monitoring of native vegetation (shrub-arboreal)	100%	100%	All campaigns proposed for 2021 were completed.	Information is available in the internal data bank of the environment department.	Arboreal and regenerative stratum: 4 years	100% of HCVAs
		Qualitative monitoring of operational microbasins	Meeting the schedule	100%	100%	The critical analysis is done annually. Qualitative monitoring of water is important to check HCVs 4 and 5, because it regulates the water flow in a source where people depend on the water. The analysis is based on Sabesp's data, the company that is responsible for collection and distribution of water and the qualitative monitoring. Sabesp controls the quality of water across the entire supply system, since the sources to your property through systematic sampling and laboratorial tests, in compliance with the Annex XX of the consolidation decree 05/17 of the Health Ministry. To this end, they maintain 16 laboratories for sanitary control with several analysis accredited by ISO 17.025.	MAF databank	Campaigns	100% - non-sampled
		Effluents	Physical and chemical analysis of effluents generated in forest units			All analyses of effluents were run in the 1st and 2nd semesters.	MAF databank	Campaigns	
		Restoration	Restoration (beginning of the process)	696 ha	356 ha	2021 goal was linked to the mixed cutting goal; however, the harvested hectares were below the anticipated. We had difficulties with workforce due to the sharing with Forestry. A dedicated team will be hired for 2022.	MAF databank	Biannually	
Social	SSQV	Accidents (own and outsourced).	Frequency rate with and without loss of work days	0.97	0.51	Engagement with educational campaigns, focusing on andragogy in the work fronts. We reduced the number of accidents from 8 to 4 in 2021.	SSQV Portal	Monthly	100% - non-sampled
			Frequency rate with loss of work days	0.36	0.26	Engagement with educational campaigns, focusing on andragogy in the work fronts.			
			Rate of severity	35	779	Despite the engagement in operational fronts seeking for a better performance, there was one level 6 event in our operation.			
		Compliance with the legislation, operational procedures and other safety, occupational health and environmental requirements	Score obtained with SSOMAR	95%	95.42%	The goal was surpassed due to the ostensive work of SSQV and the engagement of operational areas.			
	Positive observation of the activity: analysis of operational activities focusing on safety aspects aiming at identifying points for improvement	Score obtained with OPA (%)	90%	98.39%		SSQV Portal	Monthly		



Aspect	Resp. Process	Monitoring	Indicators	Goal 2021	Achieved 2021	Critical analysis	Systems / data bank	Frequency	Intensity
Social	SSQV	Program Segurança na Área: safety dialogs conducted on the field with guided topics, motivating safe behavior on the field when performing their activities.	Level of perception on the knowledge of the integrated safety management system.	95%	98.11%	In 2021, the leadership adhered to the program. This resulted in greater awareness among collaborators, a more communicative leadership and a friendly environment in operations	SSQV Portal	Monthly	100% - non sampled
		Monitoring internal system management De Olho na Area (DNA)	Termination of deviations on DNA	90%	93.58%	The goal was surpassed due to the revitalization of the tool (program and system). EMF used GID and has currently adhered to DNA.	SDWEB		100% of tools in the form are assessed
		Labor safety management index (IGS)	Result of labor safety management at FBU/SP.	95%	95.88%	The safety management index IGS reflects the results of the area in a general way. Due to a good performance in most of the remaining indicators, the goal was surpassed.	SSQV Portal		NA (combination of other indicators)
	Social and Territorial Dev.	Colméias and PDRT Territorial and rural development program	Families above the poverty line (since 2014)	Lift 80% of families benefited by the project since 2014 above the line of poverty	99% of families of 2014 are above the poverty line	Out of 182 families, 180 families reached enough income to escape the poverty zone.	SISPART/ Smartsheet	Annual	100% of families benefited are monitored and followed up in terms of production and income
			Families above the poverty line (2015 and 2016)	Lift 80% of families benefited by the project since 2015 and 2016 above the line of poverty	89% of families of 2015 and 2016 are above the poverty line	Out of 38 families, 34 reached enough income to escape the poverty zone.	SISPART/ Smartsheet		100% of families benefited are monitored and followed up in terms of production and income
Economic	Asset intelligence	Non-authorized events in forest management areas	# of events	Below 815 events (10% reduction relative to 2020)	1,167 events	The number of events reported was above the goal for the period. Invasion of animals in commercial planting areas and preservation areas and wood theft were the main contributors to this result, that can be related to the deepening of social issues with the pandemic and the invasion of cattle from neighbors for grazing. In this context, the regions with the highest numbers of reports were: Vale do Paraíba in the region of Caçapava / Santa Branca and in the area to the South/West – region of Itapetininga/Botucatu.	ROIP	Daily	Daily – accord, to IP monitoring
		Theft	Volume of stolen commercial wood (m³)	Below 330 m³ (10% reduction relative to 2020)	369.7 m³	The number of events reported in 2021 for illegal cutting and theft of commercial wood was above the goal, but within the historical average. This result can be related to the deepening of social issues with the pandemic.	Zenith		
	PROFLOR	Fire	Fire in crops	1,312 ha	3,721 ha	Extreme heat events and drought with peak temperature, mainly in the western region; in addition to that, we had several simultaneous criminal fire outbreaks that hindered control of the situation and scaled to larger proportion wildfires, even in areas with no history of fire.			



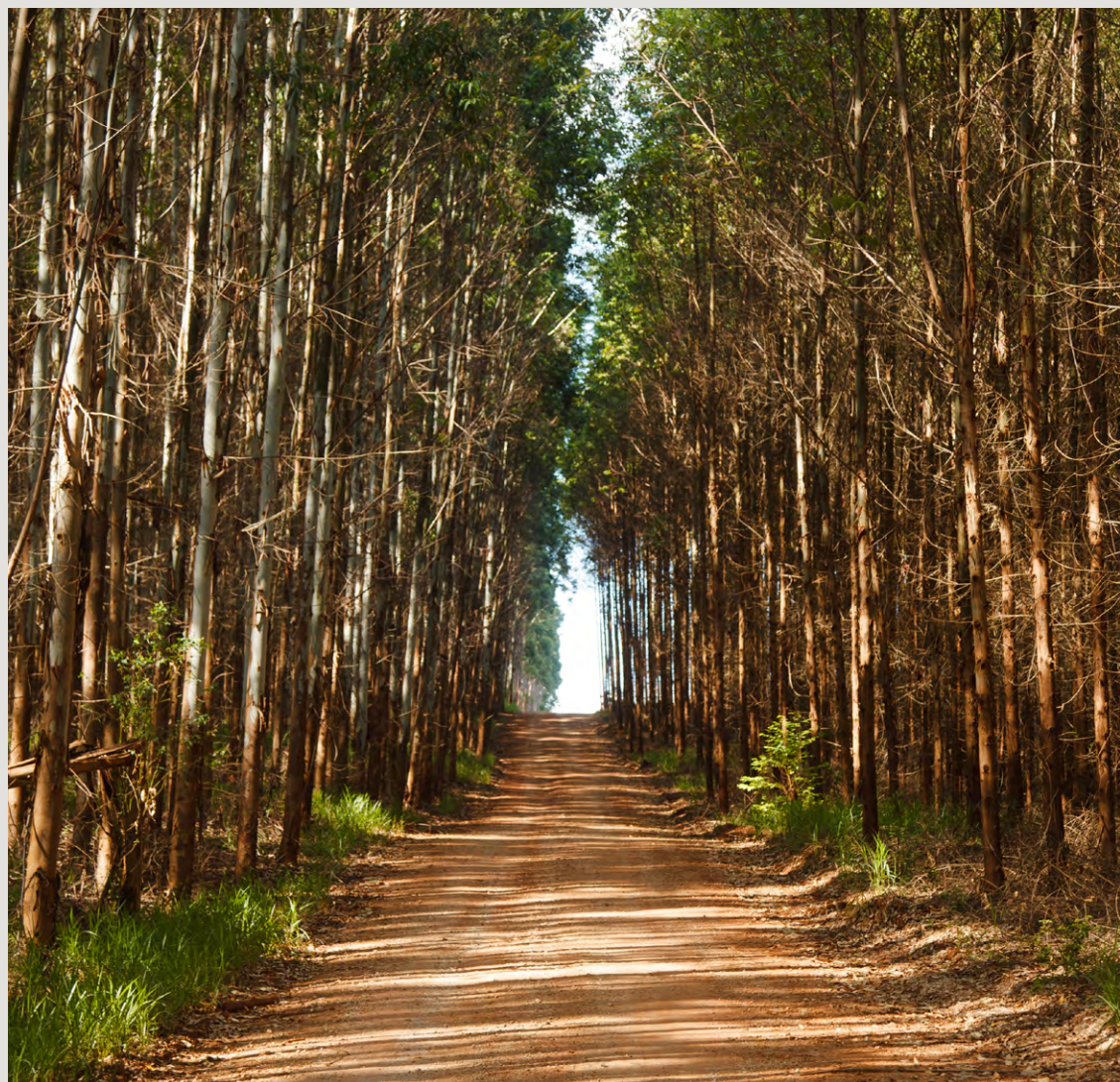


# COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE



# 14

## COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE



Production center	Municipality	Municipality's area (ha)	Crop (ha)	Preservation area (ha)	Other areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (%)
MN1	Sapucai-Mirim	28,479	552	1,082	49	1,682	6%
	Andrelândia	100,402	174	111	7	293	0%
MN2	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%	



Production center	Municipality	Municipality's area (ha)	Crop (ha)	Preservation area (ha)	Other areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (%)
SP1	Jacareí	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%	
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%



Production center	Municipality	Municipality's area (ha)	Crop (ha)	Preservation area (ha)	Other areas (ha)	Total (ha)	Total area of occupancy (%)
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%
SP6	Pratânia	17,993	234	1	7	242	1%
	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%	
<b>Overall Total</b>		<b>6,271,807</b>	<b>225,377</b>	<b>130,071</b>	<b>17,545</b>	<b>372,993</b>	



A photograph of two women sitting outdoors on a wooden porch. The woman on the left is smiling and holding a large, rounded, light-brown ceramic vessel. The woman on the right is holding a dark brown ceramic mug. They are both wearing blue jeans. The background shows lush green foliage and a wooden structure.

# COMMUNICATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS



Suzano is constantly in contact with its employees and with the several segments of society, keeping them up to date on its activities, and always keeping things clear, transparent and straightforward.

Among the most commonly used communication media are:

### Internal Audience

Corporate social media, Intranet, Printed and Digital newsletters, walls, Forest Podcast, Corporate TV, Manuals and Educational guides.

### External Audience

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





## Communication with specific audiences

### Suzano Answers

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

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

### Social media

-  Facebook  
[www.facebook.com/suzanoempresa/](http://www.facebook.com/suzanoempresa/)
-  Instagram  
[www.instagram.com/suzano\\_oficial/](http://www.instagram.com/suzano_oficial/)
-  Youtube  
[www.youtube.com/user/Suzanovideos](http://www.youtube.com/user/Suzanovideos)
-  LinkedIn  
[www.linkedin.com/company/suzano/](http://www.linkedin.com/company/suzano/)

### Ombudsman Suzano

Phones (toll-free)

Brazil  
**0800 771 40 60**

Abroad  
**Check for the specific numbers on the Suzano Ombudsman website.**

E-mail  
[ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br](mailto:ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br)

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







[www.suzano.com.br](http://www.suzano.com.br)