Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Suzano is a Brazilian renewable-based company committed to be a global reference in the sustainable use of renewable resources. The world's leader in eucalyptus pulp manufacturing and one of the largest paper producers in Latin America. Currently, Suzano exports to more than 100 countries, being present in the lives of more than 2 billion people. With operations at eleven factories, in addition to the Veracel joint venture, it has an installed capacity of more than 10.9 million tons of market pulp and 1.4 million tons of paper per year.

Suzano has also a structure of administrative offices in Salvador (BA) and São Paulo (SP), 21distribution centers and FuturaGene, responsible for the genetic development of forest crops and biofuels, with research laboratories in Israel and Canada. Abroad, Suzano has international offices in China, the United States, Switzerland, Finland (Joint venture Woodspin), Austria and Argentina.

Suzano signed up for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) since it believes that the engagement of the private sector is essential to accelerate compliance with the 2030 Agenda established at the UN Sustainable Development Summit. Issues that are important for sustainability in its operations were evaluated jointly with the SDGs to assess environmental and social impacts across its value chain.

Notably, in Suzano Materiality Matrix, updated in 2021, water was the fourth prioritized topic among eight main ESG topics. It involves analyzing the risks and scenarios for mitigating the impacts caused by the water consumption in industrial and forestry operations. In fact, the manufacture of pulp and paper products is typically a water-intensive process, with consumption during the processing of materials, process cooling, and steam generation in on-site power plants. In addition, water availability is an important consideration for the industry, as shortages can result in higher supply costs, supply interruptions or tension with local users.

The Southeastern region in Brazil, where Suzano has two industrial plants, has been facing a severe water crisis in the last years. This led the company to review strategic actions to mitigate problems concerning water withdrawal and the disposal of effluents into the receiving body of water, at a time when water resources management has become a relevant strategic topic.

Suzano treats water availability and the quality of effluents disposed into the environment as a long-term challenge. Hence, it has been adopting eco-efficiency programs linked to cleaner

production investments and a strong water recycling program as components of its strategic management practice.
In forestry operations, water withdrawal and usage has been daily monitored by the Suzano's environmental department. The monitoring includes checks of where the water withdrawal is allowed, the license for capture issued by the environmental agency, the volume captured at each spot, with its geographic location and name of the stream, which streamlines identification, control and correction of eventual deviations.
Besides that, before all forestry activities begin (including water withdrawal itself), pre and post-operation monitoring is carried out, where the volume of water withdrawal is assessed considering the need of planting, harvesting and logistics activities and, when necessary, resized to not impact neighbouring communities or the amount of water downstream. Moreover, after the operation is concluded, an assessment is conducted to verify if water usage was carried out as planned.
To face these challenges, in 2020 Suzano established two Commitments to Renew Life (Long-term goals), approved by the Executive Board, on reducing industrial water withdrawal intensity by 15% (m^3 of water/ton of product) and for increasing water availability in 100% of critical watersheds we operate.
Through its initiatives, Suzano seeks to raise awareness among its partners towards positive environmental results, since the solution, especially for the water crisis, involves multiple actions including the efficient use and management of natural resources, the rational use, and practices to mitigate potential risks. In this regard, Suzano's constructive participation on the Paraíba do Sul River Hydrographic Basin Integration Committee (CEIVAP), the Rio Doce Hydrographic Basin Committee (CBH-Doce), the PCJ Committee and the Tocantins River Crisis Committee (ANA), among others, is considered strategic by the company in order to keep its operations aligned with the management plans of each basin and to generate positive results for all stakeholders.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Austria
Brazil
Canada
China
Finland
Israel
Switzerland
United States of America

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

BRL

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	BRSUZBACNOR0

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	Classification of the importance of direct use: for Suzano mills, the amount of fresh water available is more important than quality, as all water collected from the river to Suzano mills is treated in water treatment plants, regardless of its quality. In direct operations, the water withdrawn is used in production processes and is an important resource for Suzano business, as it is needed in the process of washing logs and cooking wood,

			bleaching and washing pulp, as well as in the production of steam. In forestry operations (wood supply), water dependence is lower than in industrial operations, since Suzano's forestry is not classified as an irrigated crop (in the eucalyptus plantation, watering is done punctually on each of the seedlings, depending on the availability of rain). After the first week of planting, the source of water comes from rain. Even so, Suzano is reducing its dependence by committing to increase water availability in 100% of critical watersheds and reduce by 15% the industry's water withdrawal per ton of product by 2030, which will bring new ways of producing, with less use and dependence on water. Classification of the importance of indirect use: is important as some of our suppliers, such as suppliers of chemicals, chlorine dioxide and hydrogen peroxide for example, also use water in their industrial processes (steam production and product dilution). Water quality is also not a limiting factor as the mills have water treatment plants designed for the level of quality of withdrawn water. Regarding the future dependence on water, we believe that direct and indirect dependence will continue to be a relevant topic as we believe that freshwater quality will deteriorate due to the lower volume of water available. In addition, the types of water treatment will have to keep pace with this change, with the necessary engineering technologies and solutions, including additional investments and expenses.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Important	Classification of the importance of direct use: Suzano’s industrial units operate as “sustainable water reservoirs”, a term used to refer to production processes that reuse more than 85% of the water withdrawn before returning it to the environment. Recycled water is inherent in Suzano's production mills - therefore "vital". This reuse is vital as it maximizes water savings and savings in heating energy and electricity for pumping. This recirculation occurs due to a series of internal reuse processes, including internal recirculation of

			cooling water, optimization of the use of hot water and condensates (steam and liquor), reuse of filtrates in the bleaching process, reuse of white water from dryers at Fiberline, washing wood logs at Woodyard and internal recirculation at the plant itself. The recycled water is treated at the unit's effluent treatment station and returned to the water bodies, in accordance with Brazilian Law and international references (European Commission and World Bank). Classification of the importance of indirect use: the use of water by the main suppliers, producers of chemical products, is for the production of steam used in the processes. Normally, the reuse of water in your own processes is “important”, as the reuse of condensate water maximizes water and heating energy savings, optimizing production costs. It also minimizes the risks of water scarcity in the watersheds in which they are located. They also have water treatment plants, so if there is only low quality water available (such as "produced water") it will be considered "important". Regarding future dependence on water, we believe that the improvement of water reuse systems will be vital for the continuity of direct and indirect operations, because we believe that the volume of freshwater available for industrial use will reduce at the expense of other uses, such as for the human and animal supply and food production.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	The monitoring on water collected in water bodies is continuous (full-time online monitoring), making it possible to identify water consumption in any time scale (seconds, minutes, hours, etc.). This monitoring is done by flow meters, at the water collection point, at the water treatment plant and throughout the

		process. All industrial units follow this practice. The equipment used in the measurement follows the methodologies provided in the latest edition of the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Sewage, in addition to being periodically calibrated as needed. It is noteworthy that all Suzano factories are ISO 14001 certified.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	The monitoring on water collected from the water bodies is continuous (full-time online monitoring), making it possible to identify the water intake at any time scale (seconds, minutes, hours, etc.). This monitoring is done by flow meters, at the water collection point, at the water treatment plant and throughout the entire process. All industrial units comply with this practice. Every water body source for water withdrawal is identified and monitored.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Each industrial unit treats 100% of the water collected and its industrial effluents. Operational monitoring frequency on water quality is daily, including parameters such as turbidity, colour and pH. We also have, quarterly, monitoring of parameters such as: BOD, COD, colour, turbidity, electrical conductivity, pH, nitrogen, phosphorus, solids concentration, dissolved oxygen and temperature. All analysis are carried out by laboratories that follow the international standard ISO 17.025 and the methodologies provided in the latest edition of the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Sewage. It is noteworthy that all Suzano factories are ISO 14001 certified.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	The effluent discharge corresponds to most of the water withdrawal that returns to the receiving body after the primary and secondary processes and treatments. This process complies with all legal parameters (federal and local). The effluents directed to the receiving bodies are monitored continuously (full-time online monitoring). This monitoring is done by flow meters at the exit of the effluent treatment station (Effluent Treatment System). All industrial units follow this practice.

Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Suzano monitors and reports water discharges data to Brazilian State Environmental Agencies (CETESB-SP, IEMA-ES, IMASUL-MS, etc.) to prove compliance with technical requirements. The analysis of effluent samples is carried out by an outsourced company, contracted by Suzano. The effluents discharged in the receiving bodies are monitored continuously (full-time online monitoring). This monitoring is done by flow meters at the exit of the effluent treatment station (Effluent Treatment System). All industrial units follow this practice. The equipment used in the monitoring follows the methodologies provided in the latest edition of the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Sewage, in addition to being periodically calibrated as needed. It is noteworthy that all Suzano factories are ISO 14001 certified.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Suzano monitors and reports water discharges data to Brazilian State Environmental Agencies (CETESB-SP, IEMA-ES, IMASUL-MS, etc.) to prove compliance with technical requirements. The frequency of analysis of effluent samples is performed every six months or every quarter by an independent company hired by Suzano. The effluents discharged in the receiving bodies are monitored continuously (full-time online monitoring). This monitoring is done by flow meters at the exit of the effluent treatment station (Effluent Treatment System). All analysis are carried out by laboratories accredited by the international standard ISO 17.025 and the methodologies provided in the latest edition of the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater. It is noteworthy that all Suzano factories are ISO 14001 certified.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	We have a continuous operational monitoring (online) of effluent quality, including parameters such as pH, temperature and dissolved oxygen. We also monitor parameters such as COD, color and suspended solids daily. The monitoring programs can vary from each plant, with the minimum frequency being quarterly, but by default we monitor AOX, BOD, nitrogen,

		phosphorus, acute and chronic toxicity, presence of dioxins and furans, among several other parameters. We also assess the aquatic communities, in addition to the toxicity of the treated effluent to ensure the maintenance of the river water quality. Samples are collected, analysed and sent periodically to Brazilian State Environmental Agencies. All analysis are carried out by laboratories accredited by the international standard ISO 17.025 and the methodologies provided in the latest edition of the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Sewage. It is noteworthy that all Suzano factories are ISO 14001 certified.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	The monitoring program adopts the CONAMA resolution n. 430 of 2011 as its legal scope, which provides the conditions and standards for the release of effluents. Temperature monitoring at the wastewater treatment plant is monitored continuously (full-time online monitoring), just like flow monitoring. All industrial units follow this practice. All analysis are carried out by laboratories accredited by the international standard ISO 17.025 and the methodologies provided in the latest edition of the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Sewage. It is noteworthy that all Suzano factories are ISO 14001 certified.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	The company's concept of water consumption is the amount of water withdrawn minus the water discharge to the receiving body after treatment (monitored continuously - full-time online monitoring). It is the portion incorporated into the cellulose (10% moisture), including the portion of water evaporated and/or infiltrated into the environment. Examples: water evaporated in the cooling towers and moisture from the chimney gases. It varies according to each industrial unit, but, on average, water consumption represents around 15% of all water intake.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Inherent to Suzano's industrial production of pulp and paper, the water recirculates in the process: the water captured is treated at the water treatment station and then distributed in

		the factory's production processes. Later, the water is directed to the cooling towers, so that it can return to production processes again. On average, the water circulates about 4.5 times until it is treated at the effluent treatment plant and discharged to the water body (daily measurement frequency).
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	The monitoring program adopts CONAMA Resolution nº430 of 2011 as its legal scope - the strictest safety levels for workers are required. All workers have access to securely managed laundry services. The company has a water quality monitoring program for human consumption in all its production units and offices. The monitoring frequency is semi-annual.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	309,222	Lower	Total water withdrawal by Suzano in 2021 was 1.5% lower than the volume reported in 2020. Noteworthy is the startup in the first quarter of 2021 of the new unit in Cachoeiro do Itapemirim/SP. Considering that the company's total production volume in 2021 was 6.9% higher than in 2020, the projects developed at the various industrial units brought about an 8.0% reduction in Suzano's specific water withdrawal, meeting the 2021 annual target, in line with the Long-Term Target defined in 2020. We achieved the value of 26.3 m³/t of water withdrawn for our industrial operations, a result that exceeds by 2.3 m³/t the target of 28.6 m³/t set for 2021. Overall, these figures represent a 77.8% progress in relation to the baseline goal, i.e., a reduction of 3.5 m³/t in water withdrawal at industrial units compared to 2018 baseline (29,8 m³/t). To this end, we implemented actions in all units

			seeking to optimize water use, including the replacement of equipment to generate more water efficiency and the use of recycled water in machinery. Considering the start-up of the new mill in Ribas do Rio Pardo in 2024, Suzano's installed production capacity will be increased by around 20%. Even adopting the best available technologies to optimize the use of water and considering the improvement projects to be implemented in the other mills, the expectation is that the company's absolute water withdrawal will increase.
Total discharges	264,265	About the same	Although the volume of treated effluents was similar to the volume reported in 2020, the production volume in 2021 was 6.9% greater than in 2020. The company also sought to maximize the return of treated effluents to the river from which the water was captured, resulting in a 8.4% reduction in the volume of water consumed in 2021 compared to 2020. This reinforces the concept that Suzano's industrial units operate as "Sustainable Water Reservoirs", since approximately 85% of the water captured is recirculated within the production process itself before being treated and returned to the environment. The concept of "reservoirs" originates in the process of collecting water from the environment, through surface rivers (receiving bodies), passing through treatment in water treatment plants for its suitability for industrial use, distribution and recirculation of water in the production process, and finally treatment of effluents within the appropriate conditions provided for in Brazilian environmental legislation. This recirculation occurs due to a series of internal reuses of industrial water, such as: cooling water, hot water, condensates (steam and liquor), bleaching filtrates, white water from the drying machines, and internal recirculation in the water treatment plant itself. Increasing the percentage of water returned to the river after treatment minimizes the impact of water shortage in the river and watershed.

Total consumption	44,957	Much lower	Suzano Industrial Units operate as "Sustainable Water Reservoirs", as roughly 85% of the water captured is recirculated within the production process itself, before being treated and returned to the environment. The concept of ""reservoirs"" stems from the process of collecting water from the environment, through surface rivers (receiving bodies), undergoing the water treatment plant to adapt it to industrial use, distribution and recirculation of water in the production process and, finally, effluent treatment within the appropriate conditions provided for in Brazilian environmental legislation. This recirculation occurs due to a series of internal reuses of industrial water, such as: cooling water, hot water, condensates (steam and liquor), bleaching filtrates, white water from the drying machines, and internal recirculation in the water treatment plant itself. Increasing the percentage of water returned to the river, after its treatment, minimizes the impacts of water scarcity in the river and in the watershed. Even though Suzano reduced the volume of water withdrawn in 2021 compared to 2020, also considering the 6.9% increase in production, the specific consumption of water in the period was 3.83 m³/t, below the specific consumption in 2020 (4.47 m³/t), representing a reduction of 14.3% compared to the consumption in 2020 and meeting the target established for water consumption of up to 4.2 m3/t.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	Lower	WRI Aqueduct	Suzano conducts risk maps for all industrial units, which include

					the evaluation of water-related risks. The plants located in Aracruz, Jacareí, and Mucuri are the most affected by water stress problems. However, due to the low volume of water withdrawal and the existence of large reservoirs at the units, the Company believes that this risk is manageable and would not lead to a reduction in operations. At Aracruz, for example, the Unit's water withdrawal represents about 1.3% of the historical average flow rate of the Doce River. In addition, the Unit has three water reservoirs with a storage capacity of 46 million cubic meters (equivalent to approximately 90 days of production at the Aracruz Unit). At the Jacareí Unit, water withdrawal represents 2.4% of the flow of the Paraíba River and water consumption is only 0.35% of the river flow, which has no impact on the water demand. At Mucuri, Suzano is developing the ""Mucuri Springs"" project, which encourages the protection of the springs of the Mucuri River and its surroundings, promoting the continuation of this water resource that is so valuable for the maintenance of the ecosystem services in the municipality and region. According to the tool Aqueduct Water Risk Analysis, most of Suzano's Units are located in cities with low water stress (less than 10%), such as Limeira, Jacareí, Imperatriz, Mucuri and Três Lagoas. Aracruz is

					considered an area with medium-high water stress (between 20-40%). The only Unit located in an area with a high level of water stress (between 40-80%) is in the city of Suzano, mainly due to the high rate of urbanization (this city is close to the city of São Paulo). However, as in other locations, the volume of water withdrawal from the Unit is considerably reduced, generating no impact related to other types of water use and there is no risk to the operation continuity. Currently, the Suzano Unit uses water from the Tietê River. To be prepared for more critical periods of water scarcity, Suzano is currently investing in a system to capture and treat water from the Taiaçupeba River. This system will start operating in 2022 and will increase the plant's resilience in the event of more critical scenarios.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	307,834	Lower	In 2021, there was a reduction in the use of surface fresh water by 1.5% compared to 2020. However, the new Unit in Cachoeiro do Itapemirim/ES started operating in the first quarter

				of 2021. Considering that the company's total production volume in 2021 was 6.9% higher than in 2020, the projects developed in the various industrial units brought an 8.0% reduction in Suzano's specific water abstraction, meeting the annual target 2021, in line with the Long-Term Goal set in 2020.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			This type of source is not used for water collection by Suzano.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	1,388	Lower	The only Suzano unit that uses groundwater in its production process is the Belém Unit. Considering that the production volume of this unit corresponds to only 0.3% of the company's production volume, it is considered that the use of groundwater is not relevant to the company's results. In an extreme situation where the Belém Unit is not able to use groundwater, it could continue converting tissue paper at the Unit, further minimizing any impact. Anyway, we report here the data of each source of water withdrawal, in accordance with the data published in Suzano Sustainability Center. Importance of using this source: the use of groundwater is limited due to the lower volumes available for abstraction without altering the recharge

				balance of the groundwater aquifer.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			This type of source is not used for water collection by Suzano.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			This type of source is not used for water collection by Suzano.
Third party sources	Not relevant			This type of source is not used for water collection by Suzano.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	207,645	Lower	In 2021, there was a 2.7% reduction in the amount of water discharged into fresh surface waters. Considering the 6.9% increase in production in 2021 compared to 2020, the specific discharge of treated effluents in 2021 was 17.7 m3/t, below the specific discharge value for 2020 (19.4 m3/t), representing a reduction of 8.8%. The discharge of treated effluents into surface fresh water is important due to its purification and dilution capacity due to the flow of the rivers where the company operates. This ensures that the treated discharged wastewater does not alter the water quality of the river.

Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	56,620.33	Higher	Only Aracruz Mill releases its treated effluents into the sea. Despite the 17% increase in production volume at the Aracruz Unit in 2021 compared to 2020, the volume of treated effluent discharged into the sea increased by 10.9% in the same period. Discharge of treated effluents into seawater is important due to its purification and dilution capacity due to the large volume of seawater. This ensures that the treated wastewater does not change the quality of the sea after the mixing zone.
Groundwater	Not relevant			This destination is not used for water discharge by Suzano.
Third-party destinations	Not relevant			This destination is not used for water discharge by Suzano.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant				Suzano does not adopt tertiary treatment of wastewater in its mills, as they already operate in accordance

					with the standards required by Brazilian law and provided for in the references of the best available technologies of the IPPC and IFC.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	264,265	Lower	100%	All Suzano units adopt primary and secondary treatment in Effluent Treatment Stations. The Imperatriz, Mucuri, Limeira, Jacareí and Três Lagoas plants adopt activated sludge technology in secondary treatment. All plants already operate in accordance with the standards required by Brazilian legislation and provided for in the references of the best

					available technologies from the IPPC and IFC. In 2021, there was a 4.7% increase in the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) load of the effluents released in relation to 2020. This reflects the 6.9% increase in production in the same period, mainly concentrated in the Imperatriz, Mucuri Units and Aracruz. In specific terms (kg of COD per ton of product), Suzano had a reduction of 2.0%, from 6.86 kg/t, in 2020, to 6.72 kg/t, in 2021. The value is below the target established at the industrial

					units (7.00 kg/t) and Suzano remains within the international reference standards (between 8.00 and 23.00 kg/t), established by the IPPC (Integrated Pollution, Prevention and Control 2015 – European Commission).
Primary treatment only	Relevant	264,265	Lower	100%	100% of the wastewater generated in all Suzano's Industrial Units has primary treatment in its Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Units also have secondary wastewater treatment, ensuring compliance with the requirements of Brazilian legislation and

					international reference standards (such as those of the European Commission and the World Bank). In specific terms (kg of COD per ton of product), Suzano had a reduction of 2.0%, from 6.86 kg/t, in 2020, to 6.72 kg/t, in 2021. The value is below the target established at the industrial units (7.00 kg/t) and Suzano remains within the international reference standards (between 8.00 and 23.00 kg/t), established by the IPPC (Integrated Pollution, Prevention and Control 2015 – European

					Commission).
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant				Suzano does not discharge wastewater to the natural environment without treatment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant				Suzano does not discharge wastewater to third party without treatment.
Other	Not relevant				Suzano does not discharge wastewater to other destinations without treatment

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	13,560,871	309,222	43.8548065791	In 2021, the Internal Water Price was BRL 0.33/m3 (variable cost for water and effluent treatment). Considering that the specific water abstraction in 2021 was 26.3 m3/ton of product, a reduction of 3.5 m3/t in relation to the 2018 baseline, and the production of 11,741,014 ton of products in 2021, we had in 2021 a saving of 41,093,549 m3 of water. Thus, with the reduction of its Water Footprint, Suzano had savings of R$ 13,560,871.17.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for this coverage

Suzano verifies all wood suppliers' environmental documents, related to the legality of their operation, and additionally verifies - by field visits - every wood supplier if there are any damages in Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), whose basic environmental function is to preserve water resources in Brazil. Thus, Suzano obtains the information through field audits before and during harvesting in all wood suppliers, where it is verified whether the operation is causing interference in these areas. The wood suppliers are selected to report on their water risks in the context of the FSC Chain of Custody Certification. The suppliers are incentivized to report through contract clauses, and Suzano conducts mandatory field assessments to verify compliance with the water stewardship certification requirements.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The information obtained from 100% of wood suppliers is the degree of legal compliance and the level of impact on Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), whose basic environmental function is to preserve water resources in Brazil. This information is obtained to verify if the supplier is in compliance and authorize the operation (wood harvesting), in accordance with the criteria established in PG.25.03.0008 Controlled Wood Management FSC and Cerflor and Document and Field Checklists (FOR. 25.0001 – Supporting document checklist and FOR.25.0003 – Field Checklist). In cases of identified non-compliance, activities are suspended until regularization. We measure success by not suspending wood purchase from these suppliers. In 2021, none of the 558 wood suppliers had any deviations related to the APPs and, thus, 100% of them continued to supply wood in that year.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

26-50

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In the Suzano's Suppliers Water program, we had invited 100 critical suppliers mapped in the socio-environmental risk matrix with potentially higher impact in water resources. Through the program, Suzano expects to encourage them to make joint commitments to reduce their water footprint. As a first approach, currently the program encompasses 1% of our suppliers but they represent around 30% of the total procurement spend direct and indirect, showing the ambition and relevance of the program. Suzano's program aims to engage and assist our suppliers in measurements, data transparency, goal setting, as well as in the assessment of risks and opportunities related to water management.

As engagement is a key issue for Suzano, we organized an event with Suzano's leaders to publicize the new program and engage suppliers in the response process. In addition, we are already monitoring the status of supplier questionnaires in the CDP system on a weekly basis, contacting those who have not yet started the response process.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

In order to measure its program's success, Suzano will follow the number of suppliers who will effectively answer the questionnaire. We hope to engage at least 50% in this first cycle. For subsequent years, we will draw engagement goals based on the results of this first cycle.

Measuring our suppliers water consumption will allow the company to stablish joint goals with its partners in order to reduce Suzano's water footprint. This reduction will impact two of Suzano's long term goals: "to increasing water availability at all watersheds considered critical in Suzano's areas of operation by 2030" and "to reduce by 15% the industry's water withdrawal per ton of product by 2030". Therefore, our supplier engagement in the program is essential for Suzano's strategy.

Comment

Type of engagement

Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement

Inclusion of water stewardship and risk management in supplier selection mechanism
Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Suzano has rural partnerships in the region in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul with which it has two types of long-term (up to 14 years) wood supply contracts. The first modality, applied to most old contracts, Suzano includes a financial incentive clause for FSC and/or PEFC certified woods. For the second modality of contract, which started in 2020 and is valid for the new ones, Suzano included a mandatory clause for FSC and/or PEFC certified wood supply. These certifications have water stewardship requirements (what explains the selected supplier coverage). The FSC and PEFC Forest Management certification are attests by independent body and verify principals and criteria related to forests protection, emphasizing the prohibition of interference in areas covered by primary or secondary native forests, legal reserves and permanent preservation, respecting the principles of conservation of renewable natural resources, according to the best environmental practices). This practice stimulates the preservation of riparian forests, water resources and good water management practices, per example.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The first benefit of the engagement is the legal compliance of these suppliers, which must obtain the water use permit, as regulated by Brazilian local laws. Secondly, it establishes additional good forestry/water management, such as monitoring of watersheds, fauna, and flora, benefiting other users of the river basin. Success is measured by the forest certification maintenance by these suppliers. In 2021, 100% of certified wood suppliers were assessed by certifying bodies and maintained their certification.

Comment

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
Rio Doce

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Acute physical
Pollution incident

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

In November 2015, a mining company dam - Mariana Dam - in the state of Minas Gerais broke down, which led to the contamination of the Doce River waters by mining tailings, stored in the same dam, which still has a continuous presence, mainly in periods of rain along the Rio Doce and its areas of influence. Suzano's operations weren't halted, but this disaster increased our operating costs due to the continuous investments that were necessary to guarantee water quality and maintenance of operations. This required recurring resources to mitigate this impact for 3 years, until the end of 2018, when the water quality of Rio Doce River improved significantly, However, the impacts are still being perceived in a minor scale, especially in periods of rain. According to our Materiality of Risks, this was considered a minor event - Lower than R$40M during risk time-horizon (for reference: Moderate event: From R$40M to R$200M during risk time-horizon; Major: From R$200M to R$600M during risk time-horizon; Extreme: Above R$600M during risk time-horizon).

Primary response

Improve pollution abatement and control measures

Total financial impact

556,855

Description of response

At that time, Aracruz Mill already presented water reservoir and its production wasn't impacted by the incident. However, the company had to invest in an specific water treatment system, enough to supply the mill with the required water quality. The main actions undertaken by Suzano were as follows:
- Alteration of the soda application point to the stage before the deaerator;
- Inclusion of the possibility of clay and polyelectrolyte dosage, which give weight to the flake, improving decantability and avoiding drag. These products should be used when

the raw water is very clean;
- Inclusion of the possibility of powder activated carbon dosage. The activated carbon has the property of sequestering the organic matter, improving the perception of smell and taste;
- Supply of 30% liquid soda and polyelectrolyte, to enable the production of treated water with satisfactory quality to the municipality.
- Installation of an on line pH meter in the Parshall trough, which automatically controls the soda dosing pump, regardless of the operator's action. This guarantees that the flocculation pH will be well controlled, independent of raw water quality variations;
- The control of chlorine in the treated water in 1 ppm is agreed with the SAAE, avoiding the perception of excess chlorine in the water;
The whole response costed R$ 556,855 and currently no additional costs was disbursed. Aracruz Mill production was not disrupted by the collapse of Mariana Dam.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Yes, fines, enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

1

Total value of fines

2,000

% of total facilities/operations associated

7.14

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Lower

Comment

All listed infractions were considered unfounded by the company. In all cases, defense was presented to the judging body.

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases

Tools and methods used

COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
Enterprise Risk Management
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
IPCC Climate Change Projections
Regional government databases

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers

Comment

The risk of water outages is one of the highest priority issues for Suzano. To evaluate possible water availability risks, Suzano has conducted a company-wide water scarcity risk assessment of all facilities. According to the WRI Aqueduct tool, Suzano assesses the water-related risks of all units and periodically presents them to the Risk Committee at different levels of the company up to the Board. When risks are assessed as high, critical or Black Swan (unexpected and unpredictable event that produces major consequences on a large scale), industrial units develop an action plan for risk control and management.

Additionally, we have developed an internal company method, which has been developed integrating regional government databases and standards; national-specific tools; external consultants and hydrological modelling. By 2030, the company will manage 100% of the hydrographic basins considered critical in its studies. Currently, 44 hydrographic basins are classified as critical, in a total of 2,006 basins Suzano operates. Suzano has the technology to make recommendations for reducing the use of water resources in critical areas and, mainly, to certify the effectiveness of these recommendations. The company expanded its "open-air laboratory", a long-term program that includes 11 watersheds that are intensively monitored in their components of water, carbon, nutrients and biodiversity cycles. All these data parameterize and validate different forecast models. Internationally renowned NGOs and research institutes are our partners in several PhD theses.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management
Environmental Impact Assessment
External consultants
Materiality assessment

Contextual issues considered

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Water regulatory frameworks

Stakeholders considered

Local communities
Regulators
Suppliers

Comment

In 2021, we hired an external consultancy to carry out a study of socio-environmental risks in Suzano's supply chain (wood, inputs and services), in which we evaluated 15 socio-environmental aspects, including “Water and Effluents. International databases such as IFC Industry Sector Guidelines, DVFA Environmental, Social and Governance KPIs, GRI Sector Guidelines, SASB Material Sustainability Issues were used. Based on this study, we identified the purchase categories and the respective Suzano suppliers that present the most risks in relation to each of the aspects.
We started to monitor these companies on a constant basis through a dashboard powered by information from the Reprisk platform, which monitors daily media and possible controversies of companies worldwide.
If any material fact is identified, we receive an alert that is addressed to the buyer responsible for the account so that the necessary negotiations can be taken with the supplier.
In order to ensure the application of sustainability principles and commitments, Suzano establishes a systemic approach to sustainable procurement, called Responsible Supply Management, in line with the guidelines of ISO 20400 - Sustainable Procurement
Responsible Supply Management is an integral part of the company's strategic purchasing management and includes the procurement processes of all its goods and services carried out by Procurement. As part of the evolution process of Responsible Supply Management, Suzano considers the theme socio-environmental and governance as a decisive aspect in the supplier evaluation and selection matrix. This means that, if there are suppliers on equal terms, the one that is better positioned in social, environmental, health, safety and governance aspects will be preferred by the company.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

As water is an essential input to Suzano's production and has implications on our key commodities and raw material, the Company performs several actions to identify, assess and mitigate possible water risks. Environmental impacts are one of the seven aspects (financial, health and safety, environment, sociocultural, image and reputation, organizational climate, and legal) considered in our Corporate Risk Management process, which is based on COSO ERM and ISO 31000. In this process, the Risk Management team conducts interviews with the executives of the company in order to identify the main risks. Subsequently, the risks are consolidated into a matrix and presented to all Directors, CEO and Board of Directors to define the priority risks. Action plans for priority risks are defined, monitored and measured through a critical analysis. The status of the action plans is reported to the Executive Board, to the Audit Committee and to the Board of Directors. This process is being performed annually to update the company's priority risks and its mitigation plans.

The Integrated Risk Management process undergoes certification and customer audits. As we understand that customers' purchasing decisions are often linked to an organization's sustainable initiatives, it's extremely important to include their perspective in our assessments. Throughout 2021, the Risk assessment process involved more than 400 employees, a relevant stakeholder because they deal with the risks that Suzano faces on a daily basis, as well as they can be affected by the company's activities and performance. Also taking into account this stakeholder, WASH is a fundamental issue considered to guarantee them health, well-being and safe working conditions in all units.

Additionally, we have specific processes to evaluate possible water availability risks at each basin, as water resources is fundamental to guarantee the continuity of our operations and the conservation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity. Suzano has recently conducted a company-wide water scarcity risk assessment of all facilities. According to the WRI Aqueduct tool, Suzano assesses the water-related risks of all units and periodically presents them to the Risk Committee at different levels of the company up to the Board.

We also have developed an internal company method, which has been developed integrating regional government databases and standards. By 2030, the company will manage 100% of the 44 hydrographic basins considered critical in its studies. Suzano has the technology to make recommendations for reducing the use of water resources in critical areas and, mainly, to certify the effectiveness of these recommendations. The company expanded its "open-air laboratory", a long-term program that includes 11 watersheds that are intensively monitored in their components of the water, carbon, nutrient and biodiversity cycles. It's fundamental to monitor water quality to guarantee the company's performance standards, the quality of the effluents generated, and compliance with legislation and regulatory practices. In this sense, it is very important for Suzano to keep up with the water regulatory frameworks and meet the requirements of each unit, mitigating possible penalties and ensuring fewer negative impacts on the environment. Therefore, regulators are always considered in risk assessments.

Suzano also seeks to engage its partners and local communities to achieve positive results for the environment and avoid stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin level. In

this context, Suzano's participation in six river basin committees where its industrial units are installed is considered strategic and aims to keep its operations in line with the management plans of each basin and contribute to the generation of positive results for all stakeholders. Also, internationally renowned NGOs and research institutes are our partners in several PhD theses and projects, because it is extremely important to count on their technical expertise to ensure the quality of our analyses.
Regarding our suppliers, it is essential that the company manage water risks and opportunities beyond its borders. Reduced water availability for our supply chain can directly impact Suzano's production. Due to that, in 2021, we carried out a study of socio-environmental risks in Suzano's supply chain in which we evaluated 15 socio-environmental aspects, including “Water and Effluents”. Based on this study, we identified the purchase categories and the respective Suzano suppliers that present the most water-related risks.
Finally, in relation to our investors, they are becoming increasingly aware of ESG aspects and their relevance to business, including water risks. Therefore, Suzano maintains a very close relationship with these stakeholders, in order to understand their demands and requirements on this topic and communicate our results and practices transparently.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

For direct operations, based on Suzano's integrated risk management policy, a combination between impact and probability indicates which risks are considered substantial, both strategic and financial. Based on that, we classify impacts' risk in minor, moderate, major, and extreme, being the rules and definition of percentages applied to the calculation of Materiality of Risks consist of use of EBITDA percentages (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization), following the curve:
1. Extreme: Above R$600M during risk time-horizon
2. Major: From R$200M to R$600M during risk time-horizon
3. Moderate: From R$40M to R$200M during risk time-horizon
4. Minor - Lower than R$40M during risk time-horizon
Otherwise, probability of occurrence follows these classes: remote, possible, likely, and very likely.
Impact must be analysed in the following categories: financial, health and safety, environmental, social/cultural, reputational, organizational, and legal.

Therefore, the combination between impact and probability generates our Risk Matrix, and those risks with High or Critical level are considered substantial for Suzano's business.
To ensure the best monitoring of risks and potential impacts of Suzano's supply chain, in 2021 a study of exposure to socio-environmental risks of all our purchasing categories was prepared. This study gave rise to the Social and Environmental Risk Matrix, which classifies suppliers into four risk groups: low, medium, high and very high, based on the following criteria: Human rights, Sexual abuse on children, quality and product safety, child labor, labor safety and security, labor practices, Diversity and inclusion, Ethical Management, Energy, CO2 emissions, air pollution, water and effluent, biodiversity and ecodesign. According this diagnosis, it was possible to establish specific management strategies for each risk category, since the higher the risk level, the deeper the orientation, monitoring and development approach with these suppliers must be. As an example, suppliers identified as belonging to the categories of high and very high socio-environmental risk in the Matrix are monitored in real time through the Reprisk platform, which continuously assesses and updates the level of risk exposure of suppliers, considering the risk of the productive sector as a whole, the country where the suppliers operate and the severity of the information found in the media.
The management of climate change related risks is integrated into our overall risk management, which follows the guidelines defined in our integrated risk management policy with respect to the process of communicating, prioritizing, treating, monitoring, and analysing risks. Priority risks associated with climate change are managed by certain internal departments in charge of monitoring the risk and are periodically monitored by our risk management department through an integrated multi-disciplinary ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) process.
In addition, Suzano is a supporter of the Climate Related Financial Disclosures Task Force (TCFD) and was the first company in the pulp and paper sector to be the protagonist of a case study published in the TCFD Knowledge Hub.
The risk of water availability is one of the highest priority issues for us. This is because, in addition to assuming a public goal related to the use of water, eucalyptus culture requires a series of precautions in the correct use of this resource. By 2030, we will manage 100% of the hydrographic basins considered critical in our studies, that is, those most demanded by us and by our neighbors, which, therefore require greater attention. Currently, 44 hydrographic basins are classified as critical, in a total of 2006 basins with the presence of company plantations, that is, 2,2% of the total. We have the technology to make recommendations for reducing the use of water in critical areas and, mainly, to certify, based on remote sensing, the effectiveness of these recommendations in the regions where we are present.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment

Row 1	2	1-25	Two from our 11 mills, located at Jacareí and Mucuri, have experienced water-related challenges in the past, that do not disrupted operations nor the pulp production, but it required action plans to avoid larger impact. The Suzano Unit, even it's located in an area with water stress according to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, is not subject to an operation continuity risk, because the volume of water withdrawal from the Unit is considerably reduced. Even so, to be prepared for more critical periods of water scarcity, Suzano is currently investing in a system to capture and treat water from the Taiaçupeba River. This system will start operating in the 2022 and will increase the plant's resilience in the event of more critical scenarios.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Other, please specify

Mucuri

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

11-20

Comment

In 2015, a Mucuri river basin experienced the worst scenario in recent years, with the flow rate remaining below 7m³ / s for 26 days, with a minimum of 4m³ / s. The rainfall rate for the year was 552.5mm, or 55% of the average for the last 5 years, keeping more than 60 days without rain. In the face of such scenario, a series of measures were launched to mitigate the potential negative scenario in the future. Among the highlights, we can mention projects to reduce specific water consumption and install a new ETS (Effluent Treatment Station) - a R$100 million modernization project, improving BOD levels, in order to continue the operations normally.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Paraiba Do Sul

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

In the years 2015, 2016 and 2017, the Paraíba River Basin, where we operate the Jacareí plant in the state of São Paulo, faced the driest winter in 84 years. This led to a review of the strategic actions to mitigate any problems of water abstraction and, above all, the water discharge into water bodies with restricted flow (such as the Paraíba do Sul River, whose flow was reduced by more than 57%). Despite the water management crisis, the Jacareí industrial unit did not suffer any production losses. However, we had financial impact (due to technology mitigation investments) of about R$ 1.500.000 (estimate).

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Other, please specify

Mucuri

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential impact

Closure of operations

Company-specific description

At the Mucuri mill, Suzano collects water through the Mucuri river (43.551.369 m³ of water withdraw by 2021 as indicated in Suzano's Sustainability Center). The river originates in the northeast of Minas Gerais, one of the poorest regions in the state, and flows into southern Bahia, covering a total of 446 kilometers in an area of approximately 15,400 square kilometers with a population of 537,000. During 2015, the region faced

67 days without rain and an annual average rainfall of 552mm, which represents an average of 55% of the last 5 years. Considering a negative material impact scenario, a sensitivity analysis performed by the Company indicated that Suzano was going to have less water available to supply its water reservoirs, which could directly impact water supply for the industrial operation. Such impact could bring a reduction of 8-12% of annual production and sales volume.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

353,328,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

529,992,000

Explanation of financial impact

Considering a potential impact of disruption and requirement of stop our Mucuri mill during 10% of its yearly structural production capacity (1.7 million tonnes) and an average price of R$2,598/ton, based on net price for LTM 1Q 2021. Sensitivity analyses simulate a range of +20% and -20% (or 8-12% of total production) of such production losses.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

Based on the 2015 scenario, with a high reduction in flow and precipitation, the Mucuri mill adopted a series of actions to mitigate potential impacts such as future partial production stoppage. Some practical examples of that strategy:
- reduce water intake / consumption per tonne of produced pulp
- installation of a new ETS (Effluent treatment station) to adequate BOD levels
- acquisition of small hydropower plant (Mucuri), allowing regulation of the river flow in periods of drought (according to ANA resolutions and ONS)

The timescale of implementation of the strategy was of 13 months, based on the construction and installation of the equipment for the new ETS to adequate BOD levels, with the start-up occurring in November 2017. The acquisition of the small hydropower

plant had been announced by the end of 2016, with final closing in the beginning of 2018. Reduction of water intake is a constant initiative, with yearly follow-ups and process improvements.

Cost of response

153,500,000

Explanation of cost of response

Until then, Mucuri mill had already invested on a new effluent treatment station, built with technology from Veolia Water Technologies, a world leader in the provision of services related to the treatment of water and effluents, it has the capacity to treat 2,900 m³ / h and has improved the process of returning water to the Mucuri River.
The Mucuri mill new effluent treatment plant has been used in parallel with the old plant. After 13 months of construction, the plant was started up in July 2017, with an inoculation phase, a period of preparation of the system for full operation (R$100M investment)
In addition, Mucuri small hydropower plant is already part of Suzano's strategy for providing sustainable energy and also guarantee production in its pulp mill (R$53.5M investment)
Sum of both investments account for R$153.5M already invested. In additional, we have in our pipeline projects that contribute for long-term goal of reduce by 70% of water specific consumption at industrial process that may require incremental Capex for implementation.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
Paraiba Do Sul

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical
Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential impact

Closure of operations

Company-specific description

The Jacarei unit is located in the hydrographic basin of the Paraíba do Sul river, where it collects water for its processes. In 2015, the southeast region of Brazil faced the driest period in the last 17 years. The equivalent reservoir in the basin reached its lowest level of 2.6% of capacity. As a response to the crisis, the National Water Agency, the National Energy Operator and the Hydrographic Basins Committee defined a strategy to reduce the flow of reservoirs in order to guarantee the minimum quantities of water for human supply and electricity generation.
Considering a material negative scenario, a sensitivity analysis indicated that Suzano would have to reduce flow, due to future water stress, so we would have less water

available to supply its industrial plant. Therefore, we estimated a potential impact of 8-12% in year basis production capacity of the mill (and then sales volume).

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

228,624,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

342,936,000

Explanation of financial impact

Considering a potential impact of disruption and requirement of stop on our Jacareí mill during 10% of its yearly structural production capacity (1.1 million tonnes), which means do not operate in a period of water stress. For financial impact simulation it was considered the average price of R$2,598/ton, based on net price for LTM 1Q 2021. Sensitivity analysis simulate a range of +20% and -20% of such production losses (or 8-12% of Jacareí annual total capacity in production losses). Therefore, the financial impact would be 1.1M tonnes multiplied by 8% (minimum) or 12% (maximum) and then multiplied by average price of pulp.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

Facing the risk of the pump system for capturing water losing efficiency at low river flows, Suzano has preventively developed an alternative of floating pumps for capturing water in the middle of the river if its current system fails. Fortunately this alternative has not been used.

In a strategic and preventive manner, Suzano maintains its periodic participation in the forums of the Paraíba do Sul River Basin Committee and makes weekly reports for the operation of the industrial plant on the conditions of water availability to implement actions to improve the operational process aimed at reducing water consumption at the Jacareí unit, in line with Suzano's commitment to reduce specific water withdrawal by 15% until 2030.

Cost of response

1,500,000

Explanation of cost of response

Due to the history of having already experienced a water crisis in 2015, 2016 and 2017, the Jacareí Unit has mapped the installation of a new water capture solution, with costs around R$1.5M. The investment consists of a ferry with a system of coupled pumps to make the water suction in the main canal from the Rio Paraíba do Sul River and transport to the entrance of the WTS (Water Treatment Station) ensuring its availability even in severe flow reduction conditions.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
Mucuri

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical
Water scarcity

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

Suzano depends on several products and services provided by local suppliers in the Mucuri region, for example, the region's wood suppliers. Considering the Mucuri river basin is critical for the supply of the whole region, possible variations in the flow of the major river, due to poor management and degradation of the environmental conditions, would lead to possible interruptions in the water supply. This risk will affect Suzano's supply chain by the following rationale: wood suppliers and local communities may face water scarcity, contributing with the reduction of available wood for pulp and paper production (main feedstock for our business), social impacts to local families and interruption of several services provided by local companies. This would lead to an increase in Suzano's operating costs to manage this risk, or even compromise production, reducing the volumes of pulp and paper produced.
In order to mitigate this risk, Suzano’s long-term goal is by 2030 to manage 100% of the hydrographic basins considered critical in our studies, that is, those most demanded by us and also by our neighbors, which, therefore require greater attention. Currently, 44 hydrographic basins are classified as critical.

As an example of important initiative, in 2017, Nascentes do Mucuri project was launched. It has the purpose of promote environmental conservation and water security through the empowerment of families toward more sustainable agriculture and actions to recover degraded areas. The river originates in the northeast of Minas Gerais, one of the poorest regions in the state, and flows into southern Bahia, covering a total of 446 kilometers in an area of approximately 15,400 square kilometers with a population of 537,000. We believe that the recovery of degraded areas for greater water security is only possible if the planning takes into account both natural and productive areas. Therefore, Nascentes do Mucuri's methodology is to promote the agroecological transition in existing agricultural and livestock farming in the region, promoting greater autonomy for farming families and encouraging them to preserve their natural areas and water springs.

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

353,328,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

529,992,000

Explanation of financial impact

Considering Mucuri basin is critical for Mucuri Mill operation, possible variations in the flow of the major river would lead to possible interruptions in water supply, and consequently production outages.
Considering a potential impact of disruption and the interruption of Mucuri mill production during 10% of its yearly structural production capacity (1.7 million tonnes) and an average price of R$2,598/ton, based on net price for LTM 1Q 2021. Or 170 thousand tonnes multiplied by R$2,598. Sensitivity analysis simulate a range of +20% and -20% (or 8-12% of total production) of such production losses.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement
Work with supplier to engage with local communities

Description of response

Suzano assumed the long-term goal of “Increasing water availability in all the critical watersheds in Suzano's areas of operation by 2030". For that, we built analysis model and, based on an extensive hydrological study of the river basins covering its areas, prioritized those that are critical and manageable, based on the balance between supply and demand for water and the vulnerability of local communities. This will allow us to start the implementation of management actions in forests in critical river basins.
In the medium and long term, Suzano will gradually develop forest management actions until reaching 100% of the forests in critical river basins by 2030; It will execute the social management plan to support landowners located in critical river basins; and will monitor and apply climate modelling to prepare for the risks arising from climate change. Having Nascentes do Mucuri as a practical case, the 2020 results are the following: 76 rural properties visited, 72 springs being recovered, 489 people involved, and 1,465 hours dedicated to social and environmental education.

Cost of response

1,300,000

Explanation of cost of response

By assuming such an institutional commitment to increase the availability of a resource as sensitive as water in the long term, we have assumed the responsibility not only to look after our critical areas, but also to support our neighbours in areas of water restriction, mitigating the risks of scarcity of this resource. The year 2020 was focused on the characterization of 44 basins hydrographic as critical, after the evaluation of 100% of the areas of Suzano. The quoted response cost (R$1.3M) includes the initial disbursement foreseen in the project for the acquisition of equipment and monitoring of the basins.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

After the disclosure of Suzano's Long Term Goals in 2020, we deployed the goal of reducing by 15% specific water withdrawal by 2030, linked to SDG 12 – Sustainable Consumption and Production, for each industrial mill. In addition, the long term goals governance has been integrated into Suzano's management routine.
Considering the expected curve until 2030, we defined the annual and monthly targets for each mill. The results of each mill are monitored monthly in a meeting with the Executive Officer of Pulp Operations, integrating them with the governance of safety, production, quality and cost indicators. Any deviations are treated according to the management tools adopted in Suzano's Operational Excellence model.
The results are disclosed to all Suzano employees at the monthly results meetings of each mill.
At the units, the targets were stratified by consumer sector and sector performance is monitored at routine Production Meetings.
Also in 2020, improvement projects were identified for each mill to be implemented by 2030 to achieve the goal. For the construction of this material, research was carried out on best practices adopted in the group, water balance sheets, management tools (such as Six Sigma and PDCA (Plan-Do- Check-Act cycle)) and innovation projects, through the “i9 focus on water” Program (I9 is an incentive Innovation Program, where a theme and several challenges are established, with Soft Money recognition for people with more innovative ideas), encouraging the operational team to insert ideas that may imply in reducing water consumption.
Additionally, this opportunity is considered strategic for the company because reducing water withdrawal contributes with two of the major strategic ambitions of the company: “Reinforce Suzano’s position as a biomaterials and sustainable solutions provider for the Society” and “Be Best-in-Class in the total pulp cost vision”. The first strategic avenue mentioned is related with the protagonist positioning of Suzano in balance financial results with the sustainable way of making business, ensuring that all stakeholders have “win-win” relations, with the minimum impact in surroundings. The second avenue is related with the cost reduction, on a long-term vision, resulted by the reduction of water use and, consequently, treatment reduction as well for multiple purposes. The major strategic ambitions/avenues for Suzano are disclosed by Investors Relations reports, and part of the corporate strategic planning.

Estimated timeframe for realization

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

133,192,959

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Considering the difference between our 2018 baseline and the targets that make up the curve to reach our long-term goal for 2030, the sum of water savings in the period may be 403,614,118 m3 of water (does not include the Cerrado project). If we consider only the variable cost of R$ 0.33 /m3, saving until 2030 could achieve R$133 million.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Mucuri mill

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Mucuri

Latitude

-18.04

Longitude

-39.92

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

43,551.37

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

43,551.37

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

34,646.32

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

34,646.32

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

8,905.05

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Water withdrawal from 2020 to 2021 decreased by 16.3% (52,004.82 to 43,551.37 ML), because of the projects implemented in the period aimed at reducing water use and increasing reuse. As water withdrawal decreased, water discharged also decreased: there was a decrease of 16.2% from 2020 (41,365.86 ML) to 2021 (34,646.32 ML). Despite the increase of the production in 2021 compared to 2020, the water consumption was reduced by 16.3% from 2020 to 2021, from 10,638.96 ML (2020) to 8,905.05 ML (2021). The volumes of water collection and disposal are obtained by direct and constant measurement - respectively, at the Water Treatment Plant of the mill and at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The volume of water consumption is calculated by subtracting the Water Discharge Volume from the Water Withdrawal Volume. According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, current water stress is low (<10%) in the area. Finally, water is withdrawn from the Mucuri River.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Jacareí Mill

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Paraiba Do Sul

Latitude

-23.22

Longitude

-46.1

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

30,194.95

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

30,194.95

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

26,964.27

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

26,964.27

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

3,230.68

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

In 2015, the Jacareí Mill presented already Best Available Technology (BAT) in water withdrawal, considering Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) standards. The water withdrawal from 2020 to 2021 was increased by 5,9% (28,512.60 ML to 30,194.95 ML), as the amount of production at the mill increased 13.4% in the period (from 1,056,809 to 1,198,309 ton of pulp), reducing the specific water withdrawal from 26.98 m^3/t to 25.20 m^3/t. The 2020 production was atypical due to the need to reduce pulp inventories by the company. As water withdrawal increased, water discharged also increased, but not at the same proportion: there was an increase of 4.4% from 2020 (25,818.01 ML) to 2021 (26,964.27 ML). Thus, water consumption increased 19.9%, from 2,694.58 ML (2020) to 3,230.68 ML (2021), caused by the increase in production in 2021 compared to 2020, as well as the start-up of the new lagoon for Wastewater Tertiary Treatment, increasing the water inventory inside the mill. The water withdrawal and water discharge volumes are obtained by direct and constant measure - respectively, at the industrial unit's water treatment station and effluent treatment station. Water consumption volume is calculated by subtracting Water Discharge Volume from Water Withdrawal Volume. According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, current water stress is low (<10%) in the area. Finally, water is withdrawn from the Paraiba do Sul River.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Both mills Mucuri and Jacareí have ISO 14001 issued by third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In this manner, 100% of water withdrawals have been verified. Also, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/). Besides, monitoring reports are requested periodically by Brazilian State Environmental Agencies to verify compliance with technical requirements.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Both mills Jacarei and Mucuri have ISO 14001 issued by third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In this manner, 100% of water withdrawals have been verified. Also, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/). Besides, monitoring reports are requested periodically by Brazilian State Environmental Agencies to verify compliance with technical requirements.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Both mills Jacarei and Mucuri have ISO 14001 issued by third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In this manner, 100% of water withdrawals have been verified. Also, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/). Besides, monitoring reports are requested periodically by Brazilian State Environmental Agencies to verify compliance with technical requirements. Sample analysis are carried out by a third-party contracted by Suzano.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Both mills Jacarei and Mucuri have ISO 14001 issued by third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In this manner, 100% of water withdrawals have been verified. Also, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/). Besides, monitoring reports are requested periodically by Brazilian State Environmental Agencies to verify compliance with technical requirements. Sample analysis are carried out by a third-party contracted by Suzano.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Both mills Jacarei and Mucuri have ISO 14001 issued by third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In this manner, 100% of water withdrawals have been verified. Also, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/). Besides, monitoring reports are requested periodically by Brazilian State Environmental Agencies to verify compliance with technical requirements. Sample analysis are carried out by a third-party contracted by Suzano.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Both mills Jacarei and Mucuri have ISO 14001 issued by the third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In this manner, 100% of water discharges have been verified. The monitoring program adopts as a legal scope the CONAMA (Brazilian National Environment Council) Resolution 430 from 2011, which provides for the conditions and standards for the discharge of effluents. Not only, the monitoring complies with Brazilian State Environmental Agencies technical requirements. Effluent sample analysis is carried out by a third-party contracted by Suzano and reported to these agencies. We

have a continuous operational monitoring on effluent's quality, including parameters such as pH, temperature and dissolved oxygen. We also monitor parameters such as COD, color and suspended solids in a daily basis. Besides, we monitor AOX, BOD, nitrogen, phosphorus, acute and chronic toxicity, presence of dioxins and furans, among numerous other parameters. We evaluate the aquatic communities - phytoplankton and benthic community, in addition to the toxicity of the treated effluent to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the river. Finally, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/).

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Both mills Jacarei and Mucuri have ISO 14001 issued by the third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In this manner, 100% of water discharges have been verified. The monitoring program adopts as a legal scope the CONAMA (Brazilian National Environment Council) Resolution 430 from 2011, which provides for the conditions and standards for the discharge of effluents. Not only, the monitoring complies with Brazilian State Environmental Agencies technical requirements. Effluent sample analysis is carried out by a third-party contracted by Suzano and reported to these agencies. We have a continuous operational monitoring on effluent's quality, including parameters such as pH, temperature and dissolved oxygen. We also monitor parameters such as COD, color and suspended solids in a daily basis. Besides, we monitor AOX, BOD, nitrogen, phosphorus, acute and chronic toxicity, presence of dioxins and furans, among numerous other parameters. We evaluate the aquatic communities - phytoplankton and benthic community, in addition to the toxicity of the treated effluent to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the river. Finally, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/).

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Considering that ISO 14001 certifies water withdrawal and water discharge - and water consumption represents the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge, 100% of water consumption is verified, because both mills present ISO 14001 issued by the third-party verifier Bureau Veritas (https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/01/Certificate-ISO-14001.pdf). In addition, Suzano's environmental KPIs were audited by Bureau Veritas for Suzano's Sustainability Annual Report

according to ISAE 3000 Standard (Annual Report 2021: https://www.suzano.com.br/en/r2021/).

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education	Suzano's Corporate Environmental Management Policy guides the way Suzano operates, aiming that the eco-efficiency of its operations may generate value for the business and its stakeholders. Specifically to water, the policy addresses and defines in its principles the using of water in a balanced way. Suzano promotes the conservation of biodiversity and the eco-efficiency of its operations, optimizing the use of its resources and applying the best environmental management practices on an ongoing basis: - Conserve ecosystems and their biodiversity, in the sense that there is no net loss, but rather, generate a net positive impact; - Promote the responsible use of water, minimizing the impacts of operations on local water resources and safeguarding the natural water cycle in forests; - Stimulate the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions; - Respect the rights, social and cultural values of indigenous peoples, traditional and local communities, as well as the people involved in forest management operations; - Comply with the environmental legal framework, binding international agreements and voluntary commitments pertinent to Suzano's operations. Considering that water is essential for the continuity of our operations, the conservation of biodiversity and recognizing the human right to water and sanitation, we contribute to water security by: •Responsible water use, which includes minimizing the

		Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	impacts of our operations on local water resources and safeguarding the natural water cycle in forests; •Identification and monitoring of water risks where we operate, implementing the necessary conservation, mitigation and adaptation actions; •Participation in committees and forums for water resource management in the watersheds where we operate; •Establishment of variable compensation for employees and executives linked to the performance of public commitments to reduce water withdrawal and increase water availability in critical watersheds; •Initiatives to engage with customers, suppliers and service providers to manage and reduce the use of water resources throughout the value chain. https://storage.googleapis.com/stateless-site-suzano-en/2020/02/36bd2cb2-corporate-environmental-management-policy.pdf In addition, Suzano presents a Sustainable Procurement Policy, which considers the verification - by Suzano - of supplier environmental compliance, such as water management, depending of the type of supplier.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Company has a Sustainability Committee, coordinated by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, which periodically oversees the assessment and mitigation initiatives of all material issues, one of which is water resource management. A recent water-related decision taken by the Sustainability Committee was the long-term goals announced in the 2020 Annual Report: 1) Increase water availability in all critical watersheds were Suzano operates and 2) Reduce industrial water withdrawal intensity per ton of product. The Sustainability Committee is also responsible for monitoring and reporting the progress on these targets.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The Board of Directors and the Sustainability Committee, which reports directly to the Board, are key to integrating water-related issues in business, reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy, risk management, innovation and performance monitoring regarding water resource management. In fact, the long-term goals regarding reducing water consumption at the mills and improving water availability in the forests were reviewed, deliberated and validated at the Board level.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	Currently our company does not have any board member with competence on water-related issues, but we plan to address this within the next years

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible on overseeing strategic guidelines to embed sustainability into business strategy including water-related issues, which includes the responsibility for monitoring water performance and corporate risks including those related to water availability in the regions we operate.
Suzano's CSO reports periodically to the CEO and quarterly to the Sustainability Committee, a board-level committee, coordinated by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. In these meetings topics such as the integration of water-related issues in business, water risk management, innovation, and water resource management are discussed. A recent water-related decision taken by the Sustainability Committee was the long-term goals announced in 2020:
1) Increase water availability in all critical watersheds where Suzano operates and
2) Reduce water withdrawal intensity in industrial operations.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Economic, environmental and social aspects are a responsibility of all company executives, which report to the CEO, who in turn, reports to the Board of Directors. Water is one of the issues identified in Suzano's materiality and is managed by several teams that report to the CEO. Suzano also launched two long-term goals regarding

water management in 2021 and these are overseen by the CEO and the Sustainability Committee.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Responsibility

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Chief Pulp Operation Officer seeks to improve practices and processes at the mill in order to ensure ecoefficiency. Each mill is tasked with an environmental team that looks at ecoefficiency regarding water, waste and energy, as well as compliance to legislation. The Chief Pulp Operation Officer for the Pulp Business is also tasked with overseeing, monitoring and accompanying the evolution of the long-term water target regarding pulp mills.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

Chief Forestry Officer

Responsibility

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Chief Forestry Officer seeks to improve practices and processes in the forest to ensure forest productivity. One of the teams that report to this position is tasked with investigating water impacts in the field as well the impacts of climate change on water availability and impact on forest productivity. He is also tasked with overseeing, monitoring and accompanying the evolution of the long-term water target regarding forests.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

Chief Executive Officer of Paper and Packaging

Responsibility

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Oversees paper operations including ecoefficiency at the paper plant level. The Executive Officer of Paper and Packaging for the Paper Business is also tasked with overseeing, monitoring and accompanying the evolution of the long-term water target regarding paper mills.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other committee, please specify

Statutory Audit Committee

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Annually

Please explain

This Committee oversees corporate risks including those related to water availability in the regions in which we operate. These corporate risks are identified, monitored and assessed periodically.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	All company C-level directors have ESG targets linked to annual variable compensation. They are established at the beginning of each performance cycle and are periodically monitored. Some of these goals are milestones towards the achievement of company's long-term targets, including those related to the management of water-related issues. Our targets are publicly disclosed on Suzano's website.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program	The variable compensation program mostly aims at leveraging business and results, encouraging employees to effectively contribute to the Company's growth, strengthening the commitment to sustainable results, while making the short- and long-term visions compatible, enabling that the Company's growth results in a financial compensation, as well as retaining employees. Targets are set following a strict monitoring and auditing control. C-suite salary multiplier is tied in accordance to target achievement. Some of these goals are milestones towards the achievement of company's long-term targets. The Pulp Chief Operating Officer has a water-related target linked to the achievement of the company's long-term goal to reduce industrial water withdrawal intensity per ton of product. Variable remuneration is linked to the annual progress towards this goal.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives		Currently, Suzano does not present any non-monetary reward to Suzano's C-suites related to water issues, we only present monetary reward.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations
Yes, funding research organizations
Yes, other

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

In Brazil, river basin committees ("CBHs") are forums where stakeholders (government, civil society, and users – including Suzano) discuss public policies regarding the respective river basin. In these CBHs, Suzano represents users of the industrial sector, which has consultative participation and voting power (some of these CBHs are: Paraíba do Sul River Basin Integration Committee "CEIVAP"; Rio de Basin Committee; Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiaí

"PCJ"; and the Rio Doce Basin Committee). It is important to point out that Suzano's representatives are from the industrial environment department and are trained regarding the company's Environmental Management Policy, which addresses its water stewardship commitments. Nevertheless, the defended positions and decisions which are made at CBHs' meeting are previously aligned with the leaders of these representatives to ensure that Suzano's commitments are observed. At the end of the meetings, all decisions are recorded in minutes, made available to CBHs' stakeholders. If inconsistencies are found in the decisions made by the representatives (which is not common due to the previous alignment), the leader analySes them and proposes improvement actions, to be rectified in the respective CBH.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

20-F Suzano_20211231.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Challenged by Suzano's Board of Directors to go further and establish bold commitments in the industrial environment, the Committee set bold long-term goals for water and waste. With regard to water, we found that the units have different curves for reducing water withdrawal in the next 10 years, considering that they have different realities. However, we consolidated all operations into a single goal: to reach 25.3 m3 per ton of product (pulp and paper), which corresponds to international best practices according to the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC). For forest, the intelligent use of water is a priority in Suzano's investments, as we understand that this is an important natural resource for the balance of the ecosystems and for the continuity of our business. In this sense, we perform regular measurements of quali-quantitative parameters of the main watersheds in which

			we operate and adopt forest management technologies that favour the efficient use of water resources within these watersheds, which helps us reduce the risks of water shortage in neighbouring operations and communities. Additionally, we have been working on a specific project called “Dry Max” (2040 horizon) into the genetic and management improvement of eucalyptus in order to identify those varieties most adaptable to different climate conditions.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Suzano consolidated all operations into a single long-term goal: to reach 25.3 m3 per ton of product (pulp and paper), which corresponds to international best practices according to the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC). Also, our commitment is to increase water availability in 100% of critical watersheds. Parameters such as specific water withdrawal and quality of treated effluents are monitored daily and reported monthly. Some units also participate in local river basin committees that bring together representatives of the government, companies and civil society to discuss local water resource management. In additional, conducted since 2017 by Suzano, the project called Nascentes do Mucuri that encourages the protection of the springs of the Mucuri River and its surroundings, thereby promoting the perpetuity of this water resource To mitigate the effects of climate change, Suzano structured a long-term project, called DryMax, which aims to develop forest management and genetic materials that are resilient to different climatic conditions. In this project, we identified areas with greater environmental variability to include actions to incorporate genes from non-traditional Eucalyptus species into breeding populations. We will identify physiological parameters that allow the identification of materials most suitable for the different abiotic stresses in each different climatic environment in Suzano's area (2040 horizon)
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water issues in forest and industrial operations across our value-chain are part of what we call Total Operation Disbursement (TOD), which includes all disbursement

			from Forest to client. Then, our current consumption and its economics, but also the expected improvements in water usage, are reflected in our strategic/financial planning, considering that TOD is one of the major KPIs that we consider in our integrated financial and strategic. In Cerrado project, our new pulp mill under construction with R$ 19,3 billion in investments, the “state of art” technologies will be implemented, including Water and Wastewater Treatment plants. Such sustainable industrial plant will contribute to the optimized usage of water and discharge, among best practices in market. Considering existing industrial operations, an example of relevance in financial planning is the investment of a new effluent treatment station in Mucuri mill, that improves the process of returning water to Mucuri river. This plant started-up in July 2017, with a total investment of R$100 million. Regarding M&A moves, our investment in a joint-venture operation with Spinnova is building a commercial plant in Finland to make a sustainable textile fibre from wood, with lower usage of water and chemicals compared to other fibers (such as viscose and cotton). Considering they´re industrial assets, the expected lifetime of such plants are more than 10 years, with sustaining investments to keep optimal operation level.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-32

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

20

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

15

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

20

Please explain

Suzano's water-related environmental investments (CAPEX) in 2021 totaled R$ 6,982,796.42 and, in addition to investments in equipment at the Water and Wastewater Plants to maintain current performance, they also included projects to reduce water consumption. Environmental operating costs (OPEX) in the year totaled R$ 208,254,544.46, with operating costs related to water in 2021 of R$ 119,163,837.65 (variable cost for water and wastewater treatment) and constituting an important part of OPEX.

Most of the changes in the industrial process seeking to optimize water use, need to be carried out during the mills' turnarounds process. The CAPEX was reduced because fewer turnarounds were performed in 2021 compared to 2020, considering the 15-month interval required between them. The increase in OPEX refers mainly to the increase in the costs of chemical products used in the Water and Effluent Treatment Plants, due to the increase in the cost of fuels used in transportation.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Regarding our activities, Suzano currently considers IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change) scenarios to predict the risk of forest productivity losses among the unpredictable future climate conditions. Suzano is also focused on understanding the effects of climate change on water availability in its processes. Due to our analysis model and, based on an extensive hydrological study of the river basins covering its areas, prioritized those that are critical and manageable, based on the balance between supply and demand for water and the vulnerability of local communities. This will allow us to start the implementation of management actions in forests in critical river basins. In addition, our climate-related scenarios analysis are connected to our business strategy such as water assumptions in the strategic planning of wood supply, changes in Suzano's forest management practices in critical river basins, environmental education for soil conservation purposes, among others.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy

Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	We are aware of the climate risks in Suzano's operations. Our research attempts to understand, how Climate Change affects our mills, eucalyptus productivity and the areas under evaluation for expansion. Risk analysis uses climate scenarios, selected after reviewing existing models and downscaling techniques, most of them from IPCC. Aiming at the better understanding of these effects, Suzano started evaluating – in 2006 – the increase of CO2 in most of its planted genotypes, throughout the measure of several physiological variables. In 2009, Suzano investigated the climate changes using five global models (CSIRO; NCAR; HadGEM; MRI e MIROC), which were based on the IPCC scenarios (A1, B1, A2, and B2), identifying risks in scenarios (RCP 2.6, 6.0 and RCP 8.5). All the analysis provided projections up to the year 2100. Considering the current scientific updates of global carbon emissions in the globe, we have chosen to use the pessimistic scenarios (RCP 8.5) for our forest production decision-making. Additionally, in 2021, we elaborated a new risk analysis using climate projections from many world institutes of meteorology and most recent warming scenarios (CMIP6) released by the IPCC. These studies were carried out to assess risks in four global	Suzano uses IPCC's scenarios, which describes alternative ways for CO2 emissions, atmospheric concentration and the impact of water availability. The risk of water shortage is one of the highest priorities for Suzano. This is because, in addition to having a public goal related to the use of water, cultivation of eucalyptus requires a precaution concerning the proper use of this resource. By 2030, the company will manage 100% of the critical watersheds by scenarios analysis. Currently, 44 watersheds are classified as critical, in a total of 2,006 where the company has forests. Suzano has the technology to make recommendations for reducing the use of water in critical areas and, mainly, to certify (based on remote sensing) the effectiveness of these recommendations. For industrial operations, scenarios were reference for our long-term goal to reduce water withdrawn. Also, in extreme water scarceness, Suzano has adaptation plans to mitigate situation for each mill. One example is a floating module for water capitation in Imperatriz	Suzano considers water-related outcomes in strategic avenue "Continue being a benchmark in the sector in efficiency, profitability and sustainability: from the forest to the client". So, specific roadmaps were elaborated to guarantee industrial and forest operations best practices, that includes water usage. So, if needed, investments will be done in order to maintain such operations in superior levels, as retrofit of equipment in Water and Wastewater treatment, retrofit of equipment that require less water usage and implementation of closed loop processes. Also, the Long Term Goals for Sustainability, that includes water usage aspects, are fully related to the strategic planning of the company and have a time horizon until 2030.

		warming IPCC scenarios (SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5) in nine global climate models and the analyzes provided projections in future periods (2021-2100). For a better understanding of climate impacts in the watersheds under Suzano's occupation, we have been working with Swatmodel (Soil & Water Assessment Tool), a well-established and recognized tool (https://swat.tamu.edu/), scientifically calibrated for Suzano's areas.	mill, that maintain a minimum water supply in case of river´s flow drastic reduction. 6 months are required to implement, after approval of project. For forest operations, the timescale for structural initiatives is related to the eucalyptus cycle (5 to 7 years in general). So, if a critical scenario gets mapped, with loss of productivity, Suzano would have to increase planted area with the mentioned time to restore previous production levels.	

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

Suzano defined the internal price of water in its operations. This figure includes all the variable costs necessary for the use and treatment of water and wastewater (including the costs of withdrawal water and disposing of treated wastewater). This internal price is used in feasibility studies developed for projects related to water use (water savings).

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain

	low water impact		
Row 1	Yes	The water footprint in this context should be understood as the amount of water captured and retained in the process to produce a given unit of product mass. Thus, the smaller the amount of water withdrawn and, consequently, the amount of water consumed to produce a given amount of product, the smaller is the water footprint of this product. In addition, with regard to water withdrawal, the company operates within the reference limits of international best practices, such as the IPPC – Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and IFC – International Finance Corporation, which stipulate limits ranging from a minimum of 25 m³/tsa to 50 m³/tsa. Yet, from 2018 to 2021, we reduced by 11.7% the intensity of water withdrawn in our industrial units (reaching the value of 26.3 m3 /t), which contributes to our products having a lower water footprint. As a result, although Suzano showed a 6.9% increase in production volume in 2021 compared to 2020, the absolute consumption of water in 2021 was 10.4% lower than in 2020. The specific consumption of water in the period was of 3.75 m³/t, below the specific consumption of 2020 (4.47 m³/t), representing a reduction of 16.1% in relation to the consumption of 2020 and meeting the goal established for the consumption of water of up to 4.2 m3/t.	Suzano's industrial units operate as “Sustainable Water Reservoirs”, since around 85% of the water collected is recirculated within the production process itself before being treated and returned to the environment. The concept of "reservoirs" originates in the process of capturing water from the environment, through surface rivers (receiving bodies), passing through treatment in a water treatment plant for its suitability for industrial use, distribution and recirculation of water in the production process, and, finally, the treatment of the effluents within the adequate conditions foreseen in the Brazilian environmental legislation. This recirculation occurs as a result of a series of internal reuse of industrial water, including cooling water, hot water etc.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Activity level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Suzano has an Environmental Management Policy based on the principles defined in its Mission, Vision and Values, which includes the strive to conserve the environment and its water resources. Suzano seeks to ensure water availability and access to quality water for the various users of the river basins where it operates, based on environmental education, protection of springs, water monitoring, reduction in abstraction, risk analysis and mitigation of impacts from its operations on this resource. Thus, the Company has established Long-Term Goals and Targets related to this issue, for increasing water availability in critical watersheds and reducing water intake. The company's targets and goals are monitored by environmental, R&D and sustainability team that it is responsible to monitors the indicators. In 2020, we identified critical basins which are Suzano's areas under water supply risks. To achieve this, we have developed a process to apply an integrated landscape planning based on the hydrological model SWAT (Soil and Water Assessment Tool). This allowed us to perform landscape planning in critical watersheds, where there is low water supply, high water demand and significant occupation by eucalyptus plantations. Based on these studies, Suzano's R&D area has developed technical recommendations for forest management, ensuring matching of water supply for both forestry operations and adjacent communities which initiated in 2021. - Our goal: Increase water availability in 100% of critical watersheds In the industrial areas, we work to meet and exceed legal requirements while maintaining optimal operating conditions in the processes. To this end, we continuously monitor the control parameters, such as specific water abstraction, recirculation in processes and quality of the effluents treated. The information and data generated are reported periodically to the teams involved in implementing improvements. This is

			done through an integrated management system, formally communicated to state environmental agencies. In order to reduce water abstraction, our units work on various initiatives to raise awareness among the teams involved in managing these resources, encouraging the implementation of practical actions for recycling and reusing water and continuous process improvements through procedures, standards and technology. We already operate within the Best Available Technologies, according to the IPPC (30-50 m3/t). - Our Target: reduce by 15% the industry's water withdrawal per ton of product by 2030

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Recommended sector best practice

Description of target

Reduce by 15% the industry's water withdrawal per ton of product by 2030

Quantitative metric

% reduction per product

Baseline year

2018

Start year

2019

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

77.8

Please explain

In 2020 Suzano established its Long-Term Goal of reducing by 15% the industry's water withdrawal per ton of product (m³/t) by 2030, considering the baseline of 2018. To achieve this goal in 2030, annual goals were defined.
The projects developed in the various mills brought a reduction of 8.0% in Suzano's specific water withdrawal, in line with the Long Term Goal. The target established for 2021 was 28.6 m3/t and the result were 26.3 m3/t.
Suzano reached a reduction of 3.5 m3/t in 2021 in relation to the goal baseline (2018). The result achieved in 2021 represents an advance of 77.8% in relation to the baseline of the goal (2018) and the goal defined for 2030.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Other, please specify

Promotion of sustainable forestry practices

Level

Basin level

Motivation

Increase freshwater availability for users/natural environment within the basin

Description of goal

Our long-term goal for water management is to increase the availability of water in the watersheds identified as critical for water supply. Our strategy for implementing the goal includes the Innovation, Forestry and Sustainability departments. Governance was established with the creation of committees for technical execution and validation. Each area has its processes mapped out to suit the goal's actions and dashboards, which will support the monitoring of KPI. To implement the goal, our first step was to map which of our watersheds are in critical condition for water supply. Studies comprising environmental modelling techniques were important in this diagnosis. After these studies, we selected 44 critical watersheds, corresponding to 6% of the area of Suzano's production base. Subsequently, we characterized the current management and environmental degradation of each of these watersheds based on analysis of satellite images. Among the various management actions to be performed were the reduction of tree density in the planting of critical areas, the implementation of age mosaics, the extension of the forest cycle, forest restoration, crop-livestock-forestry integrated system (CLFIS).

Baseline year

2020

Start year

2021

End year

2030

Progress

Suzano recognizes the importance of conserving water resources. We understand the following risks: the unavailability of water at Suzano's forest management units; the lack of wood supply from our own and partner plantations; the occurrence of social conflicts over the use of water, among others. In a constant search to improve its processes and mitigate risks, the company has assumed this commitment aiming at anticipating and applying local mitigating and/or transformative measures to the management of the forest base. To measure the progress of the goal, our indicator is the total percentage of areas (hectare) to undergo specific management actions to increase water availability (quantitative KPI). We must emphasize that water responses by forest ecosystems are complex and long-term. In 2021, we exceeded our original KPI of carrying out specific actions in forests present in critical watersheds (5%) and reached 7.3%. The achievement of the KPI was mainly due to the demobilization of forests in these locations. Additionally, we incorporated assumptions for management actions related to age mosaics and increasing the size of the forest cycle into our forest planning.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	Long-term sustainability goals	ISAE 3000	According to the statement issued by Bureau Veritas regarding the independent verification of Suzano's 2021 Sustainability Report, the following activities were contemplated in the verification process: 1. Interviews with those responsible for material issues and the content of the Report; 2. Remote audits in the main office in São Paulo - SP and the following operational units: Jacareí - SP;

			Aracruz - ES and Imperatriz - MA; 3. Analysis of documentary evidence provided by Suzano for the period covered by the Report (2021); 4. Evaluation of the systems used to compile data; 5. Analysis of engagement activities with investigated parties (stakeholders) developed by Suzano; 6. Evaluation of the system used to determine the aspects included in the Report, considering the context of sustainability and scope of the published information.

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms