

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Corporate Climate Change Policy</b>		
<b>Issued by:</b>	<b>00.Políticas Corporativas</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Mar 23, 2022</b>
<b>Code:</b>	<b>PC.00.0071</b>	<b>Revision:</b>	<b>0</b>

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## 1 - OBJECTIVE

By managing risks and opportunities, reducing negative impacts and maximizing the positive impacts of the company and the value chain, this policy aims to establish its commitment to combating climate change towards the transition to a low carbon economy and contributing with a resilient future for society.

## 2 – REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- Suzano S.A. Code of Conduct;
- PC.00.0023 – Suzano's Wood Supply Policy;
- PG.25.00.0001 – Documented Information Management;
- PC.00.0018 – Corporate Environmental Management Policy;
- PC.00.0001 - Integrated Risk Management Policy;
- PO.24.00.0002 - Procedure for calculating stock and carbon stock variations;
- MA.24.00.0002 – Manual for Collecting Data for the Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
- ABNT NBR ISO 14064 Greenhouse Effect Gases;

## 3 – TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### 3.1 ISO

International Organization for Standardization

### 3.2 Greenhouse gases (GHG)

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases with the potential to trap ultraviolet rays in the Earth's atmosphere causing its warming. Its presence in the atmosphere has always been a natural phenomenon, but its intensification is due to human activities that involve a greater release of these. The gases are: Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and two families of gases, Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) and Perfluorocarbon (PFC).

### 3.3 Climate change

Climate change is a phenomenon of alteration in the terrestrial climate that can have a natural or anthropic origin. However, human activities such as industrialization have intensified and continue to intensify the increase in the average global temperature of the Earth, which contribute to the worsening and acceleration of the effects of climate change.

### 3.4 Low Carbon Economy

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It is the economy that fosters, encourages, and prioritizes practices, tools and technologies that are less emitting socio-economic development. In other words, it is the economy that promotes the decarbonization of the planet. Among the possibilities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the expansion of the use of alternative and renewable raw materials for the generation of clean energy or replacement of fossil-based products, for example. Another common practice is the attribution of costs to the impacts resulting from greenhouse gas emissions.

### **3.5 Inventory of greenhouse gases**

The Inventory is a tool for accounting for emissions and removals of greenhouse gases that occur in a company, activity, process, economic sector, or a country. It is from it that it becomes possible to map the sources of emission and removal and act on them to mitigate the effects of climate change.

### **3.6 Carbon Credits**

These are certifications for projects carried out by people or companies that have emitted less greenhouse gases than a baseline scenario. A carbon credit is equivalent to one ton of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that was no longer emitted (in the case of avoided deforestation), or that was captured from the atmosphere (in the case of reforestation). Both types therefore contribute to combating climate change.

### **3.7 Economic Instruments**

These are instruments used to create financial incentives that enable practices and projects that have socio-environmental benefits. Some examples of financial instruments are fees, taxes, issuances of debt securities, counterparts, and subsidies.

### **3.8 Renewable Energy**

Energy from inexhaustible natural resources, that is, whose natural cycles replenish their availability as often as we use them. Examples of renewable energy are solar, wind, hydro and biomass.

### **3.9 Adaptation**

The process of adjusting systems and organizations to the current or future climate and its effects, with the aim of moderating harm or exploiting opportunities.

### **3.10 Resilience**

The ability of social, economic, and environmental systems to deal with a dangerous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in a way that maintains their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity to adapt, learn and transform (definition used by the IPCC).

### **3.11 Mitigation**

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Human intervention to reduce emissions or increase sinks of greenhouse gases.

### 3.12 Physical Risks

Physical risks resulting from climate change can be caused by events (acute) or long-term (chronic) changes in weather patterns. Physical risks can have financial implications for organizations, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption. The organization's financial performance can also be affected by changes in water availability, supply, and quality; safe food; and extreme temperature changes that affect organizations' facilities, operations, supply chain, transportation needs, and employee safety.

### 3.13 Reputational Risks

Risks related to changing customer or community perceptions of an organization's contribution to undermining the transition to a low carbon economy.

### 3.14 Market Risks

Caused by changes in supply and demand for certain commodities, products and services, as climate-related risks and opportunities are increasingly taken into account.

### 3.15 Regulatory Risks

They concern the barriers that arise from government policies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

### 3.16 Climate Scenarios

A scenario describes a development path that leads to a specific outcome. The scenarios are not intended to represent a complete description of the future, but rather to highlight central elements of a possible climate future and draw attention to the key factors that will drive future developments. It is important to remember that scenarios are hypothetical constructions; they are not forecasts or forecasts nor are they sensitivity analyses.

### 3.17 Value Chain

It refers to the series of interdependent activities that bring value to the final consumer in the form of a product or service. A company's value chain, therefore, affects and is inevitably affected by social and environmental issues, such as the use of water and natural resources and working conditions.

### 3.18 Stakeholders

People, communities, customers, suppliers, investors, employees and/or public or private organizations that may affect and be affected by the activities, products or services of Suzano's operations.

### 3.19 Operations

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All activities carried out by the company throughout its life cycle, including forestry, industrial, national and international offices and port terminals.

### 3.20 Regulatory frameworks

Set of norms, laws and guidelines defined and implemented after discussion with members of civil society, public administration bodies and thematic committees created with the purpose of promoting public policies, regulating, or even reviewing regulations of economic activities and public services, endowed with technical robustness and legal certainty.

#### 4 – GUIDELINES

In line with the objective, the following guidelines guide Suzano S.A.'s climate change strategy:

- Operate in accordance with the positions and principles of other Suzano corporate policies, such as those mentioned in the reference documents.
- Ensuring that the issue of climate change is addressed in a transversal and multidisciplinary manner, considering its potential impacts, risks and opportunities.
- Consider in corporate actions and processes aspects related to climate change and other relevant related topics, such as: biodiversity, renewable energy, water, new technologies, new regulations, agreements and others that may arise over time.
- Ensuring supervision of the topic at the company's different hierarchical levels.
- Include variables related to climate change in financial decision making and investment analysis (economic instruments).
- Adhere to initiatives and establish commitments in line with science and major global trends that contribute to the fight against the climate crisis, including reducing emissions and mitigating their effects over time.
- Consult stakeholders, monitor and assess global and regional trends related to the topic and address relevant points for Suzano in planning and strategy.
- Monitor and collaborate with associations, government, civil society, regulatory bodies, international organizations, the business sector, and other stakeholders, in the development of regulatory frameworks and relevant actions to combat and adapt to climate change and related topics.
- Participate, when relevant, in the elaboration and implementation of new methodologies that promote the other principles listed in this policy.

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- Promote training, education and engagement for our employees and stakeholders in relation to the topic.
- Inventory and periodically publish the emissions and removals of Greenhouse Gases, improving measurement in the value chain and carrying out verification by an independent third party.
- Report your performance on climate change regularly through transparency tools, reporting guidelines, indices and questionnaires recognized in the market.
- Manage risks (physical, regulatory, reputational and market) and opportunities related to climate change, considering them as drivers of the strategy.
- Foster research and studies that promote greater adaptability and resilience for our operation and value chain, with a view to studies of climate scenarios of future impacts. Consider these studies in the planning and management of the entire operation, generating short, medium and long-term actions.
- Stimulate R&D and innovation projects that encourage the development and implementation of technologies to generate resilience, New Businesses and products that contribute to low carbon solutions for Suzano, customers and throughout its value chain.
- Promote programs that encourage adaptation and mitigation, including the decarbonization of Suzano and throughout the value chain.
- Stimulating continuous improvement projects that promote more efficiency in order to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions, allocating financial resources to this end.
- Continue promoting efforts that enhance solutions to the climate crisis and to accelerate the economy's transition towards decarbonization, considering Suzano as a company that removes CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and develops products that replace products of fossil origin.
- Encourage the institutionalization of the national and international carbon market, enabling the trade of carbon credits linked to nature-based solutions.
- Contribute to the decarbonization of the national energy system by supplying Suzano's own renewable energy.

## 5 – RESPONSIBILITIES

The Corporate Sustainability area is responsible for content development, review, and dissemination of this Corporate Policy.

All other areas must act to contribute to compliance with the guidelines established by the Company to encourage its processes in the search for solutions that contribute to the issue of climate change in an integral way in the company and to implement and follow the guidelines present in this policy.

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## 6 – APPROVAL OF THE POLICY

This Policy enters into force on the date of its approval by the Executive Board of Sustainability.

**Note1: if necessary, copies of the decisions regarding any amendment or revision of this Policy can be sent to stakeholders.**

## 7 – VIOLATION OF THE POLICY

Any violation of this Policy must be reported through the confidential Ombudsman channel and be treated in accordance with the Suzano S.A. Code of Conduct.

- Telephone Brazil: 0800 771 4060
- Telephones from abroad: see specific number on the website
- Email: [ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br](mailto:ouvidoriaexterna@austernet.com.br)
- Website: [www.suzano.com.br](http://www.suzano.com.br), link “Ombudsman”

## 8 – MISCELLANEOUS

Suzano carries out an annual critical analysis to assess the adherence of its practices to this Policy, as well as to verify the need to review it.

## 9 – APPENDICES

Not applicable.