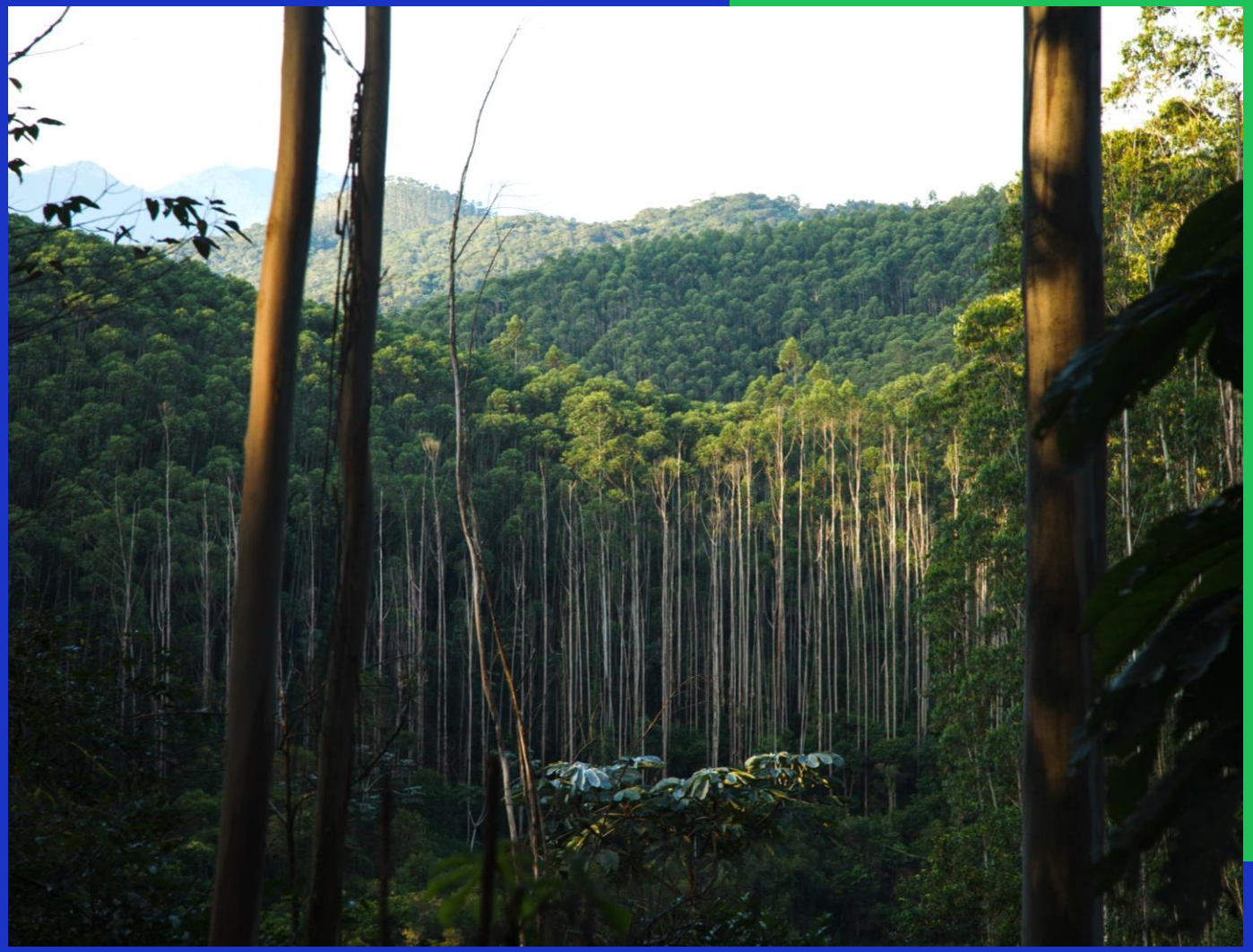
Climate Transition Action Plan



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CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

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Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century, with clear impacts on the environment, society and the global economy. Scientific studies led by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have demonstrated a direct connection between human activities and the increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that has been driving global warming since the Industrial Revolution. According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in 2024, the average global temperature exceed, for the first time, the critical threshold of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels that had been established by the Paris Agreement, highlighting the urgent need for concrete action.

For Suzano, the climate transition is more than a regulatory or market requirement: it is an integral part of our commitment to driving sustainable development. Through our forest conservation areas, sustainably managed farms and portfolio of bioproducts developed from renewable raw materials, we help tackle and provide integrated solutions to the climate crisis. At the same time, we strive to offset emissions and adapt our operations to emerging climate conditions, ensuring business resilience and safeguarding essential ecosystem services.

This climate transition plan reflects Suzano's strategy to face the challenges posed by climate change and is aligned with the company's long-term vision:

- Continue to be an industry benchmark for efficiency, profitability and sustainability, from cultivated trees to customers.
- Be a transforming agent in the expansion of our biomass into new markets.
- Be a benchmark for sustainable and innovative solutions for the bioeconomy and environmental services, based on cultivated trees.

While we know we will continue to evolve as we learn more and adapt our initiatives, the current plan provides an overview of our progress and vision for the future, highlighting our priorities, challenges and solutions. And as the global need for concrete measures to reduce emissions responsibly and with real impact becomes more critical and urgent, this report focuses on our role in mitigating climate change and marks an important step toward a fair and sustainable transition, while creating value for our stakeholders.

METHODOLOGIES AND STANDARDS USED

Suzano conducted a comprehensive assessment of different methodologies and global standards that guide the formulation of climate strategies, the definition of targets and reporting practices related to the transition to a low-carbon economy to support the development of its Climate Transition Plan:

TCFD Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures · TPT Transition Plan Taskforce · wbcsd · Science Based Targets · CDP Driving Sustainable Economies · Ceres · Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol · ipcc Intergovernmental Panel on climate change · Transition Pathway Initiative

Questions, suggestions and requests for more information can be directed via email to sustentabilidade@suzano.com.br.

SUZANO'S APPROACH TO THE CLIMATE TRANSITION

SUZANO'S APPROACH TO THE CLIMATE TRANSITION

Suzano takes a broad and strategic approach to address climate-related challenges, based primarily on the model established by the Forest Sector Net-Zero Pathway report, developed by WBCSD. Our climate strategy is organized around three main levers, which maximize our potential to mitigate climate change:

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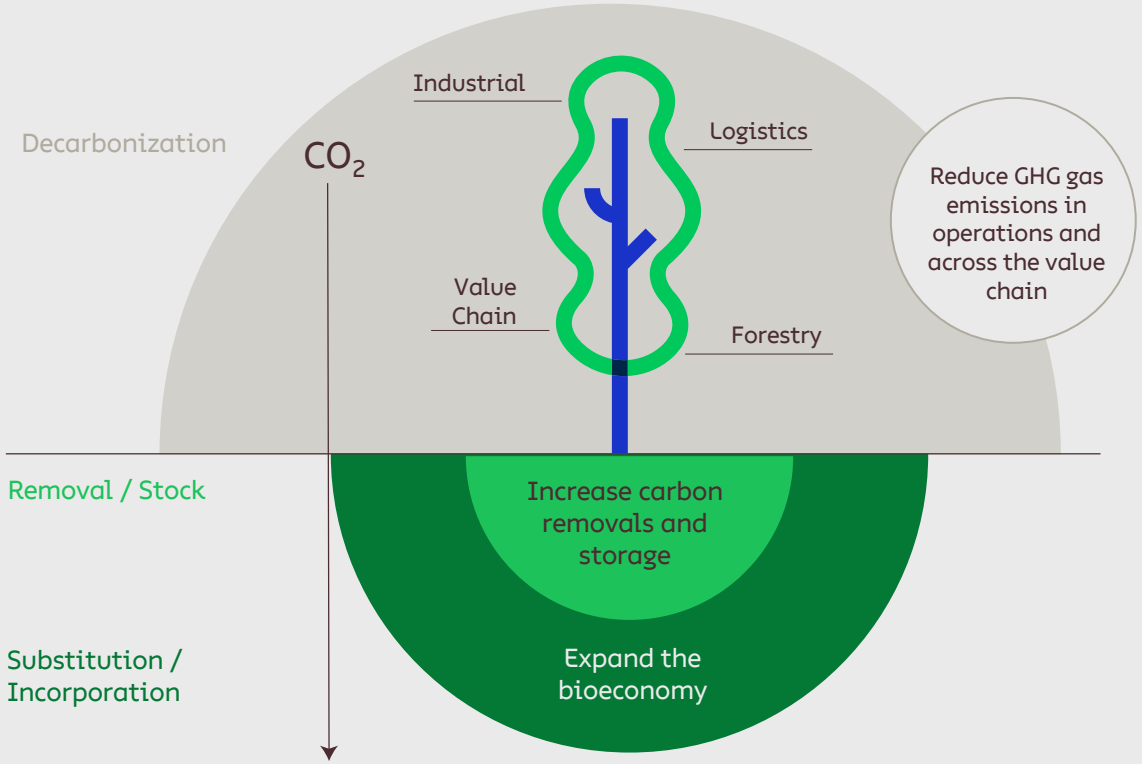


1 Reduce GHG gas emissions in operations and across the value chain:

We recognize that our operational activities are intensive in greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, we continuously seek to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing direct and indirect emissions across our value chain. This effort includes the adoption of cleaner and more efficient technologies, partnerships with suppliers and customers, and sustainable operating practices.

2 Increase carbon removals and storage :

The native forests we conserve and the eucalyptus farms we plant play an essential role in removing and storing CO_2 from the atmosphere. Through the sustainable management of our farms and the storage of carbon in forest-based products, we contribute significantly toward mitigating climate change. Additionally, our planted farms act as carbon sinks, helping to conserve biodiversity and regulate the water cycle.

3 Expand the bioeconomy:

We believe in the importance of replacing non-renewable and fossil-based materials with products made from renewable raw materials, such as eucalyptus. In this way, we support the bioeconomy, not only by reducing dependence on fossil resources, but also by offering sustainable and innovative solutions to various sectors. Our bioproducts are clear examples of how we can contribute to a low-carbon economy.

In addition to these levers, we implement adaptation initiatives, such as the development of more resilient farms, to minimize the effects of climate change on our business. The combination of these impact levers reflects our commitment to sustainability and to creating value for our stakeholders, building a more resilient and sustainable future.

OUR PLAN

OUR PLAN

Recognizing the importance of being a leading and transformative agent in the development of solutions to the climate crisis, Suzano established the following long-term, climate-related public Commitments:

REMOVE 40 MILLION TONNES OF CO_2 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2025

Ambition	Remove 40 million tonnes of carbon—from zero to 40 million by 2025.
Baseline	0 (2020)
Scope	Progress toward the net carbon removal Commitment is based on the annual sum of the cumulative balance between emissions and removals since the baseline year. The total balance is calculated annually by subtracting total emissions from the difference between biogenic emissions and removals by land use. Total emissions include scope 1 (direct emissions), scope 2 (acquired electricity) and the following scope 3 activities (indirect emissions): forestry services (part of category 1*), transportation and distribution of products (categories 4 and 9*), disposal of waste generated in operations (category 5*), and business travel and employee commuting (categories 6 and 7*). The balance between emissions and removals from land use includes eucalyptus farms and conservation areas. * According to the GHG Protocol Guidance

REDUCE ABSOLUTE SCOPE 1 AND 2 GHG EMISSIONS BY 50.4% BY 2032

Ambition	Reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50.4% — from 1,962,457 tCO_2e to 973,379 tCO_2e by 2032.
Baseline	1,962,457 tCO_2e (year 2022).
Scope	The absolute emissions reduction target for scopes 1 and 2 was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2025. According to the SBTi methodology, the emissions covered by the target begin at the "forest gate," meaning that emissions related to forestry operations (such as planting, management, and harvesting) are not included in the commitment. In addition, the current target does not yet include emissions resulting from recent mergers and acquisitions, such as the Kimberly-Clark and Suzano Packaging assets, although a revision and potential scope expansion is already planned.

ENGAGE 80% OF SUPPLIERS OF PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES AND UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION, BASED ON SPEND, AND 80% OF CUSTOMERS, BASED ON REVENUE FROM PRODUCTS SOLD, TO HAVE SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS BY 2028.

Ambition	Have 80% of our suppliers of purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution (based on expenditure) and 80% of our customers (based on revenue from products sold) committed to science-based climate targets by 2028.
Scope	Suzano's commitment to engage its value chain with climate targets was approved by the SBTi in 2025. This target aims to encourage suppliers and customers to set their own science-aligned emission reduction goals. The target covers the following scope 3 activities: purchased goods and services (category 1*), transportation and distribution of products and inputs (category 4*), and processing of sold products (category 10*), representing more than 67% of indirect emissions. For suppliers, the target includes those related to industrial and energy operations. Suppliers related to forestry operations are not included in the scope of this target. It is important to note that the goal of the target is not to require immediate emission reductions from these partners, but to encourage them to commit to climate action and the SBTi. By doing so, these partners are expected to implement their own emission reduction measures, which may indirectly contribute to reducing Suzano's scope 3 emissions over time. Target achievement will be verified based on the percentage of supplier spending and customer revenue in 2028, without the use of a fixed base year, which ensures that the target remains updated in accordance with changes in the value chain.

* According to the GHG Protocol Guidance

ESTABLISHMENT AND REVIEW OF THE COMMITMENTS

Removals Commitment

Suzano has 1.7 million hectares of planted farms and 1.1 million hectares of land set aside for conservation. Our eucalyptus farms have a harvest cycle of approximately seven years and are planted by interspersing trees of different ages, which means that they will be harvested at different times. After each cycle, more trees are planted again in the same areas. We also have a program to recover degraded land to plant native vegetation. Thanks to these efforts, we maintain a significant stock of carbon in the form of standing forests. Given this potential, we made a commitment to removing 40 million tonnes of carbon from the atmosphere by 2025, recognizing that, in addition to emission reductions, carbon removal is an essential tool in the fight against climate change.

In the year the Removals Commitment was established (2020), there was no globally recognized sectoral approach to calculating carbon removal targets. However, believing it was important to accelerate this movement due to the urgency of the climate crisis, we set our target based on our own methodology, which was inspired by the IPCC's method for calculating removals and balance. To establish this Commitment, we used our own primary data and considered the projected growth of our operations, as well as projects that might influence the reduction of emissions or the increase in removals.

We continue to monitor the market to ensure consistency with official methodologies that are being developed. This includes, for example, the GHG Protocol's Land Use and Removal Sector method for calculating inventory and the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) Guidance for the forest products and paper industries. However, both methods are still in the process of being reviewed and improved and are not currently ready for use.

SBTi Commitments

The absolute reduction targets for scope 1 and 2 emissions, as well as the supplier and customer engagement target, were established based on the Corporate Near-Term Criteria methodology* provided by the SBTi, which sets pathways aligned with the 1.5°C global warming limit.

With the approval of the new targets, Suzano replaces its previous target, which aimed to reduce emission intensity (tCO_2e per ton of finished product) by 15% by 2030.

The new commitment to absolute emission reductions is independent of the company's production growth, demonstrating an ambition aligned with global best practices in climate action.

In addition, we have committed to a target that exclusively addresses indirect emissions from our value chain. This initiative reinforces our role as a driving force for decarbonization in key sectors of the economy, expanding our positive impact beyond our direct operations.

*To learn more, visit: "Corporate Near-Term Criteria".

It is important to note that no use of carbon credits is planned to meet any of the Commitments (the removals accounted for in the balance of the first Commitment are not equivalent to carbon credits). Currently, all credits generated under the Horizonte Project are managed separately from the inventory used for SBTi reporting, ensuring compliance with applicable SBTi requirements and transparency for stakeholders.

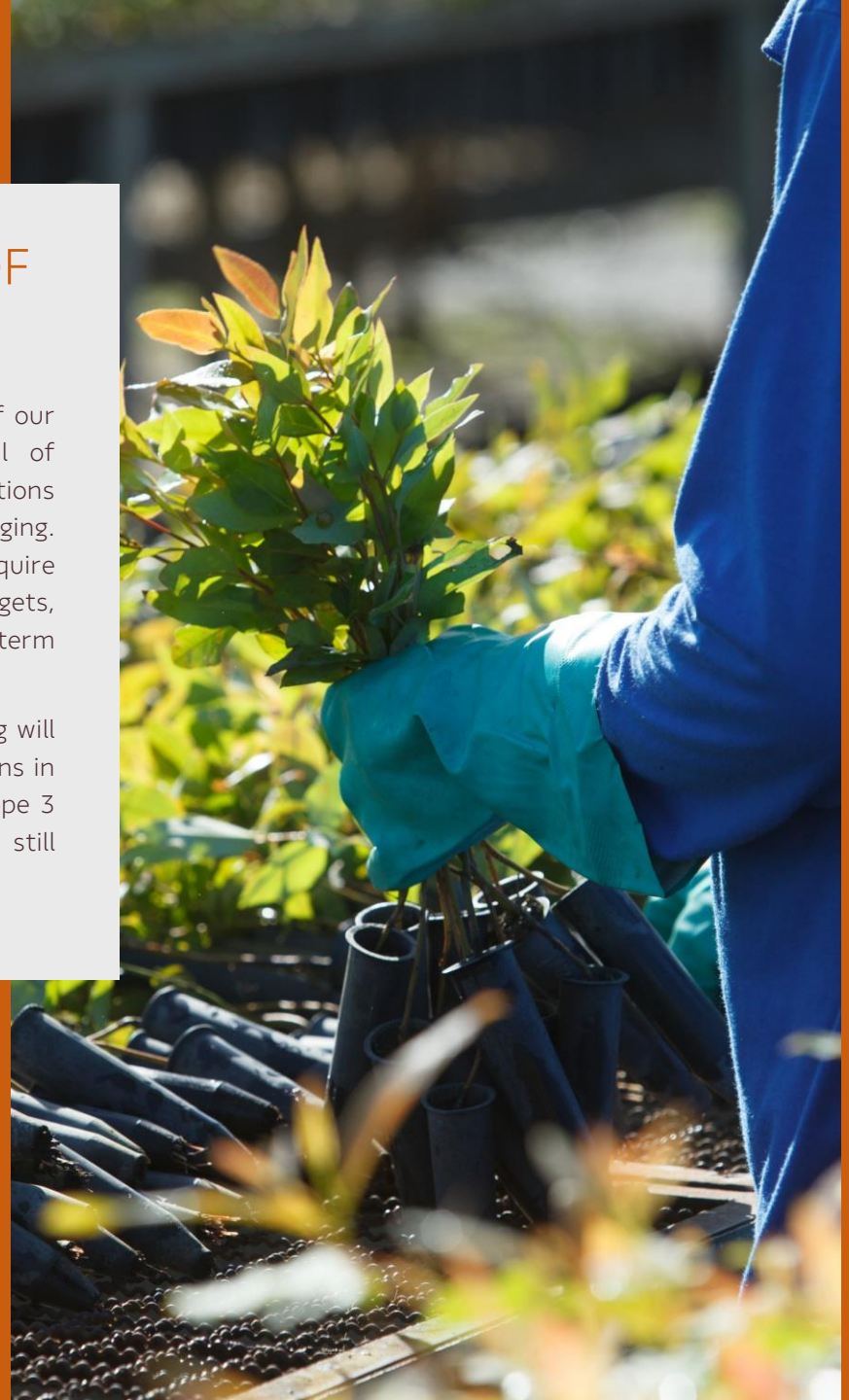
It should also be emphasized that the new targets do not affect the obligations linked to Suzano's sustainable finance instruments, which are tied to the scope 1 and 2 emission intensity reduction target. Although this target is being phased out, indicators related to GHG emission intensity for scopes 1 and 2 will continue to be monitored, audited, and reported.

The monitoring of the Commitments and indicators is conducted annually, based on the consolidation of Suzano's emissions and removals inventories. The results are verified by a third party, including audits of emission values, removals, annual production data, and the actual outcomes of the targets and indicators.

FUTURE REVISIONS OF COMMITMENTS

We will begin, still in 2025, the formal review process of our climate commitments with the SBTi, with the goal of incorporating the effects of recent acquisitions of operations from certain Kimberly-Clark (KC) mills and Suzano Packaging. This update follows the initiative's guidelines, which require the inclusion of new material assets in corporate targets, ensuring continued alignment with the company's long-term decarbonization commitments.

It is expected that the incorporation of Suzano Packaging will result in an increase in direct and energy-related emissions in the base year, with no significant impact on indirect scope 3 emissions, while the impacts of the KC acquisition are still under evaluation.



COMMITMENT TO ZERO DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is one of the main causes of climate change, accounting for approximately 10% of annual global carbon emissions and 80% of the mitigation potential from land use changes, according to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Recognizing this, we have a firm commitment to Zero Deforestation, considering it a basic condition for the preservation of biodiversity and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Among the climate targets approved and published by the SBTi in 2025 is Suzano's formal commitment to zero deforestation in relation to its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a deadline of December 31, 2025. Although this commitment has now been officially included in the company's set of decarbonization targets, Suzano has been in compliance since 2020 through its Wood Sourcing Policy, which establishes that we do not plant or source eucalyptus from areas occupied by native vegetation that were deforested (legally or not) after the policy's publication date (July 23, 2020).

To learn more about Zero Deforestation at Suzano, visit : Commitment to Zero Deforestation.

FINANCIAL PLANNING

We recognize that the transition to a low-carbon economy requires robust financial planning to integrate sustainability criteria into investment and capital allocation decisions, as well as to allocate resources to finance new low-carbon technologies. This strategy enables us to advance toward our climate targets while managing risks and leveraging opportunities in the context of climate change.

INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA INTO CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Since 2023, we have incorporated sustainability parameters into our investment analyses, with 25% of the weight of decisions based on the initiative's impact on our long-term goals. This balance reflects our commitment to allocating resources responsibly, prioritizing projects that drive decarbonization and long-term sustainability.

INTERNAL CARBON PRICING (ICP)

Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) is a strategic tool used in Suzano's investment analysis, designed to put a financial value on the impact of our projects on GHG emissions. Set at US$10/tCO2e in February 2025, our internal carbon price is incorporated into the assessment of new investments as a mandatory criterion to evaluate Capex projects for modernization and expansion, reinforcing our efforts to transition to a low-carbon economy.

MARGINAL ABATEMENT COST CURVE

MACC (marginal abatement cost curve) is an essential tool for evaluating and prioritizing decarbonization initiatives based on their cost-effectiveness. The curve supports the development of corporate emissions mitigation strategies, considering both financial viability and the potential for emissions reduction. We have a process for updating this curve using an integrated tool that enables the various areas of the company to register, update and manage projects more efficiently.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

Currently, approximately 46% of our debt is tied to ESG instruments, such as green bonds, sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) and sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs). Since 2020, we have raised more than US$5.7 billion linked to the achievement of some of our Commitments to Renewing Life and for projects and initiatives in energy efficiency, forest restoration and the development of low-carbon products. These instruments offer competitive financial conditions and reinforce our strategy of raising funds to invest in decarbonization projects and sustainability initiatives.

Financing instrument	Original amount	Measurement schedule	Linked target
SLB 2031	$1.250.000.000,00	Average in 2024 and 2025	Reducing GHG emissions intensity
PPE SLL 2021	$1.570.000.000,00	Measured annually	Reducing GHG emissions intensity Reducing the intensity of water withdrawal for industrial operations
IFC SLL	$950.000.000,00	Measured annually (average in the last 2 years)	Reducing GHG emissions intensity Increasing the number of women in leadership positions
PPE SLL 2024	$780.000.000,00	Measured annually (average in the last 2 years)	Reducing GHG emissions intensity

DEDICATED RESOURCES

We have a dedicated Climate Change area, responsible for consolidating mitigation and adaptation strategies within the company, monitoring the execution of life cycle assessments (LCA) of our products, and fostering internal and external engagement on these topics. In addition, we have specific budgets for initiatives related to the climate transition, including: energy efficiency, with projects reviewed periodically; industrial modernization, with investments in equipment efficiency and fossil fuel substitution; Research, Development and Innovation, focused on low-carbon products, such as biofuels, and disruptive solutions; and climate resilience, with a technology package that includes new genetic materials and climate monitoring, among other solutions to leverage opportunities and/or mitigate losses, and increase productivity.

governance

Governance

STRATEGIC LEVEL

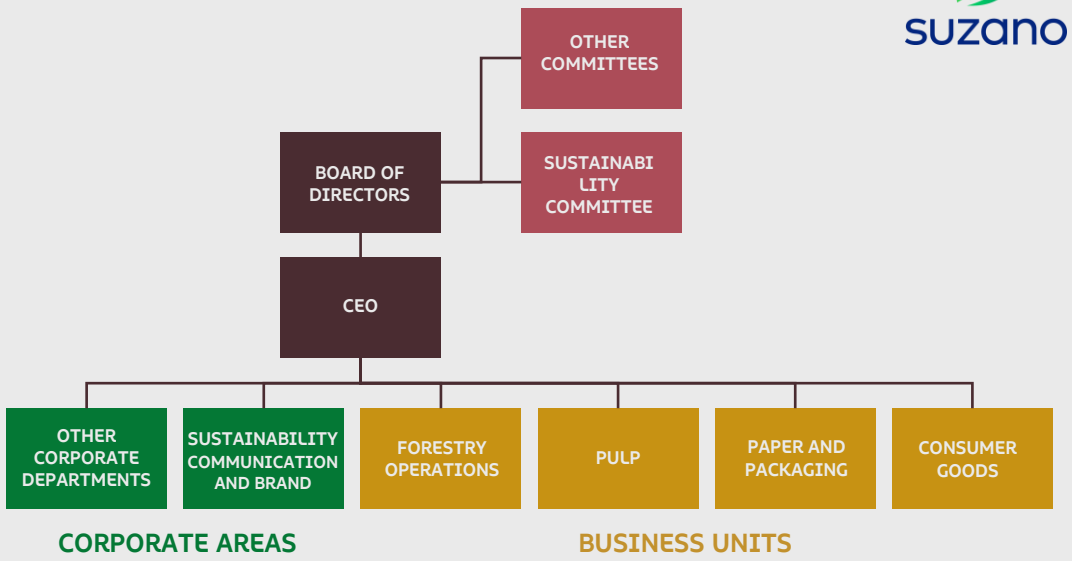
The Board of Directors oversees Suzano's sustainability strategy, including risks and opportunities related to climate change. The group is supported by the Sustainability Committee, a collegial body that is coordinated by a member of the Board and is responsible for defining and monitoring long-term strategies, developing guidelines for sustainability-related issues, and integrating sustainability into the company's strategy.

The implementation of the climate and sustainability strategy is led by the Sustainability department, which ensures the integration of the climate agenda into Suzano's operations and business decisions. Also, part of the variable compensation of the company's directors is linked to sustainability and climate targets. In 2024, four directors from the Biobusiness and Engineering departments set annual targets related to climate change—more specifically related to carbon credit projects and industrial projects to reduce emissions.

Additionally, we have a Corporate Climate Change Policy to guide employees on the business values and align behaviors toward a common goal. The climate change principles included in the Policy aim to ensure the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce and remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and maximize the company's positive impacts, in addition to supporting initiatives to adapt to the effects of climate change. The purpose of the Policy is to reaffirm our Commitment to tackling climate change, as we transition toward a low-carbon economy, and to help create a resilient future for society. The updated version of the Policy was approved by the Executive Leadership Team and communicated to employees, both in Portuguese and in English.

TACTICAL LEVEL

At the administrative level, we identify and manage climate-related challenges and opportunities through cross-cutting initiatives that involve several departments. Different areas regularly identify, analyze, address and monitor climate risks and opportunities that may impact the company's activities and strategy, and propose mitigation and adaptation measures, as well as actions to leverage opportunities. This process also includes specific approaches at the operational level, engaging teams that manage issues such as the use of fossil fuels, drive technological innovations to support mitigation and resilience, optimize energy consumption and generation, and carry out forest restoration.



Operationally, governance over the decarbonization plan is coordinated by the Climate Change department; strategically, it falls under the Sustainability department. In a collaborative and dynamic manner, the execution and monitoring of the plan integrates several strategic and technical areas. The strategy is organized into decarbonization avenues: Industrial, Logistics, Value Chain and Forestry. In each of these avenues, representatives from strategic areas are responsible for identifying, implementing and monitoring projects aligned with the decarbonization efforts. These representatives participate in regular meetings that serve as opportunities to exchange experiences, provide updates on the progress of projects and propose new initiatives. Read more in the "Implementation Strategy" chapter.

Metrics and Transparency

METRICS AND TRANSPARENCY

GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

Measuring our impact is the first step toward being part of the solution to the climate crisis. In this sense, our Greenhouse Gas Inventory is an essential tool for accounting for GHG emissions and removals from the production and marketing of our products, enabling us to identify opportunities for reduction, monitor progress and define strategies to reach our climate targets.

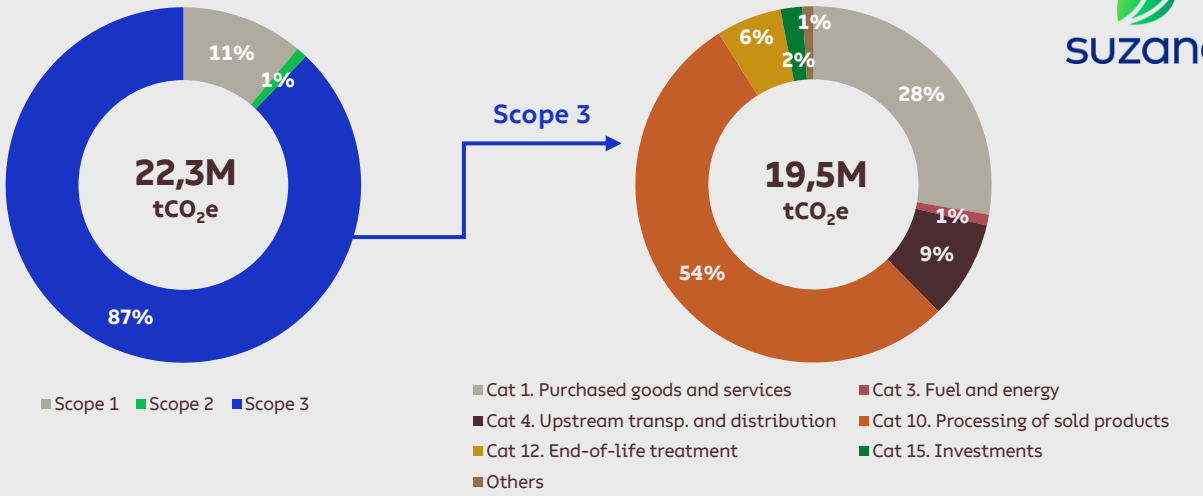
Scope 1 (tCO_2e)
2.533.616,62

Scope 2 (tCO_2e)
323.491,19

Scope 3 (tCO_2e)
19.470.500,20

*** Scope 2 considers the market-based method.**

Our inventory is updated annually according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, considering all company operations and using, whenever possible, measurement data and emissions factors that reflect local conditions as accurately as possible. The results are verified by an independent third party and published on Suzano's communication channels, such as the Sustainability Center and the Sustainability Report, and public platforms, such as the Public Emissions Registry and the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) questionnaire.



While scope 1 and 2 emissions are more straightforward and easier to monitor, scope 3 emissions often depend on generic factors, making them difficult to attribute with precision. To overcome this limitation, Suzano is engaging directly with its supply chain and customers, encouraging the exchange of information and the collection of more specific and reliable data. This effort requires the engagement of a large number of stakeholders, which represents a challenge but is essential to increase the accuracy of the GHG inventory, reinforce transparency and improve the development of emissions reduction strategies. In addition to external engagement, internal involvement has been essential for emissions monitoring, from data collection to result discussions. This initiative encourages team accountability and strengthens the company's sustainability culture.

More information can be found in "Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Methodology", in our Sustainability Center.

CARBON STOCK AND REMOVALS INVENTORY

Carbon removals in our farms and native vegetation conservation areas in Brazil are measured using two main sources:

- Primary Forest Inventory and Cadastral data: used to calculate the volume of wood
- The 2006 IPCC standard factors: used to convert volume of wood into carbon stocks

The removal calculation methodology follows the Stock-difference Method, as per the IPCC Guidelines.

Information and data on areas designated for conservation and restoration come from the forest registry, combined with carbon stock factors by phytophysiognomy, biome and level of forest maturity, according to the Gain-loss Method, also per IPCC Guidelines. All these factors come from the most established bibliographic references recognized in Brazil and by the IPCC.

Biogenic removals from land use (2024)

Suzano S.A. – total (tCO_2)
-52.143.895,30

Planted farms (tCO_2)
-47.180.301,46

Native vegetation (tCO_2)
-4.963.593,84

Stock (2024)

Suzano S.A. – total (tCO_2)
322.220.614,63

Despite using a method based on internationally established guidelines, we recognize that accounting for carbon removals presents challenges due to the lack of a methodology that enables global standardization to ensure better alignment and comparability. In this context, we are heavily involved with the GHG Protocol for the development of the Land Sector and Removals Guidance, participating in the advisory committee and pilot tests to assess its applicability considering our operational conditions. This collaboration reflects our commitment to contributing to the definition of a robust standard that is adaptable to the needs of our sector.

More information can be found in "Balance (Removals and Emissions), Removals and Carbon Stocks", in our Sustainability Center.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Our energy matrix in Brazil is primarily made up of renewable sources, mainly biomass, including bark and waste from the wood chipping process, as well as black liquor (or lye), a by-product of the kraft process that generates most of the energy produced by the company. Additionally, some of our industrial sites have been using, on a small scale, energy produced from biosludge (waste generated in the wastewater treatment process) in their biomass boilers.

As a result, approximately 88% of our energy matrix comes from renewable sources.

In addition, some of our mills produce more clean energy than they consume. This surplus energy comes from our Aracruz (ES), Imperatriz (MA), Mucuri (BA), Três Lagoas (MS) and Ribas do Rio Pardo (MS) plants, and is made available to the Brazilian national grid, helping to increase the degree of renewability of the country's energy matrix. Based on that, in 2020, we committed to increasing our renewable energy exports by 50% by 2030, considering the energy balance of our industrial sites in Brazil.

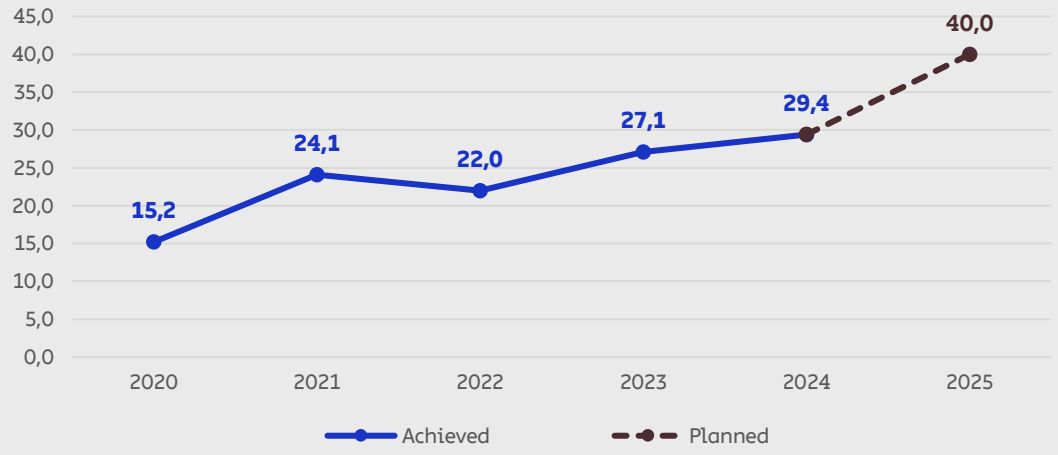
To learn more, visit "Energy Consumptio Inside and Outside the Organization" our Sustainability Center.

I-REC CERTIFICATION

In 2022, Suzano's Três Lagoas (MS) site was certified to issue International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC). While generating renewable electricity from biomass, the company sells these certificates to stakeholders, encouraging the consumption of clean energy. I-RECs strengthen Suzano's contribution to increasing the renewability of our energy matrix, generating value for the company.

RESULTS OF ACTIVE TARGETS IN 2024

COMMITMENT: Remove 40 million tonnes of carbon—from zero to 40 million by 2025.



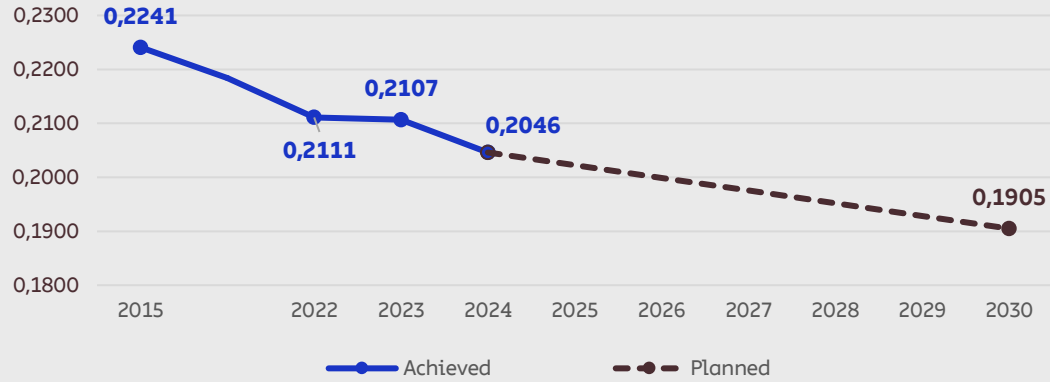
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Achieved	15,2	24,1	22,0	27,1	29.4

Results in 2024: Our carbon removal balance in the year was 2.3 million tonnes, resulting in a cumulative total of 29.4 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent removed since 2020. This represents a progress of 73.5% toward our target.

Our plans for 2025: We will continue to expand our forest base, in line with our strategies for the pulp and bioproduct markets. In addition, we will continue to implement our conservation and ecological restoration programs, which will result in increased removals over the years. It is important to highlight that the volume of removals required to achieve our target is 10.6 million tCO2, despite the unfavorable water situation experienced in Brazil this past year.

Until there is another recognized methodology to measure progress in this area, we will maintain our 2025 removal target, reaffirming our commitment to taking robust methodological approaches to support our ambitions and accelerate our journey to decarbonize and remove carbon from the atmosphere.

COMMITMENT: Reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions considering the volume of finished products by 15% – from 0.2241 tCO_2e/tonne to 0.1905 tCO_2e/tonne by 2030.



	2015		2022	2023	2024
Achieved	0,2241	...	0,2111	0,2107	0,2046

Results in 2024: Our emissions intensity (scopes 1 and 2) per tonne of production was 0.2046 tCO_2e/tonne, which represents a progress of 58.8% toward our target.

In 2024, we acquired two manufacturing facilities from Pactiv Evergreen, integrating them into our business last October. Consequently, the calculations of greenhouse gas emissions in our inventory included emissions from Suzano Packaging for the entire the year. This addition, combined with methodological improvements, resulted in the revision of our target and KPIs, impacting the 2015 baseline and the results from 2022 to 2024, and leading to an update of our 2030 target. Annual results can be accessed in our Sustainability Center.

As of 2025, this Commitment has been officially replaced by the absolute emissions reduction target for scopes 1 and 2, validated by the SBTi. However, our strategy remains the same: focus on operational efficiency, reduction of fossil fuel consumption, and implementation of low-carbon technologies.

To learn more, visit Commitments to Renewing Life in our Sustainability Center.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENTS

Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) are essential tools for assessing the environmental impact of our products. Compliant with ABNT NBR ISO 14040 standards, LCAs evaluate potential impacts, from the extraction of raw materials to the final stage of production (cradle to gate). They enable us to identify opportunities for improvement in production processes, directly helping to mitigate climate change by revealing critical stages in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and enabling the implementation of more sustainable solutions.

In 2024, 82% of Suzano's portfolio was covered by LCAs, including products such as bleached and unbleached pulp, fluff pulp, lignin, microfibrillated cellulose (MFC), tissue, paperboard and paper lines such as Bluecup® and Offset.

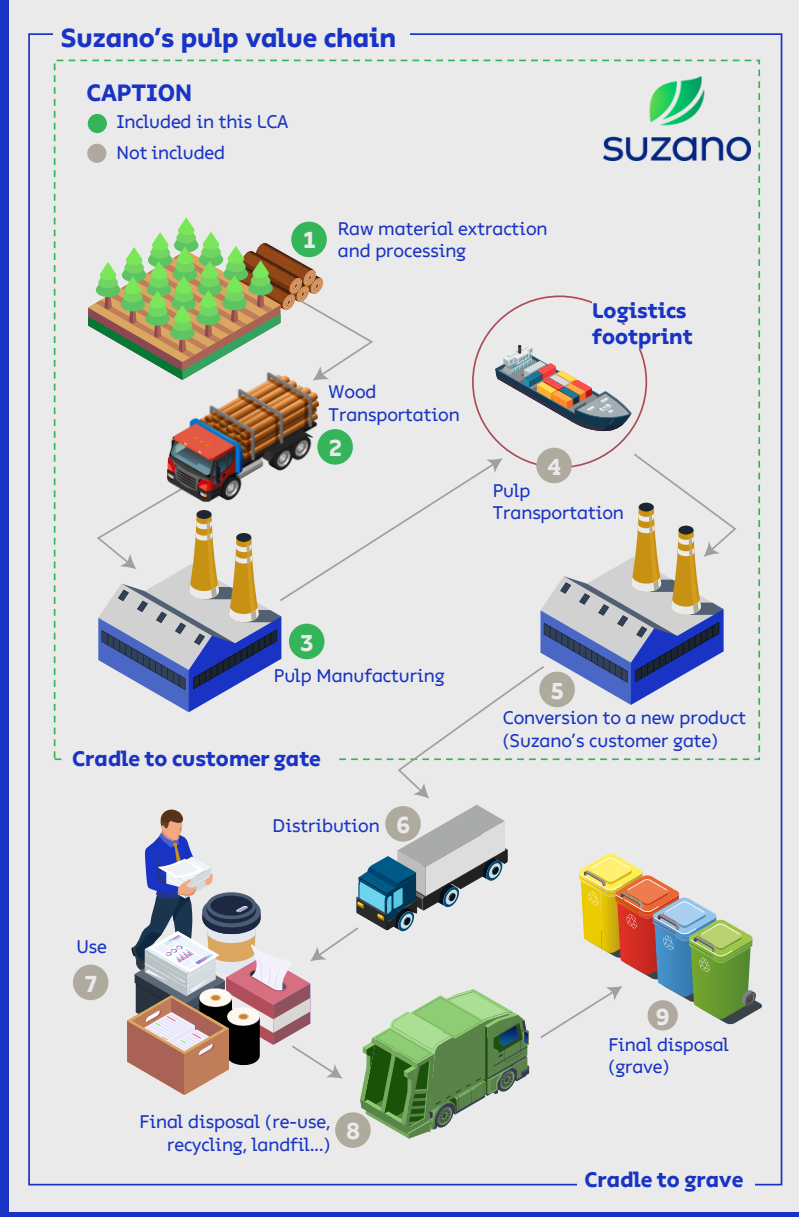
CARBON FOOTPRINT VS. CARBON INTENSITY

In the context of sustainability and climate change, two indicators frequently used to measure greenhouse gas emissions are carbon intensity and carbon footprint. Although both are related to emissions assessment, they have distinct approaches, scopes and purposes.

Key differences include:

	Carbon intensity	Carbon footprint
Database	Corporate GHG inventory	Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of products
Scope of analysis	Company's total GHG emissions by total output	GHG emissions over the life cycle of a product
Objective	Measure an organization's overall emissions performance	Assess the climate impact of a specific product

It is recommended that these indicators be used with caution and always with attention to their limitations, especially when calculating indirect emissions or assessing environmental performance. The carbon intensity indicator does not capture specific nuances of individual products or processes. The carbon footprint indicator, on the other hand, offers a more detailed view—however, for results to be comparable, it is essential that the studies follow the same methodology and have similar scopes.



LCAs not only support Suzano's efforts to reduce its own carbon footprint but also create value for customers by providing solutions that contribute to the decarbonization of the entire production chain.

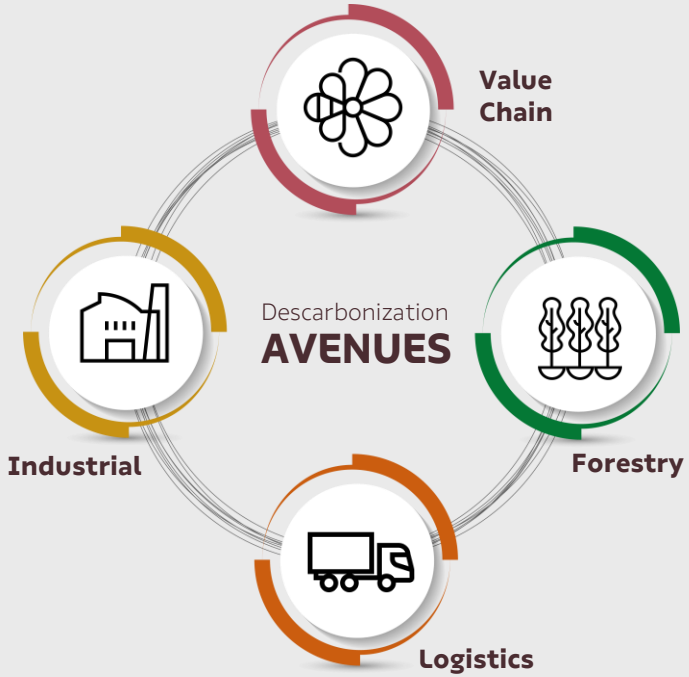
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

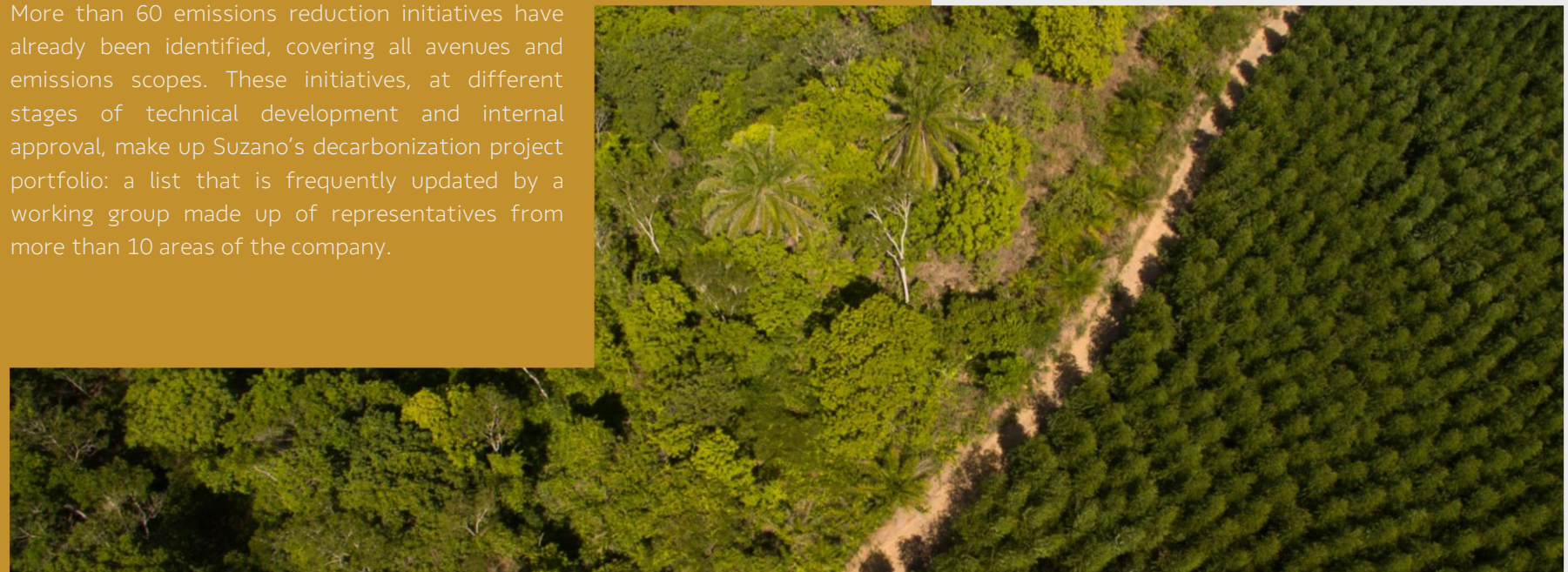
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

DECARBONIZATION OF THE BUSINESS

Our decarbonization plan implementation strategy reflects the company's commitment to mitigating climate effects through concrete action that generates real impact. Our approach is organized into four major avenues—Industrial, Logistics, Value Chain and Forestry—and includes specific streams of work, such as gasification, energy efficiency, biofuels, bioinputs, electrification and route optimization. These avenues and streams were developed based on a careful assessment of emissions across the entire value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3) and of the risks and opportunities related to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

More than 60 emissions reduction initiatives have already been identified, covering all avenues and emissions scopes. These initiatives, at different stages of technical development and internal approval, make up Suzano's decarbonization project portfolio: a list that is frequently updated by a working group made up of representatives from more than 10 areas of the company.





IDENTIFYING EMISSIONS AND PRIORITIZING INITIATIVES

Our industrial processes consume fossil fuels, such as natural gas, which accounts for approximately 70% of direct emissions (scope 1) and represents the greatest opportunity for mitigation initiatives.

In logistics, emissions from road and maritime transportation, which together account for 97% of emissions in this avenue, require robust initiatives, such as the use of alternative fuels and route optimization.

In our value chain, emissions result primarily from the use of forestry and industrial purchased inputs and services and from the processing of pulp by customers. Therefore, we see the need for a comprehensive approach, combining the strategic engagement of both suppliers (to implement sustainable practices and reduce emissions from purchased inputs and services) and customers, encouraging the co-development of solutions to decarbonize the subsequent stages of the production chain and effectively drive the climate transition.

In forest management, emissions associated with the transportation of wood and the use of fertilizers were also identified as priorities and require solutions that can help reduce impacts and drive more sustainable practices.

AVENUE

INDUSTRIAL

The Industrial avenue seeks to identify and develop new decarbonization projects, advance research and development of innovative technologies and mature solutions already studied, with a focus on reducing the use of fossil fuels in industrial processes, impacting direct emissions (scope 1) and electricity use (scope 2).

BIOMASS GASIFICATION

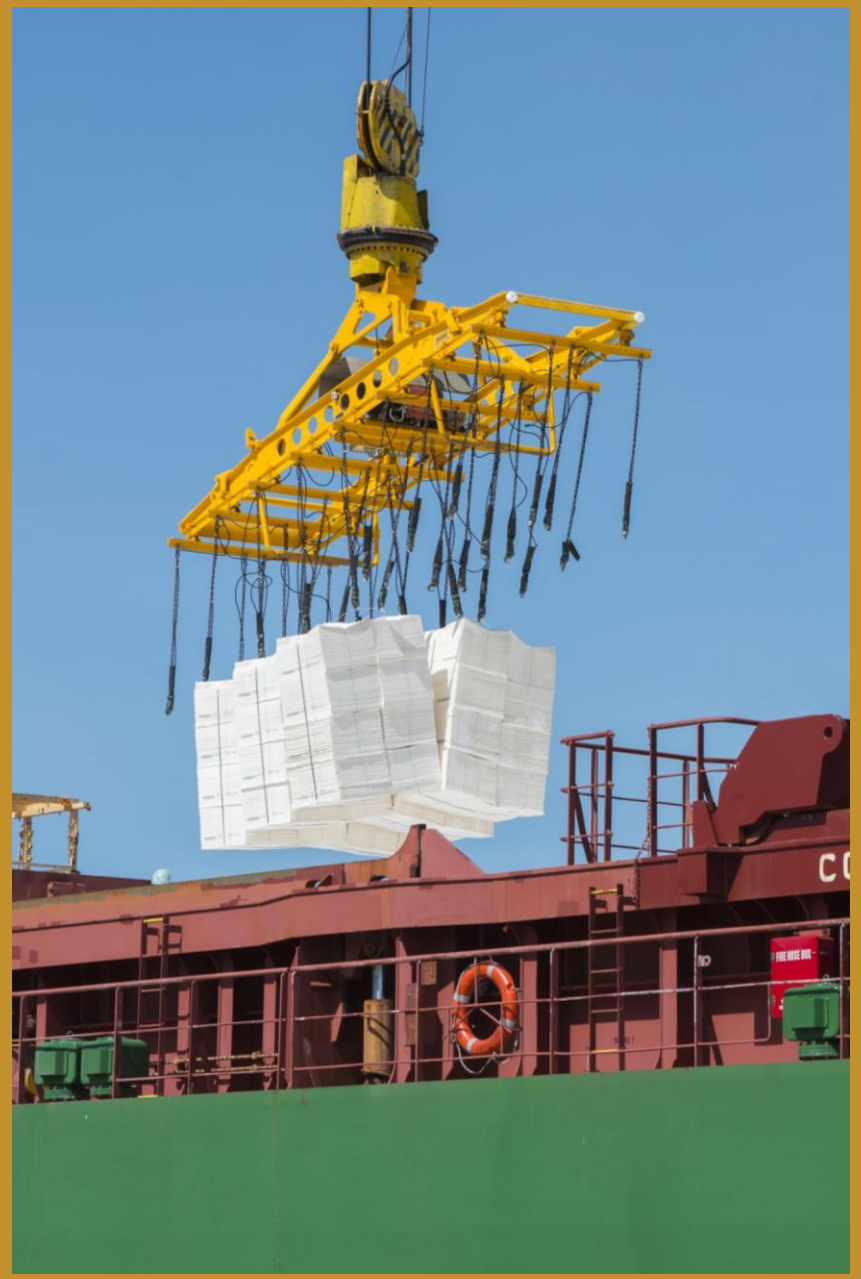
Biomass gasification is a thermochemical process that, through pyrolysis, converts biomass into a mixture of combustible gases, known as synthesis gas (syngas). Despite being a promising alternative, with great potential for reducing emissions and supporting the industry's sustainable transition, gasification still faces significant implementation challenges, including the high cost of initial investments and the availability of biomass.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The Energy Efficiency stream focuses on reducing the consumption of non-renewable fuels and increasing energy efficiency in our operations. We invest in innovative projects, such as replacing natural gas-powered turbogenerators with steam-powered models and implementing improvements in chemical recovery, aiming to optimize energy use and reduce resource consumption. Our focus is on solutions that can drive more efficient use of energy in the near future, such as replacing heavy fuels and modernizing equipment. One example is the retrofit of the recovery boiler at the Aracruz site, which resulted in a significant reduction in emissions.

Biomass Gasification in Ribas do Rio Pardo

Suzano's new mill in Ribas do Rio Pardo, in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, is fully aligned with global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The plant incorporates technologies that use by-products from the pulp manufacturing process, generating a surplus of clean energy for the Brazilian national grid. It is also our first industrial site to be powered by biomass gasification, resulting in a 97% reduction in lime kiln emissions compared to a plant that consumes fossil fuels.



AVENUE

LOGISTICS

The Logistics avenue focuses on reducing indirect emissions (scope 3) from maritime and road transportation of products, which accounts for most of the emissions in this area. Our strategy includes using low-carbon alternative fuels, in addition to optimizing routes to increase resource efficiency. It also includes innovative technologies, such as electrified vehicles, and improvements in fleet management. These initiatives aim to transform logistics into an essential lever for the climate transition, reducing climate impact and increasing sustainability across the transportation chain.

ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification in logistics is a strategic stream to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by replacing vehicles and equipment powered by fossil fuels with electric, hybrid or autonomous alternatives. This approach covers road transportation, port operations and warehouses, incorporating technologies such as ultra-fast charging batteries and hybrid propulsion systems. Progress in this area requires strategic partnerships with suppliers, feasibility testing and investments in support infrastructure, such as charging stations and new technologies.

ROUTE AND LOAD OPTIMIZATION

The Route and Load Optimization stream aims to maximize efficiency in logistics while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and operating costs. This approach includes initiatives to increase the volume transported per trip, reduce empty vehicle trips, and integrate transportation cycles, such as transporting different products on complementary routes. In addition, it supports adjustments in planning and monitoring processes, enabling more efficient use of resources. Through technology- and data-driven solutions, this stream plays a strategic role in driving decarbonization and increasing logistics productivity.

Electric Truck in Partnership With VIX

In 2024, we started using the first high-capacity electric truck in Aracruz (ES), in partnership with the company VIX. Named “Atlas”, the vehicle is the first in Brazil to reach a maximum payload capacity of up to 120 tonnes. Thanks to lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries, the vehicle can save up to 8,300 liters of diesel per month and prevent the emission of approximately 21 tonnes of CO2. This partnership reinforces our pursuit of sustainable innovation.

AVENUE

value chain

This avenue focuses on strategic initiatives to reduce indirect emissions (scope 3) and boost low-carbon practices throughout our production chain. This includes replacing traditional inputs with renewable alternatives, reducing the carbon intensity of materials; encouraging suppliers to use biofuels, helping lower emissions in their production processes; and actively engaging with stakeholders to foster sustainable practices. Furthermore, considering that more than 50% of scope 3 emissions result from pulp processing by our customers, involving these partners in the climate transition strategy is essential to achieve our decarbonization targets and amplify the positive impact across the value chain.

SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS

The goal of this stream is to identify and support the implementation of initiatives that lower emissions throughout the production chain. We have already completed a preliminary mapping of the decarbonization targets disclosed by our main partners, quantifying the potential impact of these commitments on reducing our scope 3 emissions, especially in categories 1 (purchased goods and services), 4 and 9 (upstream and downstream transportation and distribution) and 10 (processing of sold products).

This work enables us to identify opportunities for collaboration, develop sustainable solutions and reinforce our role as a strategic partner in the transition to a low-carbon economy. In parallel, we systematically engage with suppliers and customers, strengthening the connection between Suzano and these stakeholders to join efforts and achieve common sustainability and decarbonization goals. Details of this process can be found in the “Value Chain Engagement Strategy” chapter.

RENEWABLE INPUTS

The carbon footprint associated with the materials used in our processes has a direct impact on scope 3 emissions, presenting a significant opportunity for mitigation. In this context, the Renewable Inputs stream seeks to replace traditional fossil-based inputs with bio-based alternatives, prioritizing more sustainable and less carbon-intensive materials. The transition toward renewable inputs strengthens the company’s resilience to face market demands for more sustainable solutions and contributes toward global decarbonization goals.

AVENUE
FORESTRY

The goal of the Forestry avenue is to identify and develop decarbonization initiatives across the forestry chain, prioritizing the adoption of sustainable technologies and practices that can increase efficiency in the use of inputs and natural resources. The emissions from this avenue include both direct emissions (scope 1), such as the use of fossil fuels in forestry operations and in the transportation of wood, and the use of fertilizers, and indirect emissions (scope 3), related to the production of fertilizers, the purchase of wood from the market and transportation carried out by third parties.

WOOD TRANSPORTATION

Regarding wood transportation, we have projects to reduce the average supply radius (i.e., the distance between eucalyptus farms and mills), in addition to initiatives to optimize routes, expand cargo space and increase the use of six-semi-trailers, called “hexatrains”.

BIOINPUTS

Bioinputs are biological products used in agriculture to improve soil fertility, fight pests and diseases, and promote healthy plant growth. Produced from microorganisms, and plant, organic or natural materials, these inputs minimize environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gas emissions, soil degradation and water pollution. In all our sites, we have laboratories to produce bioinputs that offer efficient biological control, reducing the need for chemical pesticides and the energy spent to apply them on our farms. In addition, working in partnership with research institutions and recognizing the specific needs of forests, we explore the use of biological products to increase nutrient availability in the soil and improve tree growth. Supporting the national production of bioinputs also generates social benefits, such as boosting smaller and more specialized companies, and driving a more equitable distribution of profits and dividends in the market.

CROSS-CUTTING STREAMS

BIOFUELS

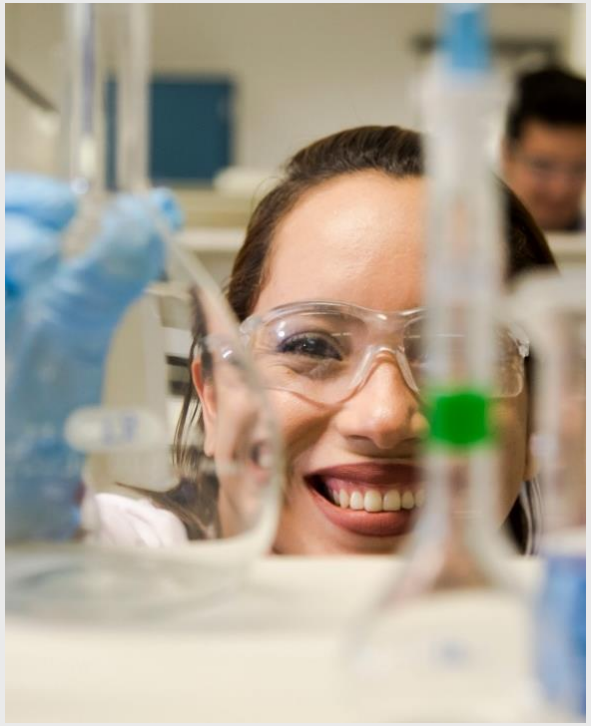
Biofuels is a cross-cutting stream, that is, it includes initiatives in more than one of Suzano's strategic avenues, fostering the development of integrated solutions to replace fossil fuels with renewable alternatives in different areas. This stream includes the development and use of fuels such as biodiesel, biomethane, vegetable oil and biogas, with a focus on decarbonization and efficiency.

In the Industrial area, we are intensifying the use of forest biomass, primarily in the form of wood waste, optimizing the use of these by-products to increase the share of renewable energy sources in our operations. In addition, we are researching alternative biofuels, such as biomethane and biogas, which can be produced within our mills using production by-products.

In Logistics, the biofuels stream focuses on the development and use of alternative fuels such as biodiesel, biomethane, ethanol and second-generation biofuels for the transportation of products, helping reduce emissions and dependence on non-renewable resources. In partnership with the maritime industry, we have been studying the potential use of green biomethanol to fuel transatlantic ships. Similarly, in the Value Chain avenue, this stream drives the use of renewable fuels in the transportation of purchased inputs and services, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and creating a more sustainable and efficient transportation chain.

The Forestry avenue also benefits from this stream, focusing on replacing fossil fuels used in forestry operations, such as in the transportation of wood and in the management of our farms. We also have been studying the use of renewable alternatives, such as biodiesel and biomethane, to fuel forestry vehicles and equipment.

NEW BUSINESS



The New Business cross-cutting stream drives the transition to a low-carbon economy through innovative solutions used in several avenues.

In the Industry avenue, it focuses on pursuing innovative technologies to replace fossil fuels used in industrial processes with renewable energy sources, such as green hydrogen. In addition, this stream includes the exploration of CO2 removal and use solutions, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and the use of CO2 in production processes, such as in the synthesis of synthetic fuels.

In Logistics, it focuses on the development of energy alternatives to increase efficiency and reduce emissions from transportation.

In the Forestry avenue, it fosters partnerships such as for the production of organomineral fertilizers and the use of industrial waste as a source of nutrients for our eucalyptus farms.

These initiatives are not only essential to achieve our decarbonization targets but also position us at the forefront of the development of new technologies that can transform the market and create competitive advantages, aligning with the growing demands for sustainable solutions and the evolution toward a greener and more resilient economy.

main initiatives

Decarbonization initiatives are the main mechanisms and part of the strategies used by organizations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reach climate targets. At Suzano, each avenue includes specific initiatives that align with the company's challenges and scope of emissions and are evaluated considering their implementation horizon: short term (up to three years), medium term (up to seven years) and long term (eight years or more). To address direct emissions, the main projects focus on the transition to low-carbon energy sources, increased energy efficiency and production process innovations. Additionally, we have the important challenge of extending our decarbonization efforts to our entire value chain, given the meaningful impact of indirect emissions on climate.

Managing decarbonization projects includes maintaining an official, up-to-date list of projects in each area. This list contains detailed information such as required capex, approval status, emissions reduction potential, net present value (NPV) and other relevant indicators. This data is integrated into the marginal abatement cost curve, which produces crucial insight such as the total investment required to execute projects, the average cost to abate emissions and the total expected emissions reduction across a specific portfolio of projects.

The projects also inform the creation of scenarios that simulate future emissions projections and the expected impact of initiatives at different maturity levels. This enables us to visualize the technical and economic viability of each alternative and informs strategic decisions.

This systematic and collaborative process ensures that new decarbonization opportunities are continually identified, assessed and incorporated into the plan. In this way, our decarbonization curve remains up to date and aligned with our climate targets, driving steady progress toward a low-carbon economy.

SHORT-TERM DECARBONIZATION INITIATIVES

In the short term, defined as within three years, we focus on approving and implementing projects with promising technical and financial viability, prioritizing those with a negative marginal abatement cost (i.e., projects for which the cost of implementation is lower than the financial benefits they provide, which makes them economically advantageous while helping to reduce carbon emissions). An essential tool in this process is Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP), which helps prioritize and approve projects, aligning financial decisions with decarbonization targets.

Currently, the projects identified as priorities in the short term cover the energy efficiency, gasification, electrification, route optimization and biofuels streams. One example in phase of implementation is a project to replace crude oil (LPFO) with vegetable oil in boilers at the Três Lagoas site, in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. This involves replacing the auxiliary fuel used in the boilers with vegetable oil produced from soybean bagasse. The initiative has already been implemented in the CR1 and CF boilers, with an expected emissions reduction of 5,000 tCO2e/year.

Another major project underway aims to optimize the energy matrix of the Limeira site with the primary goal of increasing the mill's competitiveness. The project seeks to reduce dependence on natural gas for energy cogeneration, improve the quality of evaporation condensate for use in the fiber line, reduce external purchases of biomass and increase operational efficiency. After approval in 2024, the next steps include electromechanical assembly and the start of commissioning, with start of operations scheduled for the end of 2025. This project is expected to reduce the site's emissions by approximately 26,000 tCO2/year.

In the short term, Suzano will also continue to invest in routine improvements to increase energy efficiency. This includes Project Thor, an initiative that aims to use machine learning to optimize processes. The project optimizes the allocation of steam in turbogenerators, increasing the generation of renewable electricity and reducing specific steam consumption in stages such as evaporation and drying. In addition, it predicts and adjusts natural gas consumption, maximizing the efficient use of this resource and minimizing additional costs. In 2024, the initiative prevented the burning of 17 million cubic meters of natural gas and 2,000 tonnes of fuel oil.

In terms of strategic investments, we will continue to seek resources, both internally and externally, to enable the implementation of projects, using the financial instruments mentioned in the "Financial Planning" section.

In the Value Chain avenue, we prioritize engagement with key stakeholders to establish and advance decarbonization targets. Reducing emissions in the value chain is one of our main goals, as they directly affect our own emissions at Suzano.

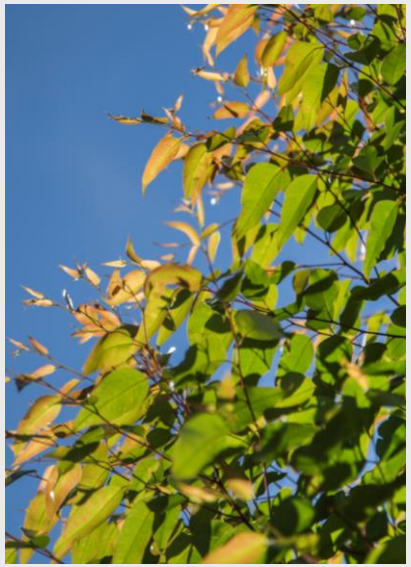
MEDIUM-TERM DECARBONIZATION INITIATIVES

In the medium-term horizon, defined as up to seven years, we are committed to advancing projects that, although their technical feasibility has not been fully proved through basic engineering studies, they have been identified as good opportunities and demonstrate financial viability when ICP is incorporated into the assessments. Another characteristic of these projects is that they also have a negative marginal abatement cost.

The main medium-term projects already identified are related to energy efficiency, electrification, route optimization and new businesses. At this stage, the focus is on overcoming existing technical barriers, investing in additional studies and carrying out tests that can validate and enable the implementation of the initiatives.

In addition, it is essential to further intensify efforts to identify and evaluate new medium-term levers, expanding the portfolio of initiatives that can help drive decarbonization. This work includes continuously mapping opportunities, conducting technical and financial studies, and engaging with strategic partners.

LONG-TERM DECARBONIZATION INITIATIVES



Long-term decarbonization initiatives offer a promising opportunity for Suzano, with disruptive technologies and highly complex projects playing a central role in transforming the operations and leading to a significantly reduced carbon footprint. Within this time horizon of eight or more years, the focus is on innovative initiatives that still require proof of both technical and financial viability.

In the pulp and paper sector, a few emerging solutions are gaining prominence as potential decarbonization levers. This includes, for example, the use of hydrogen as a low-carbon fuel in boilers, a solution that still requires in-depth studies to confirm its technical and economic viability for the sector. This type of adaptation, which may include the modification of existing equipment or the introduction of new technologies, has the potential to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions in energy-intensive industrial processes.

Another meaningful prospect is the electrification of forestry operations, through the use of electric machinery for activities such as wood transportation, harvesting and handling in the field.

In maritime transportation, there is a need to develop economically viable renewable fuels. One of the alternatives we are currently evaluating is biomethanol.

Additionally, initiatives involving bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) are considered promising solutions to achieve negative emissions, as they not only neutralize residual emissions, but also effectively capture carbon from the atmosphere.

However, these solutions will require significant investments in infrastructure, research and development, as well as strategic partnerships with other actors in the sector and the value chain. We are committed to closely monitoring the progress of these technologies and fostering conditions that can accelerate their implementation. This includes supporting public policies that encourage the development of renewable energy and low-carbon infrastructure, as well as engaging in collaborative initiatives to enable pilot and scalable projects.

mac curve

Our marginal abatement cost curve considers projects to reduce scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions, in different stages of maturity, approval status and implementation schedules that range from short to long term. This illustration shows a sample of projects under evaluation to decarbonize our company's activities, not including all the initiatives under analysis.

Since our MACC is a tool for internal use only, it includes strategic information, such as data on projects that have not yet been disclosed to the public, with technical and economic feasibility assessments currently in progress. Therefore, the information is treated as sensitive and restricted.

UNDERSTANDING THE MAC CURVE

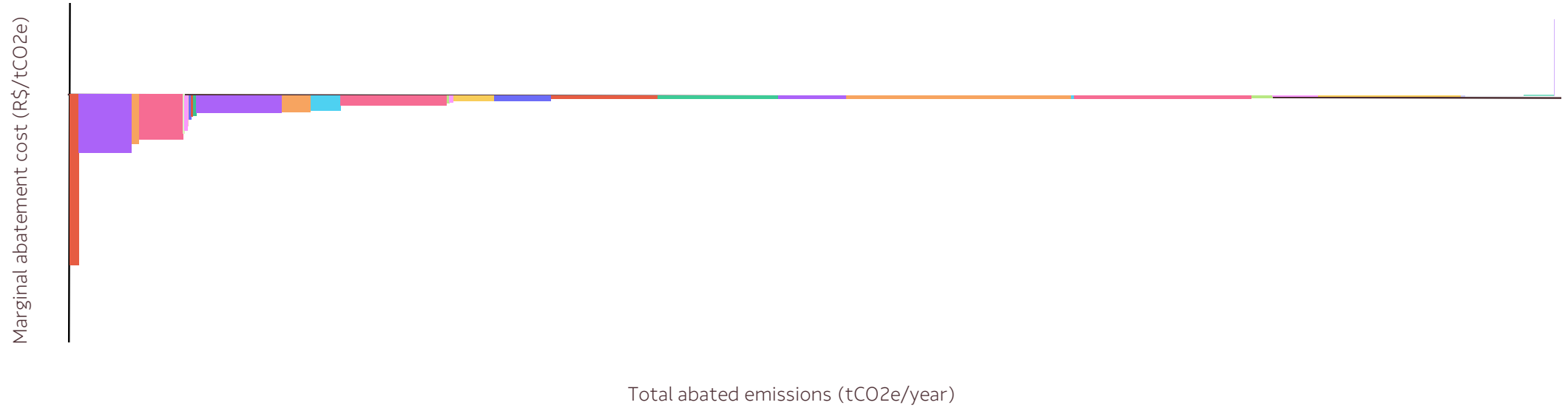
The MAC curve ranks decarbonization initiatives in terms of cost-effectiveness. It shows a static portrait of the analysis of a portfolio of projects over a given period of time. Each rectangle on the graph represents an emissions reduction project that has been analyzed.

The Y-axis shows the marginal cost of abatement of one tonne of CO2e in $/tCO2e (reflected in the height of the rectangle). To calculate this variable, in addition to the total emissions reduced or avoided, Suzano uses net present value (NPV) as a financial parameter. Projects with a negative marginal abatement cost (located below the x-axis) are options that bring some financial gain to the company (positive NPV), either through cost reduction or generation of additional revenue.

The X-axis shows the total emissions abatement in tCO2e (reflected in the base of the rectangle). The total value on the X-axis represents the reduction potential of all projects added together.

Projects are displayed in order of increasing marginal cost of reduction (the "most negative" on the left), and as new projects and technologies emerge, or parameters (time, cost) are updated, the graph is revised.

MARGINAL ABATEMENT COST CURVE (MACC)



CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

Climate resilience and adaptation

We recognize the importance of implementing climate resilience and adaptation initiatives to address the challenges posed by climate change. Our business depends on healthy ecosystems and a stable climate, which motivates us to take proactive measures to ensure long-term sustainability.

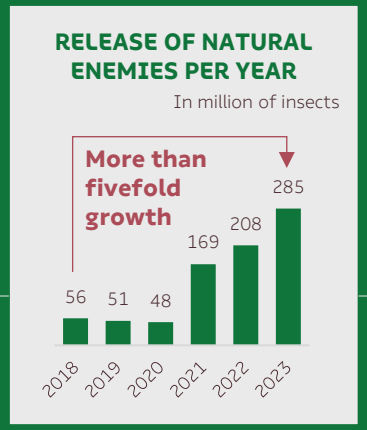
As part of our climate resilience initiatives, we invest significantly in preventive and technological measures, with a focus on improving the productivity, quality and resilience of our farms. Our efforts cover five main focus areas: eucalyptus breeding, biotechnology, forest management, soil nutrition and forest protection.

A few examples of how we are addressing the climate change challenge

Climate monitoring and intelligence to enable adaptive management

Management aimed at conservation and soil protection

Identification, development and production of biocontrol agents



Source: Suzano RAPID network

To strengthen the adaptation and resilience of plantations in response to future climate scenarios in each region, investments have been directed toward large-scale characterization of genotypes regarding sensitivity to pesticides, resistance to diseases and pests, and tolerance to abiotic stresses (such as water stress). New eucalyptus clones are being developed to combine high productivity with greater resistance to climate change, considering factors such as growth rate, cellulose content, and environmental stress. The process involves advanced techniques, including genetic recombination through controlled pollination to increase germplasm diversity, genomic tools for selecting more adapted clones, and a robust validation process through field evaluations and laboratory analyses.

Combined with these studies, we evaluate new genetic materials from the point of view of resilience to adverse conditions and more efficient use of water. In this context, FuturaGene, our biotechnology division, plays a central role in our adaptation to the effects of climate change, conducting research and developing biotechnologies and genetic improvements to increase eucalyptus productivity in different climate scenarios.

Our forest management meta-analysis team characterizes each production environment to guarantee that the recommendations on clonal allocation and cultivation practices are best adapted to regional conditions and scenarios, ensuring the efficient use of resources and contributing to sustainability. By using Tetrys, our innovative clonal allocation software, we ensure that all our farms receive the appropriate genetic material.

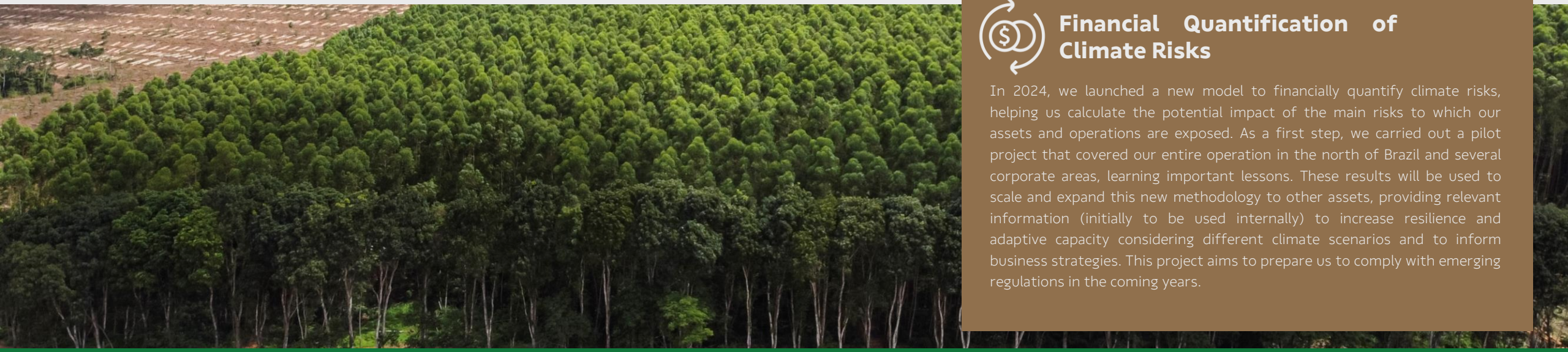
Our adaptive forest management approach allows us to adjust our actions based on climate predictions. This includes, for example, reinforcing firefighting structures in dry periods and optimizing the fertilization schedule in favorable conditions. We continuously pursue innovations to increase the efficiency of processes, reducing the use of natural resources and increasing both forest productivity and resilience. In addition to all these initiatives, we also follow the responsible forest management standards of the Forest Stewardship Council® - FSC® (C010014) and PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC/28-32-63) certifications.

INTEGRATING CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In 2024, we announced our intention to invest US$100 million in initiatives to boost global efforts to protect and restore nature over the next decade. As part of this project, an initial US$30 million will be allocated to a series of global initiatives to accelerate research and education on conservation, climate change and corporate sustainability, with a focus on Brazilian ecosystems.

Regarding restoration, one noteworthy effort is our work through Biomas, a company created in partnership with Itaú Unibanco, Marfrig, Rabobank, Santander and Vale with the goal of restoring 2 million hectares of degraded land, through the planting of approximately 2 billion native trees, following a large-scale business model.

Learn more: Biomas



Financial Quantification of Climate Risks

In 2024, we launched a new model to financially quantify climate risks, helping us calculate the potential impact of the main risks to which our assets and operations are exposed. As a first step, we carried out a pilot project that covered our entire operation in the north of Brazil and several corporate areas, learning important lessons. These results will be used to scale and expand this new methodology to other assets, providing relevant information (initially to be used internally) to increase resilience and adaptive capacity considering different climate scenarios and to inform business strategies. This project aims to prepare us to comply with emerging regulations in the coming years.

We take a strategic and comprehensive approach to address climate risks and opportunities. The continuously assessment of greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain and the identification of transition risks, such as emerging regulations, trade barriers and the growing demand for decarbonization projects, provide valuable insight for the development of effective emissions reduction strategies.

Measures such as replacing fossil fuels, developing renewable products and increasing operational efficiency are designed to mitigate specific risks, such as regulatory and market risks, while strengthening the company's competitiveness.

Regarding physical risks, we assess our vulnerability to climate change from the perspective of the entire value chain and take a preventive approach in our management and operations. Using climate scenarios based on IPCC models, we are able to better understand climate conditions and water availability, which can compromise environmental services (e.g., local climate regulation, water production), directly affecting the company's activities and, at times, our suppliers, customers and surrounding communities.

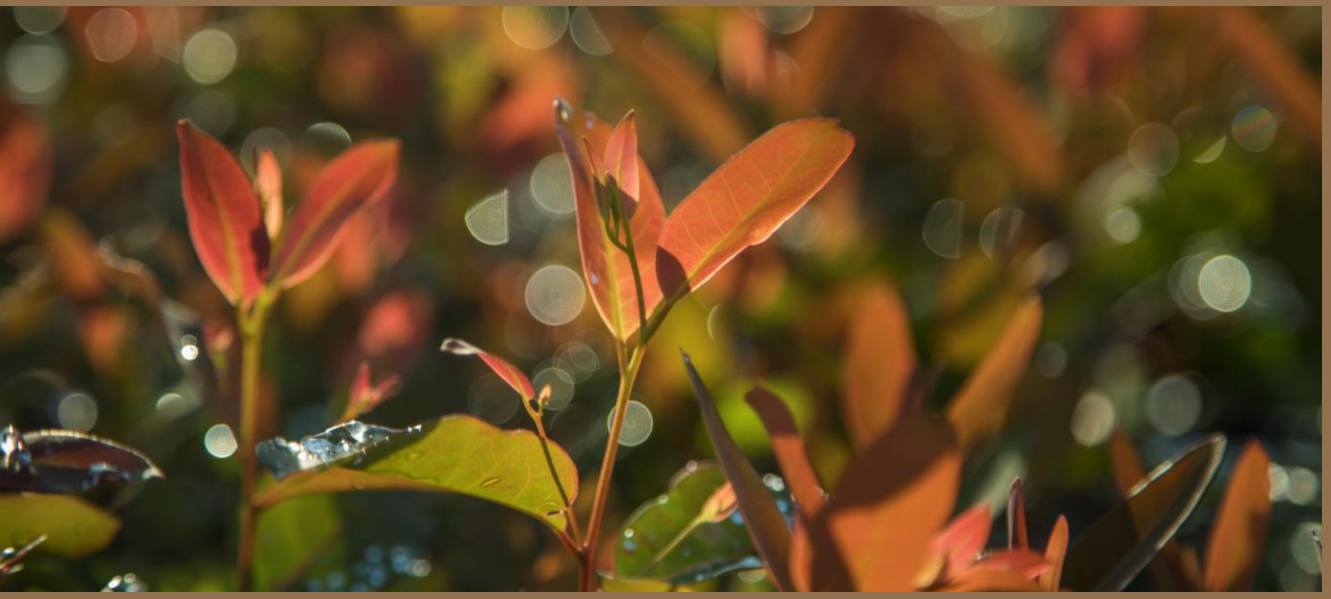
For more details on risk governance and opportunities, visit : Risk Management

Value Chain Engagement Strategy

Value Chain Engagement Strategy

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT

We believe that we cannot be a sustainable company if our value chain does not follow our same principles. Therefore, it is our responsibility to help and engage customers and suppliers to evolve their sustainability strategy to truly make a positive impact on the world. In 2024, we started piloting our supplier engagement program involving three of our strategic partners— leading companies in the fertilizer and rail logistics sectors—paving the way for the official launch of our engagement program in 2025. As part of the pilot program, we held quarterly meetings, following a structured schedule to better understand their climate-related initiatives.



STRATEGIC PILLARS

Collection of primary data to feed back into Suzano's Scope 3 Inventory

Engagement actions organized by maturity level, aiming for progress over time

Enabling partnerships for transformation through decarbonization

The Value Chain Engagement Program aims to ensure that our priority suppliers are actively involved in the climate agenda. Through a more collaborative relationship, we aim to guide, provide training, co-create solutions, and encourage these suppliers to advance in maturity on the topic. We identified our top 100 suppliers (based on spend and emissions) and are collecting detailed information to classify them according to their level of maturity. This assessment will be essential to understand how to shape our program and define a strategic plan with expected outcomes and a learning journey for the next cycle, based on each supplier's maturity. Based on this diagnosis, we will begin to share customized action plans with suppliers, respecting their different stages of progress. In addition, we will offer training tailored to the identified maturity levels, ensuring that each partner has access to the most relevant content for their context and can evolve consistently within the proposed climate journey.

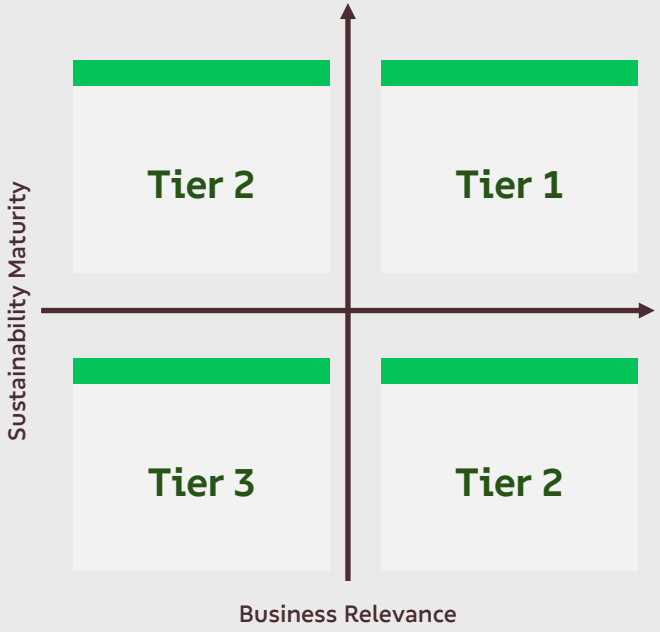
In parallel, we continue participating in the CDP Supply Chain program, which aims to engage and support suppliers in measuring emissions, improving data transparency, setting targets, and assessing risks and opportunities related to climate change. The program helps expand knowledge on this topic across the value chain, contributing to more mature emissions management practices by suppliers. To measure our engagement success, we use the average engagement rate of other companies participating in the CDP Supply Chain program as a benchmark. In 2024, during the fourth cycle of the program, we maintained the same number of invited suppliers as the previous year (200). Of those, 161 (80%) — representatives from categories considered critical in terms of GHG emissions — participated voluntarily, a rate significantly higher than the 40% average engagement among other companies using the CDP Supply Chain platform.

CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT

Maintaining a close relationship with our customers is essential, and our engagement target through 2028 reinforces this commitment. Our products carry sustainability attributes that differentiate us in the market — such as pulp with one of the lowest emission intensities in the industry, according to the Transition Pathway Initiative.

To strengthen this agenda, we initiated a client engagement strategy focused on decarbonization, biodiversity, and social impact. The goal is to support our clients in their sustainability journeys, identify synergies, and promote practices aligned with a low-carbon economy.

We developed a segmentation and prioritization matrix for our global pulp customers, based on two main dimensions:



Sustainability Maturity: considers the level of ambition (including commitments to the SBTi), alignment with Suzano's goals, and history of engagement on ESG topics.

Business Relevance: considers purchase volume, strength of commercial relationships, and involvement in the company's strategic agendas.

Based on this analysis, customers are allocated into quartiles (tiers) and receive specific engagement roadmaps — either individually or in groups — which include: ESG data sharing, educational sessions, technical exchanges, value chain engagement, and joint development of sustainability projects.

CUSTOMER INITIATIVES

We are implementing a series of initiatives involving our customers, such as the examples below, which, in addition to supporting the neutralization of carbon emissions, raise awareness about more sustainable practices.

Carbon-zero Books

Our Pólen® paper brand teamed up with leading Brazilian publishers (Companhia das Letras, Record and Sextante) to offset emissions in the production of more than 50,000 copies of books, including titles such as Saving Time (Jenny Odell, Companhia das Letras), It Starts With Us (Colleen Hoover, Record) and The Good Life (Robert Waldinger, Sextante). We worked with a specialized consulting firm to map and calculate the carbon footprint of the entire life cycle of the books, from the cultivation of eucalyptus, the raw material used for paper production, to the disposal or recycling of the book. Each title was analyzed individually, considering characteristics that influence emissions throughout the production process, such as size, type of cover and number of pages. The emissions were offset by carbon credits generated by us through certified projects.

Offsetting Carbon Emissions From Packaging

Another important partnership involved the printing company Box Print and the pharmaceutical Merck, to offset the emissions generated in the manufacturing of 6 million boxes of medicine. The carbon footprint was calculated with support from a consulting firm, which assessed the materials used in the production process, including ink, glue, paperboard and varnish, concluding that each box had an average of 14.92 grams of CO2 equivalent. The emissions were offset using 103 carbon credits issued by us and Box Print.

ADVOCACY AND INFLUENCE

We believe that we have a role to play as a transformative agent to tackle climate change and advance the climate justice agenda. We do this through different efforts, including our advocacy, engagement and educational activities.

Our influence activities, including through industry associations in which we participate, are aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, with the ultimate goal of limiting the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. We also recognize that the advancement of the Brazilian green economy depends on a robust regulatory framework and legislation that is in line with international best practices. In this context, we seek to foster national and international discussions on carbon regulations, exploring Brazil's enormous potential in this area, addressing this issue together with the following associations:

- Brazilian Tree Industry Association (Ibá), in which we are part of the Deliberative Board and other committees.
- Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), in which we actively participate in Technical Chambers.
- Brazilian BioInnovation Association (ABBI), of which we are a member and participate in working groups.
- Forest Solution Group (FSG) of the World Business Council for Sustainability Development (WBCSD), of which we are a member.
- Climate Connection, of which we are a member.
- Brazil Climate, Forest and Agriculture Coalition, of which Suzano's CEO is a member.
- GHG Protocol Land Use Pilot Test Working Group, in which our Climate Change manager is a member of the Advisory Committee.

Additionally, we closely monitor the evolution of public policies in Brazil that influence the climate transition agenda, such as the Brazilian Carbon Market (Law 15,042), the Future Fuel Law (Law 14,993/24), the Hydrogen Regulatory Framework (Law 14,948/24) and the Climate Plan.

To learn more, visit: Climate Change at Suzano.

EVENTS AND FORUMS

By participating in events and forums, we seek to influence and monitor trends in the national and international climate agendas. Our consistent participation reflects our commitment to positively influencing international climate discussion, connecting the forest, biodiversity and climate agendas to address global challenges in a comprehensive manner.

In 2024, we participated in more than 35 events to discuss different climate-related topics, such as carbon markets, fair energy transition, innovation and biodiversity, actively collaborating with more than 200 international civil society organizations, companies and other actors. Key events in the year were Climate Week NYC and COP29.

PARTICIPATION IN COPS

For approximately 10 years, we have consistently participated in Climate Change COPs, taking a strategic and committed approach, following the main points of negotiation, creating and reaffirming ties with important stakeholders, and participating in important panels and discussions, leading the pursuit of integrated and inclusive climate solutions.

Believing in the connection between climate, biodiversity and desertification to tackle the climate crisis, in 2024, we participated in the main COPs, including COP29, in Baku, Azerbaijan; COP16 on Biodiversity, in Cali, Colombia; and COP16 on Desertification, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. These conferences gave us the opportunity to engage in national and international discussions, in addition to participating in bilateral meetings with strategic stakeholders and strengthening our sustainability vision.

We are eagerly preparing for COP30, which will take place this year in Brazil. A group of company executives is strongly committed to participating in discussions on the low-carbon economy, monitoring UNFCCC negotiations and developments in the Paris Agreement, and engaging in dialogue with stakeholders to highlight the transformative role of the forestry sector in the Global South in the climate agenda.

BEYOND DECARBONIZATION

BEYOND DECARBONIZATION

Moving beyond decarbonization means following an integrated strategy to not only reduce emissions but also increase the resilience of ecosystems and boost a more sustainable economy. This involves conserving and regenerating forests to ensure continued carbon removal and storage, as well as replacing fossil materials with renewable products. The bioeconomy plays a central role in this process, driving innovative solutions based on natural resources in a sustainable way. Furthermore, tackling climate change requires considering socioeconomic and ecological impacts, ensuring that local communities benefit from the transition to a development model that balances economic growth, environmental preservation and climate justice.

FOREST REMOVALS

Forest carbon removal is a key strategy in the fight against climate change, representing one of the most effective and affordable solutions to stabilize the climate. According to the IPCC, the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector can contribute up to 30% of the reductions needed to limit global warming to 2°C, with many of these mitigation opportunities being associated with forests. In addition to contributing directly to climate change mitigation, forests offer numerous additional benefits that reinforce their importance in building a sustainable future.

Planted forests, in particular, combine carbon removals capacity with tangible economic and social benefits. When managed sustainably, they can meet the demand for forest-based products while also helping restore degraded land, creating jobs and driving the development of local communities.

SUZANO'S FOREST BASE

1.7 million
hectares of planted eucalyptus farms

1.1 million
hectares set aside for the conservation of native forests

Suzano has a forest base of approximately 2.8 million hectares, which includes eucalyptus farms and one of the largest areas of privately protected native forest in Brazil (approximately 1.1 million hectares in 2024). Together, native forests and eucalyptus farms directly contribute to removing and storing CO2 from the atmosphere.

1.2 million
eucalyptus seedlings planted per day

CARBON STOCK MANAGEMENT

In addition to actively removing carbon, preserving existing forest carbon stocks is crucial to prevent large amounts of CO_2 from being released into the atmosphere, in addition to playing a key role in building climate stability. Carbon stored in sustainably managed forests, including farms planted in land that had been previously degraded or anthropized, offers an important climate benefit. These farms increase the volume of removals, create a larger forest carbon stock and prevent the release of large amounts of CO_2, helping mitigate climate change. According to the IPCC, strategies such as reducing deforestation and degradation, reforestation, forest management, agroforestry and bioenergy have the potential to boost this benefit over the coming decades. In the case of Suzano, the carbon stored over the years, exceeding 300 million tCO2, represents a large-scale positive climate impact. If not stored, this amount of carbon could be in the atmosphere, worsening global warming.

CARBON CREDITS

As a forest-based company, we capture a large amount of carbon from the atmosphere and have the opportunity to trade the surplus from these removals through carbon markets. Developing projects that meet all methodological requirements allows us to generate carbon credits that can be sold to other parties.

The climate, social and environmental initiatives of the Carbon Horizon Project, concentrated around our Três Lagoas plant, make important contributions in this area. Projects implemented in part of our forestry sites generate carbon credits that qualify to be traded in the Brazilian voluntary carbon market, enabling companies and sectors that are not regulated to voluntarily mitigate their emissions

Some of the credits generated by this Project were used in internal initiatives to offset emissions from different types of products, such as books printed on the new Pólen® Paper mentioned in the "Customer Initiatives" section.

In addition to our work in the voluntary carbon market, we are following the developments of the regulated market in Brazil, the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), which made significant progress in 2024 with a new law sanctioned by the Brazilian president. The SBCE provides for interoperability between the voluntary and regulated markets, allowing carbon credits to be converted into Certificates of Verified Emission Reduction or Removal (CRVE) that can be used by the company when periodically reconciling its obligations. We are closely monitoring new developments in the law, which will continue with the regulation and operationalization of the mechanism.

For more information, visit:
Carbon Market.

suzano

CO_2

1 CARBON CREDIT

=

1 TONNE OF CO_2 EQUIVALENT
captured or not emitted

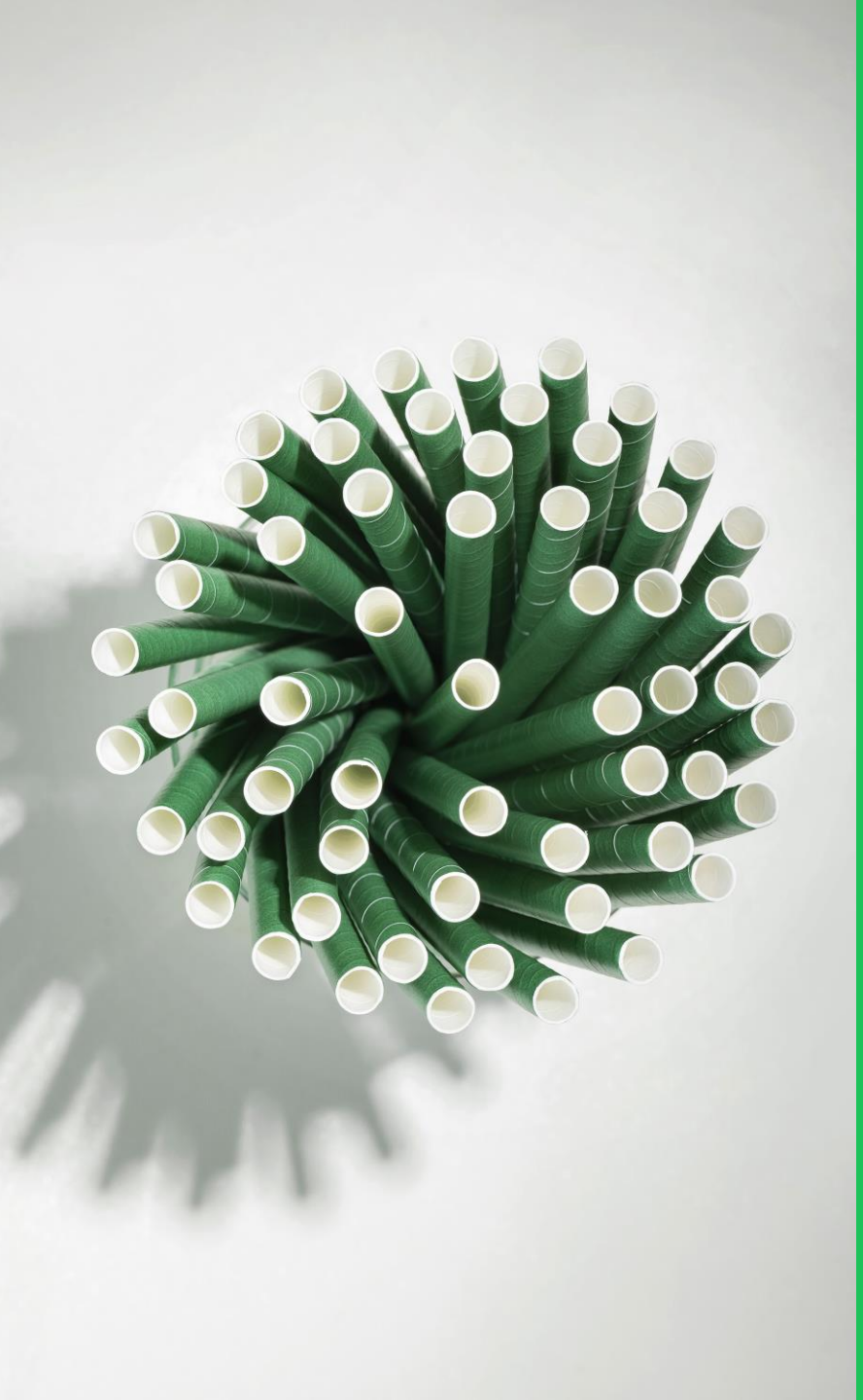
We have:
1.7 MILLION CARBON CREDITS CERTIFIED
since 2023

SOLUTIONS FOR THE BIOECONOMY

By developing innovative and sustainable products that meet the global demand for low-carbon solutions, we aim to boost the bioeconomy. Using renewable raw materials, we transform natural resources into bioproducts that can replace fossil-based materials, reducing emissions and promoting more conscious consumption. With over 100 years of experience and a presence in over 100 countries, we combine innovation and sustainability to offer alternatives that integrate environmental efficiency and high performance.

"The circular bioeconomy model is gaining momentum as an attractive business opportunity and as an important lever to decarbonize the economy. Through the substitution of non-renewable and fossil-based materials with forest products, the forest sector plays a key role in the growth of this economic model based on the sustainable consumption of biological resources to produce products and energy."

WBCSD *Forest Sector Net-Zero Roadmap*



BIOPRODUCTS

Our bioproducts play a strategic role in reducing the impact of climate change by enabling the replacement of materials with a large carbon footprint. Solutions such as Suzano Eucafluff® and Bluecup Bio® represent renewable alternatives to plastics and other carbon-intensive materials, offering significant environmental benefits in sectors such as packaging and personal hygiene.

These benefits are associated with the concept of avoided emissions, which refers to the reductions in emissions that are generated outside the life cycle or value chain of a product but occur as a result of its use. By replacing materials made with fossil-based carbon with one of our renewable products, customers prevent emissions that would be associated with the use of conventional alternatives from non-renewable sources. Although there is no internationally recognized standard for quantifying avoided emissions, these reductions represent a significant opportunity for our partners to reduce their own carbon footprints and advance toward their climate goals. In this way, our products not only offer superior technical performance but also create a broader positive impact, helping companies and consumers adopt more sustainable solutions in their operations and in their daily lives.

PAPER PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING

Go to Specialty Paper

We invest in the development of new products from renewable sources to use paper in different applications. Learn about some of our solutions and check out more information on the Specialty Paper page.

- Bluecup Bio®: Plastic-free coated paper for cups and containers that come into contact with food and beverages
- Greenbag®: Paper for bags and envelopes made with eucalyptus fiber that guarantees resistance without increasing weight
- Loop®: Plastic-free coated paper for straws that provides users with a better sensory experience
- Greenpack®: Paper with different barrier properties for flexible packaging for products such as toilet paper and sanitary pads

ABSORBENT PRODUCTS

Visit Suzano Eucafluff®

Suzano Eucafluff® is the world's first eucalyptus fluff, a raw material from a renewable source with a smaller carbon footprint. Eucafluff® has been transforming the absorbent hygiene products industry, providing increased comfort and well-being to end consumers and helping the industry reduce the environmental footprint of its products. Thanks to the advanced technology used on our eucalyptus farms, we can produce more fluff pulp in less time, consuming fewer natural resources and reducing the impact on the environment. Learn more on the Suzano Eucafluff® website.

CREDITS

REALIZATION
Sustainability Department

DESIGN
Mindo

TRANSLATION
Claudia Gustavsen and Suzano's team

PHOTOS
Suzano Image Library

Version: July 2025

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