

VERACEL





FOREST MANAGEMENT

2025-2026





TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. What content can I find here? 01
2. Veracel Celulose 03
3. Policies and commitments 06
4. Forest Management objectives 07
5. Forest Management Unit (FMU) 07
6. Regional Context 10
7. Management System and Production Planning 11
8. Forest Operations 13
9. Forest Protection 16
10. Research and Development 18
11. Workers: health, safety, training, and equity 19
12. Biodiversity Conservation, HCVAs and Water Resources 20
13. Socio-environmental Aspects and Impacts and Control Measures 23
14. Stakeholder Relations and Environmental Development 24
15. Monitoring: main results for 2025 28
16. Non-conformities, Continuous Improvement, and Plan Review 29
17. Traceability and Chain of Custody 29
18. Where Can We Continue our Conversation? 30

1. WHAT CONTENT CAN I FIND HERE?

This is the public summary of Veracel's forest management plan, 2026 edition, prepared on the basis of the 2025 Management Plan.

The Forest Management Plan summarizes the programs, actions and procedures adopted by Veracel Celulose S.A. in managing its forests. It guides all management activities and serves as an information resource for employees, partners, communities, public agencies and other stakeholders.

Through this publication, we share our way of carrying out forest management. We present the programs, actions and procedures adopted by Veracel Celulose and the results achieved during the period.

This Public Summary presents the essential elements of the plan: objectives, a description of the resources managed, the socioeconomic and environmental context, the silvicultural system, production rates, environmental and social protection measures, high conservation value areas, community relations and the main monitoring results. Personal, commercially sensitive or culturally sensitive information is not disclosed.

The summary considers the requirements of the following standards:

- FSC STD BRA 01.1 2025, National Forest Management Standard for Plantations in Brazil.
- ABNT NBR 14789 2025, Sustainable forest management, principles, criteria and indicators for forest plantations, used in the PEFC system.

This document is reviewed annually or whenever updates are deemed necessary as a result of monitoring findings or significant changes in activities, responsibilities and socioeconomic or environmental conditions in the region where the company operates.

If you cannot find the information you are looking for in this document, visit our website for further information, or connect with us on social media.

ENJOY YOUR READING!

1.1. REVIEW, RESPONSIBILITIES AND AVAILABILITY

REVIEW

The Management Plan is reviewed annually and also whenever there are relevant monitoring results or significant changes in activities, responsibilities or socioeconomic and environmental conditions in the region.

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS

The Forest Planning Department, the Environment and Integrated Management Department and the Social Responsibility and Communications Department are responsible for reviewing and disseminating the plan and this summary. Technical management recommendations are the responsibility of the managers within the Forestry Directorate.



Veracel recognizes that stakeholders may have different communication needs, especially Indigenous peoples and traditional communities. When necessary or requested, the company will adapt the format, communication methods and language used, in dialogue with representatives of these groups, to present information clearly, accessibly and in a culturally appropriate manner and to support informed participation.

2. VERACEL CELULOSE

Veracel is a Brazilian bioeconomy company with a mill in Eunápolis, in southern Bahia, integrating forestry, industrial and logistics operations. We produce Bleached eucalyptus kraft pulp using the ECF (elemental chlorine-free) process, with a capacity of approximately 1.1 million tonnes per year. Veracel is a 100% Brazilian company headquartered in the Bahia municipality of Eunápolis. All wood used is certified or controlled in accordance with FSC®[1] and PEFC[2] standards.

DATA	INFORMATION (As of dec/2025)
Product	Bleached eucalyptus kraft pulp
Capacity	1,100,000 t/year
Shareholders	Stora Enso and Suzano (50% each)
Jobs	967 direct employees and 2,215 employees of partner companies
Mill area	2.2 million m² (300 thousand m² of built area)
Partnerships with Forest Growers	More than 20 thousand hectares (Forest Grower Program and Future Purchase)
Purpose	Be responsible, inspire people and value life
Cultural pillars	Protection, coexistence, dialogue, overcoming challenges and inspiration

Veracel plans and allocates the resources required to implement its Forest Management Plan, considering the continuity and sustainability of its operations over the long term. Investments cover management activities, infrastructure, forest protection, environmental conservation, social initiatives, monitoring, safety and continuous improvement, contributing to maintaining productivity, meeting applicable requirements and ensuring the economic viability of forest management.

[1] FSC-C017612. [2] PEFC/28-23-31



2.1. TIMELINE

1991
Planting of the first eucalyptus seedlings

1998
Creation of the Estação Veracel RPPN

2001
Start of operations at the Belmonte Maritime Terminal

2003
First plantings under the Forest Grower Program

2005
Start of mill operations

2008
FSC® certification

2011
Dual certification of forest growers

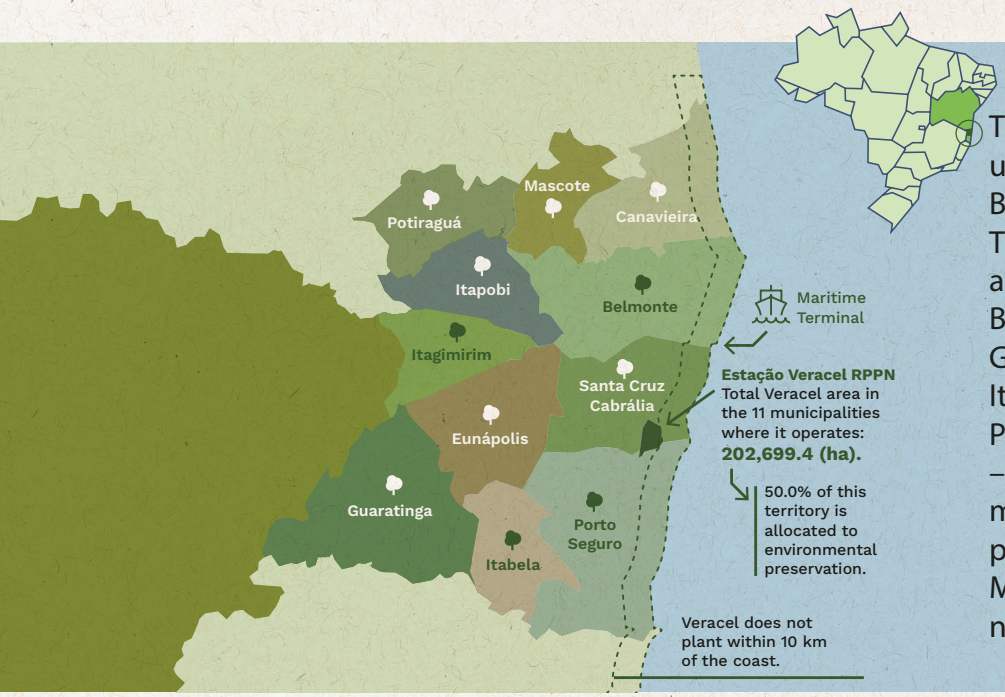
2020
RPPN ecosystem services certification (FSC® procedure)

2023
20 million tonnes of pulp produced

2025
First planting under the Muçununga project



2.3. WHERE WE ARE



The area licensed for the undertaking is located in southern Bahia and covers 25 municipalities. The planted area is distributed across 11 municipalities – Belmonte, Canavieiras, Eunápolis, Guaratinga, Itabela, Itagimirim, Itapebi, Mascote, Porto Seguro, Potiraguá and Santa Cruz Cabrália – which together cover 1.53 million hectares. The company also purchases wood on the market in Minas Gerais (Jequitinhonha and northern Minas Gerais).

Mill

The mill is in the rural area of Eunápolis, approximately 60 km from the municipal seat and 90 km from Porto Seguro.

Forestry Center

It is located in the municipal seat of Eunápolis. The eucalyptus seedlings supplying our plantings throughout the territory depart from there.

Belmonte Maritime Terminal

It is 60 km from the mill. Pulp is transported there by tractor-trailers. From the terminal to its destination, Portocel in Espírito Santo, pulp travels by barge. Each barge avoids more than 380 truck trips along BR101, the land alternative for this route. Lower CO_2 emissions, fewer vehicles on the road, less impact on the fragile federal road network.

Estação Veracel RPPN

The Estação Veracel Private Natural Heritage Reserve conserves an important remnant of the Atlantic Forest. The area is part of the Atlantic Forest Natural World Heritage Site recognized by UNESCO and hosts research, fauna and flora monitoring, environmental education and guided visitation activities.

3. POLICIES AND COMMITMENTS

Through its Management Policy (POL-PLE-001), Veracel declares a formal, long-term commitment to the FSC® and PEFC Principles and Criteria and their respective chains of custody, applying the same management philosophy to non-certified areas. The company operates in accordance with Brazilian legislation and the international agreements to which Brazil is a signatory (CITES, the ILO fundamental conventions, the Convention on Biological Diversity, ITTA and the Framework Convention on Climate Change).

The Management Policy, as well as the Policy of Commitment to FSC, is publicly available free of charge on Veracel's website and can be found through the following path: www.veracel.com.br Download Center Management Policy. The policy was signed on November 1, 2021 by the Sustainability Director.

Veracel undertakes not to become involved, directly or indirectly, in:

- Illegal logging or trade in illegal forest products;
- Violations of traditional and human rights in forest operations;
- Destruction of high conservation values;
- Significant conversion of forests to plantations or non-forest use;
- Introduction of genetically modified organisms;
- Violation of any of the ILO fundamental conventions.

Ethical conduct, integrity in relationships with public officials and the fight against discrimination and harassment are guided by the Veracel Code of Conduct, the Supplier Code of Conduct and the Manual for Relations with Government Officials, with an Anonymous Reporting Channel available to the public. The company also follows the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), maintaining georeferenced traceability of wood origins.

3.1. Integrity and the fight against corruption

Veracel declares its commitment not to offer, promise, authorize, solicit or receive bribes or any other form of corruption and to comply with applicable anti-corruption legislation. Relations with public officials follow the Code of Conduct, integrity guidelines and internal procedures, with interactions recorded and traceable. The Code of Conduct is publicly available free of charge on Veracel's website and can be found through the following path: www.veracel.com.br → Download Center → Code of Conduct.

4. FOREST MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The objective of Veracel's forest management is to supply the mill with high-quality, Cost-competitive eucalyptus wood eucalyptus wood, ensuring the economic viability of the undertaking and safeguarding the social and environmental aspects of its area of influence. To this end, the company seeks to:

- Ensure the availability of land for planting through purchase and lease policies and procedures;
- Improve forest planning methodologies for the rational use of land and forests;
- Pursue continuous genetic improvement and maintenance of soil fertility through an intensive research program;
- Implement best environmental, social and occupational health and safety practices;
- Achieve excellence in silviculture, road, harvesting and transport operations through training and improved techniques from a technical and environmental perspective;
- Promote partnerships with forest growers as an alternative source of wood supply.

5. FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT (FMU)

5.1. Land use and conservation areas

The certified FMU totals 202,408.9 ha (as of July/2026). Approximately 45% is allocated to eucalyptus planting and approximately 50% to conservation areas (Legal Reserve, Permanent Preservation Areas, Estação Veracel RPPN and Additional conservation areas), a proportion far higher than the minimum required by legislation and certification standards. On average, for every hectare of eucalyptus, Veracel maintains one hectare of protected Atlantic Forest.

CATEGORY	AREA (ha)	% of the FMU
EUCALYPTUS PLANTING AREAS		
Owned	77,397.4	38.2%
Leased	7,769.5	3.8%
Available for planting (owned)	5,574.2	2.8%
Available for planting (leased)	550.8	0.3%
PLANTING SUBTOTAL	91,291.9	45.1%
AREAS NOT ALLOCATED TO PLANTING		
Legal Reserve	43,636.8	21.6%
Permanent Preservation	19,110.9	9.4%
Estação Veracel RPPN	6,062.5	3.0%
Additional protected areas	31,945.2	15.8%
Infrastructure	10,361.6	5.1%
NON-PLANTING SUBTOTAL	111,117.0	54.9%
TOTAL FMU AREA	202,408.9	100%

Table 1 – Land use in the FMU (basis: scope area July/2026).
Conservation areas total 100,755.4 ha (49.8%).

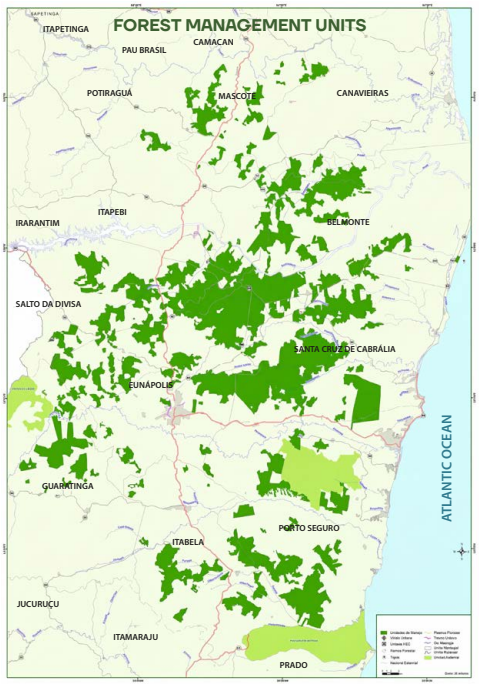


Figure 2 – Distribution of Forest Management Unit areas.

Veracel's total area in Bahia is 237,499 ha. Of this total, 35,090 ha are not part of the certified FMU, including areas under negotiation or donation, areas with management restrictions, socioenvironmental projects prioritizing family farming, and of which 98 ha are occupied by social movements (as of July/2026). Through dialogue, Veracel has sought conciliatory and fair solutions for the parties involved, without prejudice to applicable legal proceedings.

Maps detailing land use and occupation (planting, protected areas, roads, streams and rivers and other uses) for all company areas are stored in Veracel's cartographic database.

Any land-use changes required to establish, adapt or maintain infrastructure associated with forest management, such as roads, access routes, firebreaks, facilities and other operational structures, are carried out in a planned and controlled manner, never in areas involving conversion of native vegetation.



5.3. Land tenure and licensing

All owned properties in the FMU were acquired from their legitimate owners. Purchases and leases are preceded by technical, economic, environmental, social, documentary, legal and compliance assessments (chain of title, registrations, ITR, CCIR/Incra, encumbrances). Leases are formalized through contracts. Conflicts over land use, possession and ownership are addressed primarily through negotiation and amicable settlement before legal measures are taken.

Before undertaking any activities requiring environmental authorization, Veracel obtains the necessary licenses and permits from the relevant environmental authorities, including INEMA/SEMA, IBAMA, and municipal environmental agencies, as applicable.

Within the licensed area, a series of socioenvironmental conditions determines the location and planting limits by municipality. In accordance with the environmental license granted, Veracel does not plant eucalyptus in:

- Atlantic Forest fragments converted after November 1994 (compliance with FSC®);
- Areas with primary forest or forest at an intermediate/advanced regeneration stage identified in 1995/1996 orthophoto maps (for PPF, the baseline date is July 2008);
- A 10 km strip from the coastline, to preserve the natural characteristics of the Discovery Coast;
- Areas exceeding the total licensed percentage per municipality for company-owned plantings, namely 15% of the total effective planting area for coastal municipalities and 20% for the others.

6. REGIONAL CONTEXT

6.1. History and socioeconomic aspects

Southern Bahia has undergone successive economic cycles (brazilwood, sugarcane, native timber, cocoa and cattle ranching). The opening of BR-101 in the 1970s accelerated the degradation of the Atlantic Forest, much of which was converted into pasture, leaving fragmented remnants. Commercial eucalyptus plantations expanded in the 1990s, with mosaic plantings that support the recovery and connection of native areas.

Operations are concentrated in the Costa do Descobrimento (8 municipalities) and Litoral Sul (Canavieiras and Mascote) Identity Territories, as well as Potiraguá (Médio Sudoeste). The municipalities face development challenges: in the Sustainable Development Index of Cities (IDSC-BR 2023), scores range from 35.58 (Guaratinga) to 49.99 (Porto Seguro), on a scale up to 100. The region has a significant presence of Indigenous peoples (Pataxó and Tupinambá), artisanal fishing communities and family farming.

In 2024, crops (particularly coffee, cocoa and black pepper) and silviculture generated approximately R$ 1.98 billion in the Costa do Descobrimento Territory, of which approximately R$ 484.8 million came from silviculture. In 2025, Veracel assessed R$ 151.2 million in taxes, including R$ 19.8 million in ISS paid to municipalities.

Taxes assessed in 2025	Amount (R$)
Federal	64,721,008
State	34,654,926
Municipal (ISS)	19,832,253
Social security contributions and payroll charges	31,953,948
TOTAL	151,162,135

Physical environment

Geology and topography:
predominance of the Barreiras Group, with flat-topped tablelands (Coastal Plateau) and terrain with mountain ranges and massifs in the Pre-Coastal Plateau.

Climate:
hot and humid tropical (Köppen Af and Am), average rainfall of 1,200 mm/year (900 mm in the northwest to 1,600 mm on the coast) and average temperature of 24 °C.

Hydrography:
basins of the Barra, Buranhém, Caraíva, Frades, Jequitinhonha, João de Tiba, Jurema, Pardo, Salsa, Santo Antônio, Setiquara, Sucuriúba and Trancoso rivers.

Soils:
Yellow Argisols predominate, frequently with cohesive layers, highly susceptible to compaction when managed under high moisture conditions.

6.3. Biotic environment

The areas lie within the Dense Ombrophilous Forest domain (Atlantic Forest), in the Central Atlantic Forest Corridor, a priority conservation area. The region contains protected areas such as Monte Pascoal, Pau Brasil and Descobrimento National Parks, the Pau Brasil Ecological Station and the Estação Veracel RPPN. The main threats to biodiversity are habitat fragmentation, hunting, fires, illegal extraction of resources, the presence of cattle and invasive alien species.

7. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND PRODUCTION PLANNING

7.1. Species and management regime

Plantings consist entirely of clones of the *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *E. grandis hybrid* ("Urograndis"), adapted to the region's tropical climate. Genetic material is selected based on productivity, wood quality, site adaptation and tolerance to pests and diseases, while maintaining clonal diversity. Veracel does not use genetically modified organisms.

- Average rotation of 7 years (ranging from 5 to 8 years).
- After harvesting, the stand is managed through coppicing (regrowth) or replanted (new planting), depending on the pre-harvest inventory, rainfall, clone and other criteria.
- Planting using minimum tillage practices, with spacing of 9 to 12 m^2 per plant and mosaic plantings interspersed with native vegetation.



7.2. Productivity and sustained production

To support forest planning, Veracel carries out a Continuous Forest Inventory. It enables the development of models capable of estimating the present and future volume of forests, thus determining growth rates.

Annual increment (MAI) is 48.7 m^3 over bark/ha/year at 7 years, equivalent to 340.7 m^3 over bark/ha

Age (years)	Volume (m^3 over bark/ha)	CAI (m^3 over bark/ha.year)	MAI (m^3 over bark/ha.year)	MAI (m^3 under bark/ha.year)
3	142.7	–	47.6	39.4
4	207.6	64.9	51.9	43.8
5	263.0	55.4	52.6	45.1
6	307.0	44.0	51.2	44.4
7	340.7	33.6	48.7	42.7
8	365.3	24.6	45.7	40.4
9	383.4	18.1	42.6	38.0
10	396.5	13.1	39.6	35.7

Table 2 – Average growth and production of plantings (2025 measurements). CAI: current annual increment; MAI: mean annual increment.

Mill production, potentially reaching up to 1,130,000 ADt (air-dry tonnes) of pulp, will require, for the period from 2026 to 2030, a wood supply and planting program in accordance with the table below:

Activity	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Establishment (ha)	2,502	1,810	3,500	3,500	0
Replanting + coppicing (ha)	17,500	16,500	18,473	18,292	15,388
Wood supply (1,000 m^3 under bark)*	3,958	3,956	3,813	3,858	3,958

Table 3 – Planting and wood supply program 2026–2030. *Includes wood from the Forest Grower Program and third parties.

7.3. Forest Production Planning

Veracel's forest planning process can be described through its main outputs, namely long-, medium- and short-term plans, as well as technical, economic, environmental and social projects (PTEAS). Together, these instruments indicate how much, when and where to plant and harvest planted forests, as well as the estimated investments required.

Horizon	Objective and main results
Long term (minimum 21 years, annual review)	Ensure a sustainable wood supply: sufficiency of the forest base, land and wood purchase requirements, harvesting area and age, standing stock, wood origin.
Medium term (5 years)	Form harvesting blocks and transport corridors, reducing travel distances and concentrating roadworks.
Short term (18 months)	Schedule harvesting, forwarding, transport and forest establishment monthly, meeting mill demand.
PTEAS (per stand)	Technical, Economic, Environmental and Social Project: organizes operations, identifies restrictions (APPs, power lines, communities), compaction risks and social and environmental impacts, with mitigation measures, before operations begin.

To support and process forest planning, Veracel uses a series of information systems and analytical tools organized into different modules or subsystems, which together comprise the Forest Information Management System (forest register, inventory, geographic information system, drones and LiDAR, long-term optimization and operational scheduling).

8. FOREST OPERATIONS

8.1. Land-use planning

Each property receives a planimetric and altimetric map with vegetation classification; APPs and Legal Reserve areas are delineated and marked (considering connectivity and the landscape context, with registration in CEFIR), the Land Use and Occupation Map is prepared, and authorizations are obtained before establishment.

8.2. Seedling production and silviculture

Seedlings are produced through mini-cuttings at the company's own nursery in Eunápolis (capacity of up to 20 million seedlings/year) and partly by third parties. FForest establishment activities include new planting, replanting and coppice management, followed by maintenance until harvesting. Minimum tillage protects the soil against erosion, conserves moisture and prevents sedimentation. Leaf-cutting ant and weed control is guided by monitoring (ants every six months until harvesting; weeds monthly until 18 months and every six months thereafter).



8.3. Harvesting

Mechanized harvesting (harvester and forwarder) generally takes place at 7 years. Wood is debarked in the field, leaving bark, leaves and small branches on the soil to protect and nourish the site. The main safeguards are:

- Advance notification to communities and neighbors of the start of harvesting and transport;
- Observance of restrictions in PTEAS microplanning maps (APPs, power lines, fences);
- Measures to prevent trees from falling onto preservation areas;
- Restrictions on forwarding on wet soils, especially in units most susceptible to compaction;
- Checks for fauna and nests before pre-harvest brush clearing and before machinery enters.

Soils were grouped into six Operational Management Units (UMO), based on 81 mapped soil types, which define soil preparation and operational restrictions according to compaction risk.



8.4. Logistics, roads and machinery maintenance



Wood transport is controlled through a delivery document for every load and includes speed monitoring (tachograph and satellite tracking), vehicle inspections and road watering to reduce dust.

The forest road network consists of roads intended for freight transport, support for management activities, area surveillance and firefighting. Its planning, construction and maintenance consider technical, economic, environmental and social criteria, seeking to ensure safety, operational efficiency and the minimization of environmental impacts. When opening or reopening roads that interfere with APPs, Legal Reserve areas, third-party areas, settlements or municipal roads, alternative routes are assessed and, where applicable, the necessary authorizations and licenses are obtained. Road network planning follows PTEAS (Technical, Economic, Environmental and Social Project) criteria and the guidelines established in Veracel's Technical Manual for the Construction and Maintenance of Forest-Use Roads.

Machinery maintenance uses spill containment, oil-water separators, washing in appropriate locations, proper waste disposal and black smoke monitoring.

8.5. Forest Grower Program

The program establishes partnerships with rural landowners for eucalyptus planting, diversifying regional income. Veracel provides clonal seedlings, technical assistance and financing for forest establishment, requiring prior licensing, regular land tenure status, compliance with the company's technical and environmental criteria and the use of accredited service providers. Of the total wood produced, the owner has the prerogative to determine the destination of 3% of this volume, which may be sold on local and regional markets, contributing to the use of wood in other economic activities in the region.

Indicator (as of Jul/2025)	PPF	Future Purchase
Licensed planted area (ha)	23,075.36	3,069.25
Number of contracts	158	31
Average area size (ha)	146.05	99.01

9. FOREST PROTECTION

9.1. Integrated pest, disease and weed management

Management combines cultural, physical, biological and chemical methods, in the following order of priority: biological control, alternatives to chemical control and, only when necessary, selective chemical products with lower toxicity. All crop protection products are registered with the competent agencies and are not on the FSC® list of prohibited pesticides. Control decisions are based on control thresholds defined by pest and plantation age, with a technical opinion and Technical pesticide application prescription, equipment calibration and application records.

The main active ingredients used are glyphosate and isoxaflutole (weeds) and sulfluramid (ant bait for leaf-cutting ants). In the case of occasional pests with high damage potential, aerial control with registered biological products may be adopted, subject to a risk committee decision. In 2025, 63.65% of monitored areas did not require ant control (target ≥ 48%), with ant bait consumption of 3.24 kg/ha.

Pest/disease	Control threshold criterion
Eucalyptus rust	Average severity ⩾ 1.0
Defoliating caterpillars	⩾ 1.5 caterpillars/plot
Defoliating beetles	⩾ 3% of plants with medium/high severity and incidence > 10%
Termites and crickets	Severity classes (none, low, medium, high) according to the monitoring matrix
Leaf-cutting ants	Infestation and damage (maintenance, additional, edge and adjacent-area control)

9.2. Efficient fertilizer management

Fertilizer rates are defined by each site's nutrient balance (soil analysis before planting, foliar analysis at 8 and 15 months and the contribution of harvesting residues), avoiding applications above technical requirements. Long-term experiments show that the absence of fertilization reduces productivity by 20% to 28%, while rates 20% above the recommendation do not increase growth. The company researches alternative sources, biological products and lower-impact inputs.

9.3. Fire prevention and firefighting

A 24-hour Monitoring Center oversees 14 towers equipped with cameras and artificial intelligence that detect smoke in real time. Trained and equipped teams respond to incidents, and each fire generates a report covering causes, damage and resources used. The Fire Detection Network (0800 799 9802 and WhatsApp (73) 99925-0430) enables the public to report fire outbreaks.

Area affected by fires (ha)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Planting	212.6	1,210.8	142.8	48.1
Preservation	63.4	405.5	43.9	31.6
Other uses	59.1	388.8	35.9	9.1
TOTAL	335	2,005	143	89



9.4. Forest Protection Monitoring and Surveillance

Technical and surveillance teams conduct ground patrols, using drones and remote sensing, recording georeferenced incidents such as pests, fires, hunting, the presence of cattle, theft, intrusions and invasive alien species. In 2025, surveillance recorded, among other incidents, 369 hunting/fishing incidents, 244 involving cattle, 69 thefts, 8 attempted occupations and 4 instances of illegal cutting of native vegetation, referred for the applicable administrative and legal measures.

10. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

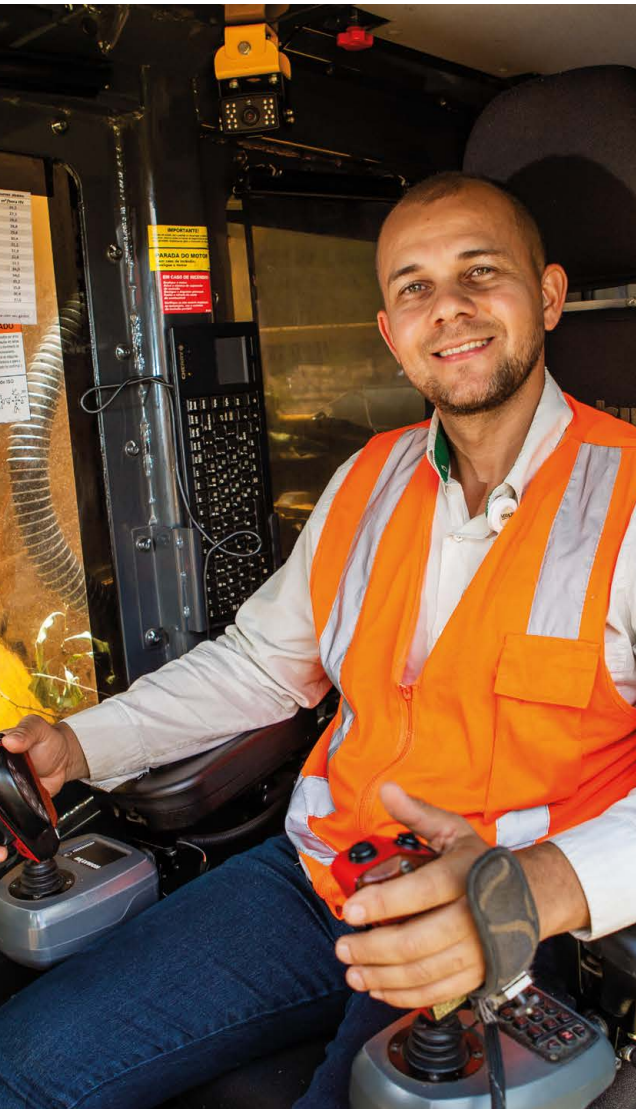


Forest research focuses on genetic improvement and biotechnology (controlled crosses and maintenance of genetic diversity, without GMOs); soils, nutrition, climatology, hydrology and ecophysiology; forest health; and innovation and quality. Partnerships exist with IPEF (PCMAF, PCMF, PROTEF, PROMAB), SIF (CTGMF, NUTREE), PTSM and universities such as UFRJ and UFSB.

11. WORKERS: HEALTH, SAFETY, TRAINING AND EQUITY

The Occupational Health and Safety Management Program, based on the PGR and PCMSO, identifies and controls occupational risks and covers service providers, which follow the OHS Manual for Partners and are checked periodically. Reactive and proactive indicators are monitored monthly by committees.

Indicator (2025)	Critical threshold	Result
Frequency rate – Veracel + service providers	1.20	2.48
Frequency rate – Veracel + service providers (forestry operations)	1.20	1.85
Severity rate – Veracel + service providers	30	382
Severity rate – Veracel + service providers (forestry operations)	30	592



In 2025, frequency and severity rates exceeded the established critical thresholds. These indicators are analyzed by the safety committees and addressed in accordance with an action plan.

Training follows an annual plan and a Corporate Training Matrix (topic, frequency, duration and audience). In 2025, there were 33,400 training hours and R$ 1.66 million invested. Worker food and transport conditions are inspected regularly (100% compliance in 2025).

The company promotes gender equity, diversity and equal opportunities: the Code of Conduct prohibits discrimination and harassment; there is an Anonymous Reporting Channel and a Veracel Women's Channel; recruitment includes measures to reduce bias; extended parental leave (including for same-sex couples); vocational training with places for minoritized groups; women's leadership and mentoring programs.

Higher-risk suppliers undergo Integrated Supplier Monitoring (MIF) annually, with an independent audit of labor, environmental and tax matters, subcontracting, training, finance, OHS and quality. Critical suppliers are assessed by Compliance, Legal and the Ethics Committee.

12. BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, HCVAS AND WATER RESOURCES

12.1. Atlantic Forest Program and restoration

The program creates biodiversity corridors connecting native forest fragments through restoration with approximately 200 native species, prioritizing degraded springs, riverbanks, APPs and Legal Reserve areas. By 2025, 8,897.37 ha had been restored or were undergoing restoration, with more than 5 million seedlings planted. In 2025, 346.37 ha were restored (annual target of 400 ha).

12.2. High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs)

High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs) are locations with environmental and/or social characteristics that are exceptional or critically important. They are considered priorities for conservation, where certain High Conservation Values (HCVs) or attributes are identified and must be maintained or enhanced.

Veracel identified eight HCVAs, based on the six High Conservation Value attributes, and consulted local communities, specialists, NGOs and public authorities to define protection and monitoring methods.

HCVA	Main attributes	Nature
Estação Veracel RPPN	HCV 1, 2 and 3 – species diversity, landscape-level ecosystems and rare habitats	Environmental
HCVA 1 (Taquara), HCVA 2 (Santa Maria), HCVA 4 (Imbiriba),	HCV 1, 2 and 3 - species diversity, landscape-level ecosystems and rare habitats	Environmental
HCVA 3 (Ipê), HCVA 5 (Sucupira)	HCV 1 and 3 - species diversity and rare habitats	Environmental
HCVA 6 (Piaçava)	HCV 5 and 6 – resource (piaçava) extracted by the local community and cultural value	Social
HCVA 7 (Cemetery)	HCV 6 – element of the territory's cultural identity	Social



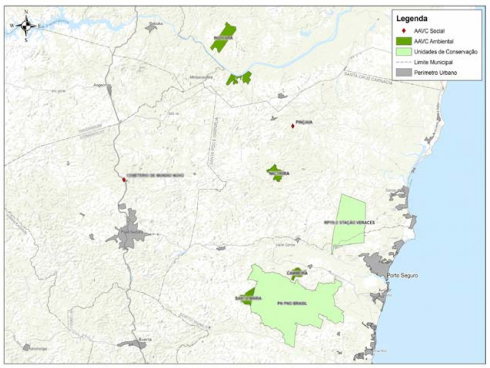


Figure 3 – Location of High Conservation Value Areas.



12.3. Estação Veracel RPPN

The Estação Veracel Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), covering 6,069 hectares of well-preserved forests located 15 km from Porto Seguro, is one of the largest private Atlantic Forest reserves in northeastern Brazil. Recognized by IBAMA as an RPPN – Private Natural Heritage Reserve in 1998, and by UNESCO as an SPMN – Natural World Heritage Site in 1999.

It protects approximately 115 springs, including those of rivers supplying Porto Seguro. Its specific management plan (reviewed in 2016 and approved by ICMBio in 2017) is available on Veracel's website and includes ecosystem protection and management, research, visitation, environmental education and administration programs. In 2025, there were 3,076 general patrols and 34 intensive sweep operations; the reserve received 179 researchers/students, 307 birdwatchers and 2,436 visitors through the environmental education program.

In 2020, Veracel received recognition unprecedented in the planted forest sector – the Forest Stewardship Council® Ecosystem Services Certificate - FSC® C017612, issued in Brazil by the certification body Imaflora, for protecting hundreds of animal and plant species in its productive areas.

We were the first company in the planted forest sector to be recognized by FSC and Imaflora for protecting hundreds of animal and plant species. The purpose of the certificate is to recognize and value the work of companies and organizations that use natural resources without depleting them, thus following one of the main pillars of sustainable development. To achieve the declaration under the biodiversity conservation criterion, the 25 species of medium and large mammals, 229 bird species and 242 flora species found in the area were considered.

For Ecosystem Service 1 (Biodiversity Conservation), the selected Impact was ES1.6 (Conservation of Species Diversity).





12.4. Fauna and flora monitoring

Since 2008, Veracel has monitored tree communities, birds and medium and large mammals in natural areas, HCVAs and understory of eucalyptus plantations to assess conservation status and the effects of silviculture on biodiversity. Notable records include jaguars and harpy eagles, with conservation projects in partnership with CENAP/ICMBio and Instituto Pró-Carnívoros.

The total number of species and threatened species already recorded in Veracel's fauna and flora monitoring (2008 to 2024), according to the state (BAHIA, 2017) and national (BRASIL, 2014) lists of species threatened with extinction and the list of globally threatened species (IUCN, 2019).

Group (2008–2025)	N°. of species	Threatened – Bahia list	Threatened – national list	Threatened – IUCN
Flora	926	10	83	82
Birds	356	22	26	15
Medium and large mammals	38	13	11	9

12.5. Soil, water and waste

Since 2006, in partnership with PROMAB/IPEF, Veracel has monitored paired catchments (eucalyptus × native vegetation) in Santa Cruz Cabrália and Guaratinga. Results indicate a stable hydrological regime, runoff in eucalyptus catchments equal to or greater than that in native-vegetation catchments, and water quality within historical ranges. Water quality monitoring in planted catchments (sampling 30 and 60 days after applications) did not detect residues of the pesticides analyzed, comparing the results with CONAMA Resolution No. 357/2005. Benthic organisms are also monitored.

Solid waste is segregated at source and disposed of according to its classification, prioritizing reuse, recycling and recovery; (used lubricating oils are properly disposed of and are not reused. Emergency situations follow the Forest Emergency Control Program.

13. SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS AND CONTROL MEASURES

Veracel maintains a procedure for identifying and assessing social, environmental and economic aspects and impacts, both overall and operational, with mitigation or enhancement measures and monitoring methods. For each stand, impacts are identified in the PTEAS before operations and presented to communities through the Action and Citizenship Program, which may identify impacts not previously recognized. The directly affected area initially uses as a reference 300 m from the edge of plantings and along unpaved roads used for transport, and may be extended where there are effects from dust, noise, drift, fires, water use or cumulative impacts.

Activity	Main potential impacts	Prevention and mitigation measures	Monitoring
Wood transport	Dust, noise, accident risk, road wear	Advance communication; speed control; inspections; watering; reorganization of traffic flows at sensitive times; road maintenance	Transport Monitoring Network; community feedback; A&C
Harvesting and forwarding	Soil compaction and erosion; disturbance to fauna; damage to APPs	UMOs; restrictions on wet soils; retention of residues; microplanning; nest checks	Forest monitoring; soil fertility
Pest and weed control	Soil and water contamination; disturbance to neighbors	Integrated management; registered products not prohibited by FSC®; prescriptions; calibration; communication	Water quality 30/60 days after application; crop protection product consumption
Roads and borrow pits	Erosion and sedimentation	Technical manual; licensing; PRAD; slope hydroseeding	SMF – road erosion
Machinery maintenance	Oil leaks; waste; emissions	Containment; separators; waste disposal; emergency response	Diesel exhaust smoke monitoring (Ringelmann); waste management
Presence of planted forests	Changes in the water balance; pressure on fragments (fire, hunting, cattle)	Mosaic with native vegetation; restoration; HCVA protection; fire detection towers	Paired catchments; fauna and flora; patrols
Job and income generation (positive)	Jobs, taxes, local purchases, rural income	Local hiring; Forest Grower Program; support for family farming	Jobs by municipality; social investments



14. STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

14.1. Conflict management through dialogue and respect

We maintain free, prior, informed and good-faith communication, always conducted in an accessible manner and respecting each community's own timing, practices and ways of life. Our goal is to ensure that rights, expectations and opportunities are considered in every company decision, reinforcing a relationship based on mutual trust and understanding.

Beyond resolving individual situations, Veracel seeks to prevent conflicts, strengthen trust and promote ongoing dialogue with communities in the territory. Each dialogue is an opportunity to learn and jointly build solutions that contribute to the territory's sustainable development and harmonious coexistence, respecting these communities' own timing, practices and ways of life, and ensuring that their demands, expectations, rights and opportunities are incorporated into decision-making processes. Caring for relationships is part of our commitment to the future.

Requests are received, forwarded to the responsible department, technically analyzed with support from the areas involved and, when necessary, submitted to Legal and managers for a decision.

A response to a complaint must be provided within 10 to 60 calendar days, depending on the complexity of the complaint and the need to obtain documents substantiating the complainant's rights.

14.2. Engagement

Social management seeks relationships based on respect, transparency and trust with shareholders, employees, neighboring communities, Indigenous peoples, artisanal fishers, family farmers, forest growers, suppliers, public authorities and civil society organizations. Methods include meetings and visits, the Action and Citizenship Program (before and after operations), meetings with growers, Indigenous people and fishers, the Transport Monitoring Network, perception surveys, the sustainability report and participation in forums (Bahia Forest Forum, Forest Dialogue, river basin committees, Far South Protected Areas Mosaic). Interactions are recorded with requests, commitments, responsible parties, deadlines and responses. In 2025, an independent human rights assessment heard from more than 250 people in the value chain, strengthening the due diligence process.



14.3. Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (CLPI)

Veracel's relationship with Indigenous peoples and traditional communities is conducted continuously, transparently and in a culturally appropriate manner, respecting their specific characteristics, traditional practices, forms of organization and own timing. The company maintains dialogue and participation mechanisms, including in-person or remote meetings according to community needs or requests, seeking to minimize impacts, strengthen relationships and promote joint development. Where applicable, information, consultation and dialogue processes are conducted in advance, freely and in good faith, respecting the principles of CLPI. Guidelines for applying CLPI are established in the Relations with Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities procedure;

14.4. Action and Citizenship Program and impact management

At pre-operation meetings, the company provides information on operations, their impacts and accident prevention, and receives requests; at post-operation meetings, it verifies the effectiveness of measures. In 2025, operations took place in communities in Eunápolis, Belmonte, Porto Seguro and Santa Cruz Cabrália. There were 10 reports concerning impacts (herbicide application, road use and condition, community infrastructure and dust): 5 resolved and 5 under follow-up. In 2025, the company structured a specific procedure for community relations and social impact management, including significance classification (low, medium or high), action plans and responses.

14.5. Requests, complaints and compensation

Social requests are received, analyzed and answered in accordance with an internal procedure; feedback and complaints may be submitted through Contact Us, dialogue channels and the Anonymous Reporting Channel. In 2025, 162 requests from communities and municipalities were recorded, and R$ 1.07 million was allocated to addressing operational impacts. Conflicts are addressed primarily through negotiation and amicable settlement.



Programs: Education Is Life (5,417 beneficiaries receiving school kits in 2025 and support for Indigenous school infrastructure); cultural support (Pataxó Indigenous Games, training of Patxôhã language teachers, traditional cultural structures); and support for Indigenous representation (MIBA, FINPAT). In 2025, of the 56 requests from Indigenous and fishing communities, 32 were approved, 15 denied and the others remained under assessment, with responses planned.

14.6. Indigenous peoples

There are 36 Pataxó and Tupinambá villages in the area of influence (22 in Porto Seguro, 11 in Santa Cruz Cabrália and one each in Belmonte, Eunápolis and Itapebi). Identification considers official FUNAI data, information from the communities themselves and spatial analysis. Veracel has no company-owned or grower-program plantings on demarcated Indigenous lands and fully respects legally recognized areas. Relations are conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, based on good faith and respect for legal and customary rights and communities' own forms of organization and decision-making, without preempting positions on territorial regularization processes. In 2025, due to territorial conflicts and guidance from the competent agency, collective meetings were replaced by individual visits and meetings.



Figure 4 – Legally recognized Indigenous lands in the region of operation.

Programs: Education Is Life (5,417 beneficiaries receiving school kits in 2025 and support for Indigenous school infrastructure); cultural support (Pataxó Indigenous Games, training of Patxôhã language teachers, traditional cultural structures); and support for Indigenous representation (MIBA, FINPAT). In 2025, of the 56 requests from Indigenous and fishing communities, 32 were approved, 15 denied and the others remained under assessment, with responses planned.

14.7. Artisanal fishing communities

Veracel works with 20 fishing associations and colonies from Belmonte to Mucuri, in compliance with agreements and conditions of the Belmonte Maritime Terminal. In 2025, activities involved institutional strengthening, courses in partnership with the Navy and the Women in Fishing Award.

14.8. Social movements and access to land

Following occupations between 2008 and 2011, Veracel established agreements with social movements, mediated by the Government of Bahia, totaling 16.5 thousand hectares allocated to agrarian reform through Incra, as well as a land credit agreement (2018/2019) for three areas. Agroecological settlement projects (ESALQ/USP, COOTAP and UFSB) support approximately 900 families with technical assistance, production systems and environmental restoration.

14.9. Income generation and social investment

In 2025, Veracel invested more than R$ 11 million in social initiatives and made R$ 409.12 million in purchases from local suppliers. Approximately R$ 6.8 million went to family farming, benefiting approximately 1,700 families in 34 communities (Agrovidas, agroecological settlements, agroforestry systems under the Connecting People with the Atlantic Forest project and the community nursery). Since 2005, Veracel has supported the honey value chain by providing areas for bee foraging. A further R$ 1.32 million went to projects under incentive laws and environmental education activities that served 2,810 people, in addition to RPPN visitors.

15. MONITORING: MAIN RESULTS FOR 2025

The Monitoring Plan tracks forestry, economic, environmental, social and health and safety indicators, with defined responsible parties, frequency and targets. Results are analyzed periodically and incorporated into the review of the Management Plan.

15.1. Forestry and economic indicators

Indicator	Target	2025 result
Fire incidents	–	49
Pest and disease incidents	–	2,545
Presence of cattle in plantings	–	23
Eucalyptus wood thefts	–	39
Actual vs. budgeted cost – silviculture	< 110%	101%
Actual vs. budgeted cost – wood	< 110%	100.8%
Wood share of cost of goods sold	< 50%	52%
Increment (Continuous Forest Inventory)	48.0 m^3 over bark/ha/year	46.6
Uniformity at 6 months (PVar50)	> 40%	42%
Survival at 6 months	> 98%	97.2%
Compliance with the wood supply plan	> 85%	79%
Time between harvesting and planting	≤ 60 days	79 days
Meeting wood demand	100%	100%
Specific wood consumption	< 3.53 m^3 under bark/ADt	3.57

15.2. Environmental indicators

Indicator	Target	2025 result
"Excellent" performance in separate waste collection	> 90%	95,4%
Nursery groundwater parameters within standards	100%*	99.01%
Water consumption for seedling production and human use - Forestry Center	–	166.154 m^3
Compliant equipment – black smoke	95%	100%
Restored areas (PMA)	400 ha/year	346.37 ha
Compliance with the HCVA protection schedule	100%	98.5%
Areas not requiring ant control	≥ 48%	63.65%
Ant bait consumption	–	3.24 kg/ha
People served by environmental education / RPPN visitors	–	2,810 / 2,436
Area affected by fires	–	89 ha

*Except aluminum, iron and manganese, characteristic of the region's soils.

15.3. Social and Occupational Health and Safety Indicators

Indicator	Target	2025 result
Inspections of workers' meal and transportation conditions	100%	100%
Schedule of visits to directly affected communities	100%	100%
Schedule of meetings with traditional communities	100%	100%
PTEAS completed	100%	100%
Pre-operation Action and Citizenship (9 activities)	100%	100%
Social requests addressed	100%	41,8%
Contact Us management	100%	100%
Implementation of impact action plans	100%	69,56%
Jobs by place of residence	–	Eunápolis 73.1%; Porto Seguro 3,7%; other municipalities in the area 14,1%; outros 9,2%
Visitors to the mill and forest	–	752
Training hours / investment	–	33,400 h / R$ 1.66 million
Accident frequency rate (forestry operations)	1.20	1.85
Accident severity rate (forestry operations)	30	592

16. NONCONFORMITIES, CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT AND PLAN REVIEW

Nonconformities identified in audits, inspections, legal compliance assessments, monitoring, indicators or stakeholder feedback are recorded, corrected and, when necessary, investigated for their causes, with corrective actions, responsible parties, deadlines and effectiveness checks. Results below targets or unfavorable trends – such as accident rates, the restoration target and the response to social requests in 2025 – guide improvement actions and are considered in the annual review of the Management Plan, promoting adaptive management.

Compliance with legislation is ensured through a computerized system of federal, state and municipal legal requirements, periodic compliance assessments and the maintenance of evidence (licenses, authorizations, reports and proof of compliance with conditions).

Veracel annually conducts a management review of each of its Management Systems, assessing process performance, suitability and effectiveness, as well as the results achieved during the period. The review considers indicators and monitoring, audit results, compliance with legal and normative requirements, nonconformities, risks and opportunities, relevant changes and opportunities for improvement. As a result of this process, the main decisions and follow-up measures are recorded, including improvement needs, adjustments to processes and controls, definition or revision of targets and indicators, prioritization of actions and, where applicable, resource needs. These decisions guide the planning and continuous improvement of the Management Systems.

17. TRACEABILITY AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Wood traceability is ensured by integrated systems (Forest Register, Forest Management System, PIMS and SAP), which link each load to its stand and property of origin, identifying whether it falls within the FSC® and PEFC scope, through to the pulp batches produced. Geospatial information also supports EUDR due diligence.

WHERE CAN WE CONTINUE OUR CONVERSATION?

These were the topics we wanted to share.

Other relevant components of the management plan that are not included in the public summary of the management plan, excluding confidential information, are available to affected stakeholders upon request.

Explanatory note: Reproduction and handling costs for providing these components may be charged to affected stakeholders.

If you have any questions or would like to learn more about the company, see here how we can continue our conversation.

CONTACT US

If you have questions, criticisms or suggestions for Veracel, visit the website and leave a message through Contact Us www.veracel.com.br/fale-conosco

WORK WITH US

If you believe you can grow with us, register your résumé in our talent pool. Everyone is welcome! www.veracel.com.br/vagas

COMMUNICATE WITH US

Anonymously and confidentially, if you have a report to make about Veracel and its operations. Leave a message through the Anonymous Communication channel canalconfidencial.com.br/veracel or call 0800 721 0764.

DO BUSINESS WITH US

In 2025, 25% of all Veracel's spending went to local suppliers. The first step is to register your company on the Procurement Portal: suprimentos.veracel.com.br/Fornecedor/FornecedorSolicitarCadastro.aspx

CONNECT WITH US

Follow company news on our social media profiles.

veracelcelulose veracelcelulose @CanalVeracel

www.veracel.com.br

P.O. Box 21 - Eunápolis / BA - Postal Code: 45.820-970

VERACEL