Empresas CMPC

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

.

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CMPC is a Chilean-based global leader in the Forestry, Pulp & Paper industry with more than 100 years of history. The Company's strategic commitment to sustainability is embodied in its Corporate Policy & Value Creation Model, based on the use of renewable resources to develop essential products for people, which can not only be recycled and reused, but also contribute to the environment through carbon capture. It strives to create shared value for all of its stakeholders, while protecting the environment and local communities. CMPC's forest assets span 1,345 thousand hectares across Argentina, Brazil & Chile, and it operates 53 production facilities in 9 American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay & United States. Its high quality products are sold to more than 35,242 customers in over 45 countries around the world, reaching USD 7.7 billion in sales in 2024. Across the 9 countries in which CMPC operates, it has 25,648 direct collaborators, 31,022 indirect collaborators from service companies and works with 22,460 suppliers. The Company's operations are divided into two business areas: CMPC Celulosa & CMPC Biopackaging, and one subsidiary: Softys. The first one with 42% of the sales is CMPC Celulosa, dedicated to sustainably managing the forest operations (99.77% FSC & PEFC certified) and manufacturing and distributing timber, solid wood products and pulp. Softys, accounting for 44% of sales, is the second largest tissue paper and personal care products producer in Latin America. Finally, CMPC Biopackaging elaborates innovative packaging solutions from recycled paper and sustainably sourced virgin fibers as well as other paper products, such as boxboard, molded pulp trays, and paper sacks, among others. Its sales represents 14% of the whole Company. Sustainability is part of CMPC's strategy, both in terms of our impacts, risks and opportunities. Our business model pays close attention to internal circular flows and we strive towards the circular bioeconomy as the optimal use of renewable resources is essential for CMPC

in terms of both its products, processes, operations, and supply chain, where 100% of our raw material is certified. Also, black liquor, biomass and other byproducts of pulp and paper production are used for renewable energy generation, which accounts for 81.18% of total energy consumption. We also value the protection and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and that is why 421,186 hectares of our forest assets are dedicated to that, equal to a 31% of the total forest assets. In 2019, we set clear sustainability goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, industrial water use, and waste to landfill, and to conserve forests. In 2020, we added innovation, diversity, and inclusion targets. In 2021, under the Business Ambition for 1.5C initiative, we committed to net zero emissions by 2050, joining the Race to Zero campaign. In 2022, our Net Zero Commitment was updated to 2040, and we aimed to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions by 37.5%, with SBTi validating our targets for Scopes 1, 2, and 3. These efforts align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. CMPC has a strong governance structure to ensure our operations, business transactions, and risk management adhere to international best practices and local laws, respecting people's rights and the environment. Our daily activities follow our corporate purpose and values, supported by policies like the Integrity Policy - Anti-corruption and Fair Competition, Diversity and Inclusion Policy, Environmental Policy, Climate Change Policy, Human Rights Policy, Code of Ethics, and Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy. Our Board of Directors, consisting of nine experienced members, oversees business strategy and implementation through various committees, including Sustainability and Regulation, Ethics and Compliance, and Strategic Risks. We prioritize mutual respect and collaboration with local and indigenous communities to support local development. We aim to promote workplace diversity and inclusion, and build beneficial networks with contractors and suppliers. Our goal is to serve our customers through constant innovation, providing the best solutions for their daily lives.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

7743000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CL0000001314

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CMPCCI

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Peru

☑ Chile

☑ Brazil

☑ Uruguay

☑ Colombia

☑ Argentina

☑ Mexico
☑ Ecuador
☑ United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*For purposes of better understanding, the company defines "facilities" as any industrial plant in which CMPC has 100% operational control.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Santa Fe

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.515833

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.653333

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pulp production plant, one of the largest in CMPC, located in Nacimiento, Chile. FSC and PEFC certified.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Laja

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.289485

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.711933

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pulp mill located in Laja, Chile, known for its high production capacity and commitment to environmental standards.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pacífico

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.789641

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.48491

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pulp mill in Mininco, Chile. Produces bleached radiata pine and eucalyptus pulp.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guaiba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-30.134444

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-51.317222

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mill located in Guaíba, Brazil, one of CMPC's most modern facilities, producing eucalyptus pulp.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Forestal Mininco

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.468634

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.334722

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Forest operation in Chile, managing sustainable radiata pine and eucalyptus plantations.

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bosques del Plata

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-27.56363

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-55.929391

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Forest operation in Argentina, dedicated to sustainable wood production with FSC certification.

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Florestal Brasil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-30.134444

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-51.317222

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Forest operation in Brazil, supplying wood for the Guaíba pulp mill.

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mulchén

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.702107

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.260584

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sawmill dedicated to the production of sawn wood and other forest products in Mulchén, Chile.

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nacimiento

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.518278

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.659447

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sawmill located in Nacimiento, Chile, producing radiata pine sawn wood.

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bucalemu

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.170492

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.407664

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sawmill in Bucalemu, Chile, focused on producing wood for construction and other uses.

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Clear Los Ángeles

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.339706

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.378583

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Remanufacturing plant located in Los Ángeles, Chile, specializing in wood products.

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Coronel

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-36.965774

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.163955

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Remanufacturing plant in Coronel, Chile, dedicated to value-added wood products.

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powell Valley Millwork Clay City

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.879672

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.947066

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Madera's facility focused on the development, production, and commercialization of interior moldings and other wood specialization products in Clay City.

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powell Valley Millwork Jeffersonville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.98501

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.855742

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Madera's facility focused on the development, production, and commercialization of interior moldings and other wood specialization products in Jeffersonville.

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Planta Plywood

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.796907

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.4802

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plywood production plant located in Mininco, Chile.

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Niuform

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.24375

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.36941

(1.8.1.4) Comment

A Madera's plant located in Chile, focused on construction solutions under the Mass Timber concept, using mainly Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT) and Glued Laminated Timber (Glulam), among other materials.

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Corrugados Pulpa Moldeada

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.606313

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.558611

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Chile dedicated to producing molded pulp for sustainable packaging.

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Corrugados Planta Cordillera

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.610558

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.558611

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Corrugated products plant in the Metropolitan Region, Chile.

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Maule

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-35.605255

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.586895

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Maule, Chile, producing cardboard and packaging products.

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valdivia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-39.789722

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.186666

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Valdivia, Chile, dedicated to cardboard and packaging solutions.

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Edipac

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.346388

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.716388

(1.8.1.4) Comment

CMPC plant specialized in stationery and office products.

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fibras

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.482496

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.635787

(1.8.1.4) Comment

CMPC plant dedicated to fiber recycling and recycled paper production in Chile.

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft México Guadalajara

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.499166

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-103.270277

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Mexico dedicated to kraft paper sack production.

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft México Irapuato

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.76859

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-101.32246

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Irapuato, Mexico, dedicated to kraft paper sack production.

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft Perú

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-11.971666

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-77.061944

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Peru focused on the production of paper sacks.

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft Argentina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-36.864722

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-60.163888

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Argentina producing kraft paper sacks for industrial packaging.

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft Chile

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-36.580555

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.103611

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Chile specializing in the production of kraft paper sacks.

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú Piraí do Sul

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-24.603786

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.972299

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Brazil producing kraft paper sacks.

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú Campos Novos

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-27.544616

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-51.174249

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Campos Novos, Brazil, specializing in kraft paper sacks.

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú São José dos Pinhais

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.526943

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.218463

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in São José dos Pinhais, Brazil, producing paper sacks for industrial packaging.

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Corrugados Buin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.733055

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.726666

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Buin, Chile, dedicated to printed corrugated cardboard products.

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Corrugados Til Til

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.134444

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.814166

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Tiltil, Chile, producing printed corrugated packaging.

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Corrugados Osorno

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-40.704444

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.003055

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Printed corrugated products plant in Osorno, Chile.

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Talagante

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.704855

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.936737

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Talagante, Chile, dedicated to the production of tissue and toilet paper products.

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Puente Alto

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.610976

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.568379

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Tissue production plant located in Puente Alto, Chile.

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Altamira

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.408602

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.891303

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Softys plant in Altamira, Mexico, producing tissue products for the North American market.

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

García

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.638598

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.318166

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in García, Mexico, producing tissue products.

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valle de México

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.70654

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.18763

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in the Valley of Mexico, specialized in tissue products.

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Softys Puebla

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.03212

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.24841

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Softys' plant focused on personal care products for the Mexican market.

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cali

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.028839

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.48923

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Cali, Colombia, producing tissue paper for the local market.

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gachancipá

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

5.014807

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.86198

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Gachancipá, Colombia, producing tissue and paper products.

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pando

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.732792

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-55.947698

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Pando, Uruguay, specializing in tissue paper production.

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cañete

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-13.135899

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.367786

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Cañete, Peru, producing tissue products for the Peruvian market.

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rosales

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-12.044874

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.960983

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant located in Lima, Peru, producing tissue and paper-derived products.

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Santa Rosa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-12.045387

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.962866

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant located in Lima, Peru, producing tissue and paper-derived products.

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sorepa Perú

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-12.017844

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-77.10386

(1.8.1.4) Comment

CMPC plant dedicated to fiber recycling and recycled paper production in Perú.

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Arequipa (Panam)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-16.419601

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.551067

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Arequipa, Peru, part of Softys' tissue production network.

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guayaquil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-2.003709

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.967786

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Guayaquil, Ecuador, specialized in tissue products.

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mogi

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.5421

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.27054

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Mogi das Cruzes - State of São Paulo, Brazil, specialized in tissue products.

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Caieiras

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.368251

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.762776

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Caieiras, Brazil, focused on tissue products.

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Recife

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-8.165143

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-34.942909

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant located in Recife, Brazil, producing tissue for the northeastern region of Brazil.

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sepac

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.86608

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-50.80642

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Brazil producing tissue products.

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Softys Río Anápolis

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.890631

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.118306

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This plant is part of Softys' tissue and hygiene products division, specializing in the production of consumer goods such as tissue paper, napkins, and personal hygiene products. It operates with a focus on sustainability, ensuring efficient use of resources like water and energy in its processes, aligned with the company's broader environmental strategy.

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Softys Río Piraí

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-16.403272

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-48.927142

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Another key facility within Softys' network, this plant is focused on producing paper-based hygiene products, including toilet paper, paper towels, and napkins. Like other Softys plants, it adheres to strict environmental standards, ensuring all raw materials are sourced sustainably, with FSC and/or PEFC certification.

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Naschel

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-32.921488

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-65.376542

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Naschel, Argentina, dedicated to tissue production.

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tortuguitas Wilde

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.44914

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.71313

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina, focused on tissue production.

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zárate

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.057975

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.090945

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Plant in Zárate, Argentina, producing tissue and personal hygiene products.
[Add row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Own land only

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Produced and sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

19937152

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Pulp

☑ Paper

☑ Hardwood logs

☑ Softwood logs

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Wood-based bioenergy

☑ Sawn timber, veneer, chips

☑ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 51-60%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

CMPC is a vertically integrated company which produces, uses, and sells timber to CMPC Celulosa's Pulp & Maderas divisions in Chile, and Pulp's in Brazil, as well as to Biopackaging and Softys. All comes from the forest units in Argentina, Brazil & Chile. Raw material's growing, production and harvesting is done by its Forestry units: Bosques del Plata in Argentina, Celulose Riograndense in Brazil, and Forestal Mininco in Chile. Forestry is developed in owned, managed and leased land by smallholders in the 3 countries. A 19% of the total of the productive assets are in third-party's hands (equal to 261,724 hectares). Fiber produced by third-parties is a 9% (1,704 MTons) of logs and chunks, while 89.43% of the fiber is produced by CMPC (5,639 Mtons). By-products recovered and reused for the generation of electric energy and other activities, and the recovery of fiber play a key role. CMPCs whole revenue in 2024 was USD 7,743 million, where the 56% directly depending on timber, USD 4,337 million (equal to the results of CMPC Celulosa CMPC Biopackaging). The 44% left represents Softys sales, which does not depend directly on timber as a forest risk commodity. The revenue is composed this way: USD 3,218 million (42%) from CMPC Celulosa; USD 1,1119 million (14%) from CMPC Biopackaging; and USD 3,399 million (44%) from Softys.
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

CMPC's supply chain integrates logistics processes that include coordinating transportation -trucks, trains, barges, ships, among others- and storage of raw materials and finished products. In 2024, CMPC reached 22,460 suppliers (100% are direct or tier 1 suppliers), of which 94% corresponds to domestic suppliers -suppliers residing in the same country of operation of CMPC- and 6% corresponds to foreign suppliers. CMPC has FSC & PEFC forest management group & individual certification with small-holders, as well as CoC & CW schemes. Small owners are distributed between the Maule & Araucania regions, managing 32,884.66 ha (20,082.57 ha of plantations and 12,802.09 ha for conservation). CMPCs expert teams provide consulting services on sustainable management to the programs members through technical support and training. Additionally, the Strategic Supplier Relationship Management has been operational since 2021 (in the Procurement area of CMPC), they have developed and implemented the Code of Conduct for Suppliers, as a complement to the provisions of the respective contracts and agreements in force, CMPC establishes the guidelines that must guide the conduct and actions of its suppliers, the which must be observed at all places and times within the framework of the relationship they maintain with the Company. This Code is applicable to all suppliers, without exception, regardless of their size, country and subsidiary of the CMPC group with which they are related, without prejudice to the corresponding local contractual, legal and regulatory requirements. CMPC collaborators, for their part, must comply with and ensure full observance of the provisions of this Code in all areas of the relationship with our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

☑ Other, please specify :Direct operations

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Landfill

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Risk assessments include the likelihood, which goes from Almost Certain, within 6 months, until remote, more than 10 years.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Risk assessments include the likelihood, which goes from Almost Certain, within 6 months, until remote, more than 10 years. From 3 to 5 years is considered the "possible" scenario for a risk to occur in the medium-term. This likelihood is linked to the investment project time scales according to their relevance in terms of the

useful life of their assets or infrastructure. For its projects, CMPC has an investment criteria methodology based on economic, strategic, and socio-environmental variables.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Risk assessments include the likelihood, which goes from Almost Certain, within 6 months, until remote, more than 10 years. From 6 to 10 years is the "not very likely" to "unlikely" time range of a risk to occur soon, and "remote" goes beyond 10 years, so it is considered the long-term time-horizon. This likelihood is linked to the investment project time scales according to their relevance in terms of the useful life of their assets or infrastructure. For its projects, CMPC has an investment criteria methodology based on economic, strategic, and socio-environmental variables.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer

☑ Global Forest Watch Pro

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Regional government databases

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

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

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

CMPC has a Risk Management Program based on COSO ERM, ISO 31000 standards, and international best practices. The Program incorporates ESG risks and considers their implications for operational sustainability. It includes a corporate risk policy, procedure, and governance applicable to all business units and subsidiaries. The governance pillar involves specific roles and responsibilities, a clear risk reporting process, and oversight mechanisms. Risks are identified in collaboration with operations and business areas through meetings, workshops, and interviews, using methodological tools that take into account materialized events, incidents (both internal and external), environmental information, and projections. The analysis of identified risks involves assessing their materiality, prioritizing them and incorporating them into the Risk Management Program.The Program establishes 14 risk categories containing approximately 62 macro risks and around 700 risks overall. The methodology follows six stages for proper execution: 1) Communication and consultation: Allows a better understanding of risks through consultation that includes all experts' perspectives. Additionally, it raises awareness of existing risks and creates a culture for managing them. 2) Scope, context and criteria: The scope of the Program covers every level of the organization, whether strategic, operational, process or project. It also covers all types of risks, regardless of their origin or source, be they financial, operational, strategic, environmental, legal, etc. 3) Risk assessment: It involves the following steps: a) Identification: set up opportunities like risk workshops in operational and functional departments to identify and prioritize material risks. b) Analysis: its purpose is to understand the nature of the risk and its characteristics, causes and consequences, as well as maximum loss scenarios and their residual levels, which is weighted through severity and probability criteria. As part of this step, critical controls and measures are identified to prevent or mitigate the material risk. c) Valuation: for each material risk, an assessment is made as to whether the resulting risk level is acceptable or not, taking the risk appetite into consideration. 4) Risk treatment: Material risks with unacceptable residual levels must be treated. It is necessary to select and implement alternatives to improve the risk-return profile. 5) Monitoring and review: Risk Management continuously monitors and reviews the quality and efficiency in the design and implementation of Program components to achieve continuous process improvement and a healthy risk culture in the organization. 6) Recording and reporting: Risk Management Program data is a fundamental input to its management and supervision. All the results of the process are recorded in the risk register, and in a risk indicator report where each indicator contrasted with tolerance thresholds to evaluate the exposure to risks. Climate change is a latent factor in all risks. For CMPC, it can generate adverse conditions for operational continuity, such as water and fiber shortages, fires, pests, and natural disasters, among others. The identification, analysis and evaluation of these risks is carried out in conjunction with the departments that are directly connected to these issues.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Risks related to water scarcity, biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, competition for natural resources and climate change are shared by several stakeholders in productive domains, especially in industries like forestry where there is an undeniable interdependence with the ecosystems in which it operates, as well as its surroundings. Like any productive company that operates in a sector that is highly dependent on natural resources, CMPC generates impacts the environment in which it conducts its operations. As a foundational principle, we are guided by the need to understand these activities' impact on the ecosystems, actively focusing our efforts to increase positive impacts and minimize negative ones. CMPC has developed an integrated process to identify and evaluate biodiversity risks related to its impacts. This process is based on the Company's Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy and utilizes the IUCN methodology aligned with the TNFD LEAP approach. The Company's risk analysis includes identifying pressures and assessing impacts, using specific biodiversity indicators to monitor changes. CMPC's assessments are location-specific, ensuring precise identification of pressures and impacts in different operational contexts. Currently, CMPC's Risk Management Program includes risks related to "Damage to Protection Areas" and "Native Forest Logging," and the Company is working to incorporate biodiversity pressure analysis into the program. This ensures all operational and investment decisions consider ecosystem services vital to its processes. CMPC's biodiversity risk evaluations cover Own operations, Adjacent areas, Upstream activities and Downstream activities. CMPC has identified and manages biodiversity risks through: -Conservation and Restoration Plans: Implementing specific plans to conserve high ecological value areas and restore degraded ecosystems, covering over 400,000 hectares, including native forests and high biodiversity areas in Chile, Brazil, and Argentina. -Monitoring and Adaptation: Continuous monitoring of its activities impacts and adapting practices as needed to improve conservation strategies and minimize biodiversity risks.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

CMPC's commitment to safeguard biodiversity includes the identification of areas with high conservation values, the implementation of specific management practices in critical areas (buffering around vulnerable areas, protection zones for watercourses, watersheds and water resources in general), as well as the protection, restoration and regeneration of native forests. In coordination with NGOs and domestic and foreign experts, it also seeks to identify critical habitat areas for species of interest, such as ruil, adesmia, huemul, and others. CMPC's NC&B Strategy includes implementing programs dedicated to the preservation of areas that are home to protected species and unique natural ecosystems. Their identification and adequate protection is aligned with the commitment established in the sustainable forest management certifications in three different types of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs): 1. Biological: areas intended for the preservation of vulnerable flora and fauna in the territories; 2. Services: natural areas that, in critical situations, provide essential services and meet the needs of local communities; 3. Sociocultural: areas that are crucial for the cultural identity of communities. HCVAs exhibit attributes that are important, unique and significant to the natural environment. Their care and protection involves a three-step process: 1. Identification: data collection of the three types of HCVAs through consultations with the community and academic institutions for studying the forest assets. 2. Monitoring: examination of the area with the goal of determining the proper actions needed based on the decision to preserve or improve its current condition, or to identify and address any current impacts. 3. Management: implementation of measures identified during monitoring in order to mitigate or eliminate threats affecting HCVAs. In 2005, the Company's first biological HCVA was created, namely the Villa Las Araucarias (Chile) in the vicinity of Carahue, with the southernmost population of araucaria trees (Araucaria araucana) of the Nahuelbuta Range. Today CMPC has 471 HCVAs totaling 32,471 hectares in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Of these, 37 are biological with a surface area of 28,773 hectares, protecting such iconic species of flora like the ruil, hualo, pitao and adesmia (Adesmia bijuga), and fauna like the huemul and huillín in Chile, the red-spectacled parrot (Amazona pretrei) in Brazil and the yellow thrush in Argentina. Regarding water stress, CMPC uses the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (Aqueduct 3.0) platform. This tool determines the geographic areas experiencing water stress and classifies their level of severity as high or extremely high.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

AVCbio.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

150000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Since 2019, CMPC has a Risk Management Program based on the ISO 31000 standard and considers other standards such as COSO ERM and international best practices. It also has a corporate risk policy, procedure, and a governance, all of them applicable to all business units and their subsidiaries. The Program includes environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks as crucial elements to determine the implications for the sustainability of operations. For CMPC, climate change is a risk factor that affects the impact and probability of different risks related to this issue, such as water scarcity, fiber availability, rural fires, phytosanitary pests, natural disasters, among others. According to CMPC's methodology, there are different types of consequences for a risk that materialized, which include financial, operational, reputational, environmental, legal, community and employee health and safety. To define whether the impact of a risk is material, a severity table, that defines 6 degrees or thresholds of severity or impact from (1) "very low" to (6) "catastrophic", is used. The severity table considers qualitative aspects such as: health and safety, environment, communities, legal and compliance, and reputational. Also, it considers quantitative aspects, where for each case a maximum foreseeable loss scenario is established. In the case of the financial consequence, severity thresholds go from "very low" (USD 150 million), being these the ranges of financial impact. Likelihood thresholds go from Almost Certain, within 6 months, until remote, more than 10 years.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Risk Management Program considers in its process to identify opportunities. Opportunities are identified based on the establishing the context or environment analysis of the company and its processes, aligned with the strategy, and also, as a result of risk analysis. To analysis the opportunities it uses a scenarios analysis, where different types of consequences are identified, such as qualitative as quantitative, in short, medium, and long terms. In terms of qualitative consequences, the impacts would be analyzed from the perspective of improving in aspects such as employee health and safety, environmental, legal, community and reputational, as well as in quantitative terms, it considers the financial impact of the opportunity on the EBITDA of the company, through the cost efficiency and operative continuity, increased income, increased market share.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

To measure and monitor water quality and potential pollutants, CMPC strictly follows each country's technical standards that regulate effluents discharged into surface waters (fresh or marine), groundwater (infiltration), sewers, and for irrigation use. Each standard is prepared considering the mass of water of the receiving body and regulates the quality of liquid waste, establishing a dilution flow rate. In Chile, the Ministry of the Environment establishes the limits to be met in the different regulations for each sector. In addition to national standards, industrial facilities have monitoring programs in which samples of some parameters are taken daily, weekly, and monthly, and the results are reported to the supervisory authority. All plants have calibrated flowmeters. Indicators including BOD, COD, suspended solids, AOx, nitrogen and phosphorus, are monitored monthly by internal laboratories under ISO 17025. External measurements conducted by certified laboratories are used to report to the authorities according to legislation and environmental commitments obtained in the resolutions that authorize the operation of the plant. Some parameters measured by regulation are: oils, aluminum, arsenic, boron, cadmium, chlorides, total copper, coliforms, phenol index, hexavalent chromium, BOD5, phosphorus, fluoride, iron, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, NTK, pentachlorophenol, selenium, total suspended solids, sulfates, sulfides, toluene, trichloromethane, xylene, zinc.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrates are essential plant nutrients, but in excess amounts they can cause significant water quality problems. Nitrates in excess amounts can accelerate eutrophication, causing increases in aquatic plant growth and changes in the types of plants and animals that live in the stream. This affects dissolved oxygen, temperature, and other water quality indicators. Therefore, CMPC measures and monitors BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) and COD (chemical oxygen demand), as well as Nitrates concentrations and other substances, ensuring that discharge levels are contained within each plant's environmental commitments obtained in the resolutions that authorize their operation, in compliance with each country's legislation. In addition, there are water environmental monitoring plans, that measure these and other parameters (30 to 60 physical-chemical parameters) in natural water bodies, generating a database to assess potential impacts.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Other, please specify :Periodic monitoring of water variables, associated with both the availability (quantity) and the environmental quality of the resources.

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

All plants have calibrated flowmeters to evaluate procedures, inform authorities about the discharges and monitor parameters established in the operating licenses. Water quality indicator nitrogen is monitored monthly by internal and external laboratories in plants where its required. At all Celulosa plants, this pollutant is too low to even be detected, which indicates that treatment procedures are successful. The Company has an Environmental Water Surveillance Plan, infiltration studies, and collaborative tasks to strengthen relations with communities. When developing a plant construction or expansion project, water resources and the potential impact on them are evaluated. Obtaining permits follow the provisions of the current legislation that indicates the quality with which this resource must be returned. The Universal Standard for Operational Incidents with Environmental Consequences' objective is to establish criteria and mechanisms to identify, control, evaluate, classify, communicate, register, and investigate operational incidents that may generate adverse effects on the environment and communities. It also takes actions to avoid recurrence and control the consequences. The reduction in the use of water and operational improvements, such as water recirculation, have a direct impact on discharges. At Softys, all industrial plants that use water have an effluent treatment plant. Moreover, the Company did not face any water-quality related infraction in 2024.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Suspended Solids (TSS) refer to the organic or the inorganic particles which have not settled due to the motion of the water. Suspended solids could impede light passing through the water. Its impact on aquatic organisms is similar to that of turbidity. The suspended solids deposited in the riverbed could block the water flow. If they are deposited in a reservoir, the storage capacity could be impaired. Therefore, CMPC measures and monitors TSS (Total Suspended Solids) and other substances, ensuring that levels are contained within each plant's environmental commitments obtained in the resolutions that authorize their operation, in compliance with each country's legislation. In addition, there are water environmental monitoring plans, that measure these and other parameters (30 to 60 physical-chemical parameters) in natural water bodies, generating a database to assess potential impacts.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Other, please specify :Periodic monitoring of water variables, associated with both the availability (quantity) and the environmental quality of the resources.

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Our success criteria for Suspended Solids (TSS), are zero alerts from the monitoring of our calibrated flowmeters. Our flowmeters monitor predetermined parameters established in the operating licenses. For the Cellulose and Biopackaging business, the discharge limit in Chile is regulated by Supreme Decree No. 90, which indicates a TSS maximum of 300 mg/l. In Brazil, the Licença Operação 06708/2022 standard indicates a 46 mg/l maximum for TSS. Measurements are reported monthly by each plant in compliance with local laws. This process is also monitored by of our Environmental Water Surveillance Plan, and infiltration studies. When developing a project, water resources and their potential impact are evaluated. Obtaining permits follow the provisions of the current legislation that indicates the quality with which this resource must be returned. Moreover, the Universal Standard for Operational Incidents with Environmental Consequences sets criteria and mechanisms to identify, control, evaluate, classify, communicate, register, and investigate operational incidents that may generate adverse effects on the environment and communities. It takes actions to avoid recurrence of incidents and control consequences. The reduction of use of water and operational improvements, such as recirculation, have a direct impact on discharges. Most industrial plants that use water have an effluent treatment plant for this purpose. CMPC did not face any water-quality related infraction in 2024.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for plants and animals. However, excessive phosphorus in surface water can cause explosive growth of aquatic plants and algae. This can lead to a variety of water-quality problems, including low dissolved oxygen concentrations, which can harm aquatic life. Therefore, CMPC measures and monitors BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) and COD (chemical oxygen demand), Phosphate concentrations and other substances, ensuring that discharge levels are contained within each plant's environmental commitments obtained in the resolutions that authorize their operation, in compliance with each country's legislation. In addition, there are water environmental monitoring plans, that measure these and other parameters (30 to 60 physical-chemical parameters) in natural water bodies, generating a database to assess potential impacts.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Other, please specify :Periodic monitoring of water variables, associated with both the availability (quantity) and the environmental quality of the resources.

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Our success criteria for Phosphorus (P), is zero alerts from the monitoring of our calibrated flowmeters, which can detect an excess of its concentration. This process also inform authorities about discharges and monitored parameters established in the operating licenses. The water quality indicator for P, is monitored monthly by internal laboratories. External measurements are conducted by certified laboratories. These are reported monthly by each plant, and are in compliance with local laws, e.g. Chilean laws DS 90, 46, and 609. This is strengthened by the Environmental Water Surveillance Plan, infiltration studies, and collaborative tasks with communities. When developing a project, water resources and their potential impact are evaluated. Obtaining permits follow the provisions of the current legislation that indicates the quality with which this resource must be returned. Moreover, the Universal Standard for Operational Incidents with Environmental Consequences sets mechanisms to identify, control, evaluate, classify, communicate, register, and investigate operational incidents that may generate adverse effects on the environment and communities. It takes actions to avoid recurrence of incidents and control consequences. Water use reduction and operational improvements, such as recirculation, have a direct impact, and most industrial plants that use water have an effluent treatment plant for this purpose. CMPC did not face any water-quality related infraction in 2024.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

To consider our processes and logistic chain, this kind of environmental risk exist, but none with the potential to have a substantial effect on our organization. [Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Argentina

☑ Brazil

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the main strategic risks related to acute physical climate changes for our Company is the increase severity and propagation of Wildfires. In recent years, conditions aiding the start and spread of wildfires have become more common, these conditions include: the increase of extremely high temperatures in summer, changes in wind conditions and decrease in precipitations which aid the propagation of wildfires and difficult their control, causing serious economic losses for our surrounding communities and our operations. 99.7% of wildfires are caused by human activity, as the product of negligence or intentionally. Although Chile is the most affected country within CMPC, all its forestry operations are prepared to handle wildfires according to best practices. These impact CMPCs working, natural/ native forests by suffering material losses resulting in (1) fiber scarcity, (2) damage to neighbouring communities as well as to (3) the environment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Impacts on CMPCs working, natural/ native forests by suffering material losses resulting in (1) fiber scarcity, (2) damage to neighbouring communities as well as to (3) the environment.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

50617330

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

668220000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

During 2023-2024, 553 ha of own assets were harvested, with a total production of 19,092,000 m3, which gives an average of 34,524.41 m3/ha harvested. If we assume an average value of USD 35 per m3 of wood, we have a value of USD 1,208,354.43 per ha. If we use these assumptions, we could have a maximum wood replacement value for the 553 ha burned in the 2023-2024 season of USD 668,220,000. For the minimum value, the value of mitigation and firefighting was used in the 2023-2024 season, equivalent to USD 50,617,330.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Improve fire management systems in sourcing regions

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50617330

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

During 2023-2024 CMPC carried out comprehensive work against wildfires in 3 stages: 1) Prevention: The investment in wildfire prevention & combat was USD 50,617,330 including a) Leased aircraft (USD18,181,726), firefighters (USD25,242,403) and other operational expenses (clothing, personal protective equipment, tools, etc.) (USD7,193,201), b) Preventive Silviculture, c) Predictive Models. 2) Combat: Investing in combat equipment (11 firefighting aricraft, 2 coordination aircraft, 1 base aircraft, 1 scout aircraft, 1 additional aircraft, 3 small helicopters, 3 large helicopters, 7 helicopters, 1 coordination helicopter, 61 fire brigades, 716 fire brigade participants, 92 multipurpose fire prevention brigades, 114 detection towers, 22 trucks with 8.000 and 12.000 liter capacity, 15 pump trucks, 14 water trucks, 6 skid carriers). 3) Pos-Fire work: appropriate, support is provided to the affected areas, communities & the damaged fiber is recovered for use in consumption centers.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The company has developed a program for the prevention of fires as well as systems for fire control in order to minimize their impact and allocates funds in its annual budget for the prevention and control of fire, as well as for training its workers and the local community in the 3 countries where we have forestry plantations, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Argentina

☑ Brazil

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the main strategic risk related to acute physical climate changes for our Company is the increase severity and propagation of Wildfires. In recent years, conditions aiding the start and spread of wildfires have become more common, these conditions include: the increase of extremely high temperatures in summer, changes in wind conditions and decrease in precipitations which aid the propagation of wildfires and difficult their control, causing serious economic losses for our surrounding communities and our operations. The 99.7% of wildfires are caused by human activity, as the product of negligence or intentionally. Although Chile is the most affected country within CMPC, all its forestry operations are prepared to handle wildfires according to best practices. These impact CMPCs working, natural/ native forests by suffering material losses resulting in (1) fiber scarcity, (2) damage to neighbouring communities as well as to (3) the environment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Impact on CMPCs working, natural/ native forests by suffering material losses resulting in (1) fiber scarcity, (2) damage to neighbouring communities as well as to (3) the environment.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

50617330

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

668220000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

During 2022-2023, 38,619 ha of own assets were harvested, with a total production of 18,844,000 m3, which gives an average of 487.9 m3/ha harvested. If we assume an average value of USD 35 per m3 of wood, we have a value of USD 17,078.1 per ha. If we use these assumptions, we could have a maximum wood replacement value for the 38,619 ha burned in the 2022-2023 season of USD 659,540,000. For the minimum value, it was used the value of mitigation and firefighting used in the 2022-2023 season, equivalent to USD 43,205,866.During 2023-2024, 553 ha of own assets were harvested, with a total production of 19,092,000 m3, which gives an average of 34,524.41 m3/ha harvested. If we assume an average value of USD 35 per m3 of wood, we have a value of USD 1,208,354.43 per ha. If we use these assumptions, we could have a maximum wood replacement value for the 553 ha burned in the 2023-2024 season of USD 668,220,000. For the minimum value, it was used the value of mitigation and firefighting used in the 2023-2024 season, equivalent to USD 50,617,330.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Improve fire management systems in sourcing regions

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50617330

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

During 2023-2024 CMPC carried out comprehensive work against wildfires in 3 stages: 1) Prevention: The investment in wildfire prevention & combat was USD 50,617,330 including a) Leased aircraft (USD18,181,726), firefighters (USD25,242,403) and other operational expenses (clothing, personal protective equipment, tools, etc.) (USD7,193,201), b) Preventive Silviculture, c) Predictive Models. 2) Combat: Investing in combat equipment (11 firefighting aricrafts, 2 coordination aircraft, 1 base aircraft, 1 scout aircraft, 1 additional aircraft, 3 small helicopters, 3 large helicopters, 7 helicopters, 1 coordination helicopter, 61 fire brigades, 716 fire brigade participants, 92 multipurpose fire prevention brigades, 114 detection towers, 22 trucks with 8.000 and 12.000 liter capacity, 15 pump trucks, 14 water trucks, 6 skid carriers). 3) Pos-Fire work: appropriate, support is provided to the affected areas, communities & the damaged fiber is recovered for use in consumption centers.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The company has developed a program for the prevention of fires as well as systems for fire control in order to minimize their impact and allocates funds in its annual budget for the prevention and control of fire, as well as for training its workers and the local community in the 3 countries where we have forestry plantations, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Maule basin, Chile.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk is related to reduced availability of water for production processes (chronic physical risks), whose impact considers the possibility of incurring in water purchase from supplementary sources, or for technologies to reduce the use of water in the processes. The explanation of this scenarios it is explained regarding the prolonged decrease in rainfall and lower water accumulations in the basins, which could lead to a chronic drought, or to a condition of water stress due to high levels of extraction of human activity with respect to availability. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool, shadow water prices and the actual purchase price, it was found that the Boxboard Maule is exposed to substantial financial or strategic water risk now and in 2040, which could have a significant impact in the future. The plant is in the Chilean Maule basin, which has water shortage problems due to seasonal rainfall deficit. CMPC has one facility in this sector, which could potentially impact its operations due to the water shortage scenario. In 2021, Supreme Decree No. 177 of August 25 declares the Maule region as a water shortage zone until February 2022, under the analysis results. These decrees provide tools to minimize the damages caused by the drought and deliver emergency funds for the water supply distribution

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Impact considers the possibility of incurring in water purchase from supplementary sources, or for technologies to reduce the use of water in the processes.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

800000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

11000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Management and Continuity of Industrial Assets are among the 14 risk categories defined by CMPC. This category is considered a chronic physical risk, as it focuses on the reduced water availability for production processes to which we could be exposed. This scenario involves considering the possibility of incurring expenses to purchase water from other sources or for technologies to reduce water use in the industrial processes, increasing production costs. In order to estimate the financial impact, our company works through two assumptions: 1. CMPC considers that in the future the company will have to cover 10% of our water withdrawals through external supply to continue to operate normally. 2. CMPC average annual production growth of 3% is considered to project extractions to 2040 and homologate the period modeled in WRI Aqueduct. In addition, this year 2024 includes the shadow price of water for each plant, which fluctuates for the Maule Plant between 1.15 and 1.27 USD/m3, corresponding to the value for year one and year 10, respectively. On the other hand, the study evaluated another scenario with the actual water purchase price considering 9 USD/m3 to assess a maximum range. In this way, it is possible to calculate the total financial impact of the plants located in

basins with water risk. We understand the importance for CMPC to have its Risk Program, which seeks to identify, evaluate, analyze, assess, treat, and control the risks for each of the facilities with their respective realities, simulating under possible scenarios and in different periods of time, where sustainability and environmental aspects must be incorporated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4117000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CMPC risks the availability of water resources for our industrial operations by investing in water efficiency and reduction projects. In 2024, the total investments in environmental projects reach the amount of 10 million USD. These projects include reducing water consumption in industrial processes, wastewater recycling, reuse systems and developing facilities with better technologies that could improve the quality of treated water, reducing organic content and effluent volume. Some of the investment projects for 2024 were: -Change of HVAC units in electrical rooms to air cooling instead of water (Pacifico), to reduce 2.21 m3/t – 2,986 m3 /d. -Change of HVAC units in electrical rooms to air cooling instead of water (Santa Fe), to reduce 2.4 m3/t – 9,591 m3 /d. -Use of condensate B in the fiber line as a replacement for hot water (Guaíba), to reduce 2.21 m3/t – 2,986 m3 /d. -New pulp disintegration line (refiner and pulper) (Valdivia), to reduce 3.00 m3 /t - 552 M3/d.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CMPC has a Water Resources & Effluent Strategy (WRES) which is implemented through the following mechanisms: -Water Resources & Effluents Division (WRED): focused on the responsible and efficient use of water, ecosystem management & compliance with the corporate goal. Its approach includes identifying new supply sources to mitigate climate change vulnerability. -Water Management Committee: It provides an overall vision of water management, executes the WRES, heads collaborative initiatives to achieve water targets and oversees related projects. -Water Technical Operational Committee: led by the WRED, it has responsibilities in governance, coordinating actions, the implementation of planned activities and strengthens governance in water management. -Softys Corporate Industrial Development & Supply Chain Department: focused on the responsible and efficient use of water, ecosystem management & compliance with the corporate goal. -Local Water Committees in Softys: Responsible for reviewing environmental processes and projects, strengthening water governance. We defined sustainability goals, including reducing 25% of industrial water use per ton by 2025, contributing to the progress of SDG 6. To achieve this goal, the 2025 Water Roadmap was drafted, a plan composed of strategies and projects aimed at reducing water use. Additionally, 3 specific areas of work have been outlined: 1.Technological front: Implementation of technological improvements through capital expenditure. 2.Operational front: Implementation of operational measures aimed at restoring plants & processes to their original design conditions. 3.Innovation Front: Development of improvements focused on research & technological innovation. The Company has reduced water use between 2018 & 2024 by 16% (4.82 m³/t), equivalent to 63% of the target (7.70 m³/t). In early 2024, the accumulated reduction was 10%; in view of this, CMPC implemented projects on technological & operational fronts, adding an additional 6%.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Biobio

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk corresponds to reduced availability of water for production processes (chronic physical risks), whose impact considers the possibility of incurring in water purchase from supplementary sources, or for technologies to reduce the use of water in the processes. The explanation of these scenarios it is explained regarding the prolonged decrease in rainfall and lower water accumulations in the basins, which could lead to a chronic drought, or to a condition of water stress due to high levels of extraction of human activity with respect to availability. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool, shadow water prices and the actual purchase price, it was found that

the Pacific, Santa Fe and Laja Pulp Plants are exposed to substantial financial or strategic water risk now and in 2040, which could have a significant impact in the future. These plants are in the Chilean Biobio basin, which has water shortage problems due to seasonal rainfall deficit.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Impact considers the possibility of incurring in water purchase from supplementary sources, or for technologies to reduce the use of water in the processes.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

16000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

160000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Management and Continuity of Industrial Assets are among the 14 risk categories defined by CMPC. This category is considered a chronic physical risk, as it focuses on the reduced water availability for production processes to which we could be exposed. This scenario involves considering the possibility of incurring expenses to purchase water from other sources or for technologies to reduce water use in the industrial processes, increasing production costs. In order to estimate the financial impact, our company works through two assumptions: 1. CMPC considers that in the future the company will have to cover 10% of our water withdrawals through external supply to continue to operate normally. 2. CMPC average annual production growth of 3% is considered to project extractions to 2040 and homologate the period modeled in WRI Aqueduct. In addition, this year 2024 includes the shadow price of water for each plant, which fluctuates for the Pacific, Santa Fe and Laja plants between 1.38 and 2.2 USD/m3, corresponding to the value for year one and year 10, respectively. On the other hand, the study evaluated another scenario with the actual water purchase price considering 9 USD/m3 to assess a maximum range. In this way, it is possible to calculate the total financial impact of the plants located in basins with water risk. We understand the importance for CMPC to have its Risk Program, which seeks to identify, evaluate, analyze, assess, treat, and control the risks for each of the facilities with their respective realities, simulating under possible scenarios and in different periods of time, where sustainability and environmental aspects must be incorporated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CMPC risks the availability of water resources for our industrial operations by investing in water efficiency and reduction projects. In 2024, the total investments in environmental projects reach the amount of 10 million USD. These projects include reducing water consumption in industrial processes, wastewater recycling, reuse systems and developing facilities with better technologies that could improve the quality of treated water, reducing organic content and effluent volume. Some of the investment projects for 2024 were: -Change of HVAC units in electrical rooms to air cooling instead of water (Pacifico), to reduce 2.21 m3/t – 2,986 m3 /d. -Change of

HVAC units in electrical rooms to air cooling instead of water (Santa Fe), to reduce 2.4 m3/t – 9,591 m3 /d. -Use of condensate B in the fiber line as a replacement for hot water (Guaíba), to reduce 2.21 m3/t – 2,986 m3 /d. -New pulp disintegration line (refiner and pulper) (Valdivia), to reduce 3.00 m3 /t - 552 M3/d.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CMPC has a Water Resources & Effluent Strategy (WRES) which is implemented through the following mechanisms: -Water Resources & Effluents Division (WRED): focused on the responsible and efficient use of water, ecosystem management & compliance with the corporate goal. Its approach includes identifying new supply sources to mitigate climate change vulnerability. -Water Management Committee: It provides an overall vision of water management, executes the WRES, heads collaborative initiatives to achieve water targets and oversees related projects. -Water Technical Operational Committee: led by the WRED, it has responsibilities in governance, coordinating actions, the implementation of planned activities and strengthens governance in water management. -Softys Corporate Industrial Development & Supply Chain Department: focused on the responsible and efficient use of water, ecosystem management & compliance with the corporate goal. -Local Water Committees in Softys: Responsible for reviewing environmental processes and projects, strengthening water governance. We defined sustainability goals, including reducing 25% of industrial water use per ton by 2025, contributing to the progress of SDG 6. To achieve this goal, the 2025 Water Roadmap was drafted, a plan composed of strategies and projects aimed at reducing water use. Additionally, 3 specific areas of work have been outlined: 1.Technological front: Implementation of technological improvements through capital expenditure. 2.Operational front: Implementation of operational measures aimed at restoring plants & processes to their original design conditions. 3.Innovation Front: Development of improvements focused on research & technological innovation. The Company has reduced water use between 2018 & 2024 by 16% (4.82 m³/t), equivalent to 63% of the target (7.70 m³/t). In early 2024, the accumulated reduction was 10%; in view of this, CMPC implemented projects on technological & operational fronts, adding an additional 6%.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

668220000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

During 2023-2024, 553 ha of own assets were harvested, with a total production of 19,092,000 m3, which gives an average of 34,524.41 m3/ha harvested. If we assume an average value of USD 35 per m3 of wood, we have a value of USD 1,208,354.43 per ha. If we use these assumptions, we could have a maximum wood replacement value for the 553 ha burned in the 2023-2024 season of USD 668,220,000. This amount is considered as an estimation on decreased asset value.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

668220000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

During 2023-2024, 553 ha of own assets were harvested, with a total production of 19,092,000 m3, which gives an average of 34,524.41 m3/ha harvested. If we assume an average value of USD 35 per m3 of wood, we have a value of USD 1,208,354.43 per ha. If we use these assumptions, we could have a maximum wood replacement value for the 553 ha burned in the 2023-2024 season of USD 668,220,000. This amount is considered as an estimation on decreased asset value.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

10000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

CMPC risks the availability of water resources for our industrial operations by investing in water efficiency and reduction projects. In 2024, the total investments in environmental projects reach the amount of 10 million USD. (CAPEX). These projects include reducing water consumption in industrial processes, wastewater recycling, reuse systems and developing facilities with better technologies that could improve the quality of treated water, reducing organic content and effluent volume.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :Maule basin, Chile

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

CMPC has 54 facilities, of which 18 do not require industrial water consumption. Thus, the remaining 36 plants were processed in the WRI Aqueduct tool to identify the plants exposed to water risk. From this analysis, plants were selected that, for either of the two periods of years (2030-2050), obtained the category of 'extremely high' and 'high' water stress, and production or extraction >5%. On the other hand, in 2021, the project 'Fair and conscious use of water' was developed to quantify water's shadow price for the different CMPC plants through the Water Risk Monetizer tool. In addition to the shadow price, the real purchase price of 1m3 of water is also considered for the evaluation in order to define a minimum and maximum range in which the financial or strategic impact could be found. This analysis allowed us to identify that one facility of the Biopackaging business (Maule Plant), which represents 2% of CMPC's total facilities, corresponds to an actual substantial financial or strategic water risk and also for the years 2030 & 2050, since its financial severity is in the high category. This plant is in the Chilean Maule basin, which is currently among those with water scarcity problems due to seasonal rainfall deficits. In addition, during 2021 and 2022, Supreme Decree No. 177 and 26, declare the Maule region as a water scarcity area, in line with the results of the Aqueduct tool. These decrees aim to provide specific tools to water users and the population in general to minimize the damage caused by the drought. Therefore, Maule facility is exposed to high risk, according to the analysis, which represents 4.0% of the total water withdrawn by the Company and 5.5% of total production, so the results of the simulations support CMPC's decision to take preventive measures to meet the challenges of climate change to generate resilience and sustainability over time, working to develop mitigation and adaptation measures. Indeed, the establishment of the goal of reducing 25% of industrial water use per ton by 2025 addresses the future conditions projected for the different locations of our production plants to reduce risks and their impacts. Significant budgets are being made available to develop projects focused on reducing water consumption or creating more efficient resource use. The Company defines 'facilities' as any industrial plant in which CMPC has 100% operational control.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Biobio

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.2.11) Please explain

CMPC has 54 facilities, of which 18 do not require industrial water consumption. Thus, the remaining 36 plants were processed in the WRI Aqueduct tool to identify the plants exposed to water risk. From this analysis, plants were selected that, for either of the two periods of years (2030-2050), obtained the category of 'extremely high ' and 'high' water stress, and production or extraction >5%. On the other hand, in 2021, the project 'Fair and conscious use of water' was developed to quantify water's shadow price for the different CMPC plants through the Water Risk Monetizer tool. In addition to the shadow price, the real purchase price of 1m3 of water is also considered for the evaluation in order to define a minimum and maximum range in which the financial or strategic impact could be found. This analysis allowed us to identify that three facilities of the Pulp business: Santa Fe, Laja and Pacífico Plants, which represents 6% of CMPC's total facilities, corresponds to a substantial financial or strategic water risk for the years 2030 & 2050, since its financial severity is in the high (Laja, Pacífico) and very high (Santa Fe) categories. This plants are in the Chilean Bio Bio basin. Therefore, these facilities are exposed to high risk, according to the analysis, which represents 54.3% of the total water withdrawn by the Company and 30.9% of total production, so the results of the simulations support CMPC's decision to take preventive measures to meet the challenges of climate

change to generate resilience and sustainability over time, working to develop mitigation and adaptation measures. Indeed, the establishment of the goal of reducing 25% of industrial water use per ton by 2025 addresses the future conditions projected for the different locations of our production plants to reduce risks and their impacts. Finally, it is relevant to note that significant budgets are being made available to develop projects focused on reducing water consumption or creating more efficient resource use. The Company defines 'facilities' as any industrial plant in which CMPC has 100% operational control.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:
☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

All CMPC activities that involve effluents discharge, take into consideration the regulations of all countries of operation. In 2024 work was done at all plants to implement calibrated flowmeters that are used to report discharges to the authorities and monitor the parameters specified in the operating licenses. Laboratories accredited by the authority are hired to perform sampling and analysis. Softys adheres to current legislation at each plant and is preparing for regulatory changes on discharge limits in Peru and Mexico. The Company did not face any water related infraction or fine in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Chile carbon tax
☑ Mexico carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Chile carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

39.3

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

5488809.38

(3.5.3.5) Comment

This tax applies only to the some of the Company's facilities in Chile: Corrugados Cordillera, Maule, Mulchén, Pacífico, Laja, Santa Fé and Softys Talagante. The green tax, taxes emissions of particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxide (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2) and carbon dioxide (CO2), produced by establishments whose stationary sources, made up of boilers or turbines, individually or together add up to a generation power greater than or equal to 50 [MWt]. In 2024 there was an increase in green tax revenue in Chile, generated by amendments to Tax Modernization Law No. 21,210, with changes to the tax base introduced by the law, incorporating new emissions and taxable items. The coverage calculation considers all plants in the country where the tax applies. In 2023, the Pollutant Emission Reduction Projects Regulation, which is part of the Green Tax Offset System, has been implemented. This system allows taxpayers to offset recorded emissions through reduction projects, with a local focus and independent verification to ensure transparency.

Mexico carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.01

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

34.47

(3.5.3.5) Comment

This tax applies only to the some of the Company's facilities in Mexico, which correspond to the Biopackaging business. The coverage calculation considers all plants in the country where the tax applies. In Mexico, the Company identified that a portion of the reported green taxes corresponded to a permit granted by Aguas Nacionales for the disposal of water for irrigation purposes. As a result, there has been a decrease compared to previous years, since this item has been eliminated from the total corrective tax calculation.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In 2017, Chile introduced a carbon tax, meaning that CMPC must make payments based on our GHG emissions and other air emissions such as particulate matter. In 2023, the Pollutant Emission Reduction Projects Regulation, which is part of the Green Tax Offset System, has been implemented. This system allows taxpayers to offset recorded emissions through reduction projects, with a local focus and independent verification to ensure transparency. These regulations may become more restrictive over time, having a potential impact on our operational costs. That is why in 2016, CMPC started a meticulous process to measure its GHG emissions in all its subsidiaries in Chile, including its productive operations and the administrative and management activities carried out at the main offices and headquarters. Since 2017 CMPC measure its carbon footprint considering all its operations in 8 Latin American countries. During September 2019, to be ahead of future restrictions on emissions, CMPC established the long-term commitment to reduce by 50% it's scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, considering it's company-wide operations. Currently we are developing our roadmap to achieve this goal considering emissions reduction investments where they are most cost efficient, and where they have the biggest impact, that includes our operations in Chile which are subject to carbon taxes such as our pulp mills: Santa Fe, Pacifico and Laja and our Boxboard facility Maule; focusing our investments in emissions reductions in the facilities with higher emissions and that are subject to taxes. Investments have already been made to reduce emissions and avoid paying taxes in some facilities. For example during 2019 and 2020, a new first class biomass boiler was installed in Cartulinas Valdivia, replacing 2 older biomass boilers and one fuel oil boiler. This new boiler allows the facility to generate enough power to supply the facility with enough energy for future increases in the plant's production capacity, without surpassing the 50MWt generation power that makes you subject to the Chilean carbon tax and at the same time, reduces scope 1 emissions from the less efficient biomass boilers and the fuel oil one it replaces.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

CMPC due to the nature of its operations, has explored and continued to explore new green finance opportunities in the markets of the main countries where we operate and worldwide to diversify the financial assets the company has access to. Since 2017, CMPC has channeled investments towards ESG initiatives as part of its commitment to assist in global recovery through a sustainable economy. It has two types of such financing: green and sustainability-linked. CMPC issues sustainability-linked loans and bonds associated with its environmental goals, specifically those related to: 1. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction 2. Water use intensity 3. Reduction of waste generation 4. Expansion of its conservation areas. The Company also considers the social perspective in this process and has established targets in this area for future loans and bonds.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The potential financial impact is mainly due to the committed 2021 SLB targets, where for each missed target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made from 2026 to 2031.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20307500

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact arises from all debt linked to our four main goals. For the 2021 SLB commitments, missing any targets will result in a 12.5 bps step-up in the interest rate for payments made between 2026 and 2031. In 2023, both Green SLBs are impacted: for the 144A bond, a missed target will trigger a 60 bps increase in the interest rate for payments in 2031, based on CMPC's GHG goal. For the Mexican GSL bond, a 12.5 bps rate increase applies to missed targets in 2026, with an additional 12.5 bps step-up tied to CMPC's Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction goals.In 2024, we issued a new GSBL (144A) with a 45 bps step-up for payments in 2031. Beyond these, the financial impact extends across four different SLLs and a US400 million Revolving Credit Facility, linked to goals such as industrial water use reduction, landfill waste volume, and conservation areas. The four SLLs include a US500 million club deal, two Export Development Canada loans, each valued at US200 million, and a third EDC loan of US300 millionThere is also a financial impact related to the time of issuance, called "Greenium", which is considered a reward for green financing, which allows access to better financing rates. However, this is not guaranteed and depends on how the market behaves in the future. Potential financial impact figure of US 20,307,500 considers not meeting any of the goals, which does not mean that it is expected. CMPC establishes corporate goals according to the challenges set out in its strategy, and in the same line when issuing debt or making loans. It is important to clarify that these

calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity cost of doing so through traditional or sustainable financing today corresponds to zero. This is due to the fact that the Greenium, which is the difference between the return on a sustainable bond or traditional bond has been changing, and what used to be a benefit has now become a requirement of the market and practically does not reward this new type of instrument. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

During 2022, CMPC developed its 2030 Corporate Strategy. This strategy was built around the company's new purpose and comprises five strategic pillars, ambitious actions, and goals aimed at consolidating CMPC as a world-class player and doubling its size. To achieve this, it focuses on meeting the needs of clients and consumers through innovative solutions based on natural and renewable fibers. The five pillars are: Talent, Competitiveness, Growth and Innovation, Client, and Sustainability. The sustainability pillar includes seeking funding to increase its shareholder and investor base, particularly those interested in ESG-conscious stocks, through green and sustainable-linked bonds for financial opportunities. The opportunity cost of choosing traditional versus sustainable financing is currently zero. This is because the "Greenium"—the difference between the return on a sustainable bond versus a traditional bond—has evolved. What was once a benefit has now become a market requirement, with little to no additional reward for using these new instruments. In 2022, CMPC secured two loans from Export Development Canada (EDC), each valued at USD200 million, structured as SLLs. In the same year, CMPC also announced a green financing instrument: a green bond in the Chilean market ("CLF Bond") in July, worth CLF 7 million (approximately USD250 million). The funds were allocated to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, new and/or existing eligible projects with environmental benefits. In 2023, CMPC issued two new bonds, both labeled as Green and Sustainable-Linked Bonds—the first of their kind in the region. The first bond was issued in the U.S. market for USD500 million, and the second in the Mexican market for approximately MXN3,200 million (around USD190 million), split into two tranches, one with a fixed rate and the other with a variable rate. Additionally, CMPC secured a new USD300 million SLL loan from Export Development Canada (EDC). Finally, in 2024, we issued another GSLB for USD500 million and amended our current RCF, upsizing the loan by USD100 million, bringing the total to USD400 million. These recent issuances reaffirm our leadership in sustainable financing and underscore our sustainability strategy as a key focus in the company's future vision.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

CMPC due to the nature of it's operations, has explored and continuous to explore new green finance opportunities in the markets of the main countries where we operate and worldwide to diversify the financial assets the company has access to. Since 2017, CMPC has channeled investments towards ESG initiatives as part of its commitment to assist in global recovery through a sustainable economy. It has two types of such financing: green and sustainability-linked. CMPC issues sustainability-linked loans and bonds associated with its environmental goals, specifically those related to: 1. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction 2. Water use intensity 3. Reduction of waste generation 4. Expansion of its conservation areas. The Company also considers the social perspective in this process and has established targets in this area for future loans and bonds.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The potential financial impact is mainly due to the committed 2021 SLB targets, where for each missed target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made from 2026 to 2031.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20307500

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact arises from all debt linked to our four main goals. For the 2021 SLB commitments, missing any targets will result in a 12.5 bps step-up in the interest rate for payments made between 2026 and 2031. In 2023, both Green SLBs are impacted: for the 144A bond, a missed target will trigger a 60 bps increase in the interest rate for payments in 2031, based on CMPC's GHG goal. For the Mexican GSL bond, a 12.5 bps rate increase applies to missed targets in 2026, with an additional 12.5 bps step-up tied to CMPC's Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction goals.In 2024, we issued a new GSBL (144A) with a 45 bps step-up for payments in 2031. Beyond these, the financial impact extends across four different SLLs and a US400 million Revolving Credit Facility, linked to goals such as industrial water use reduction, landfill waste volume, and conservation areas. The four SLLs include a US500 million club deal, two Export Development Canada loans, each valued at US200 million, and a third EDC loan of US300 millionThere is also a financial impact related to the time of issuance, called "Greenium", which is considered a reward for green financing, which allows access to better financing rates. However, this is not guaranteed and depends on how the market behaves in the future. Potential financial impact figure of US 20,307,500 considers not meeting any of the goals, which does not mean that it is expected. CMPC establishes corporate goals according to the challenges set out in its strategy, and in the same line when issuing debt or making loans. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity cost of doing so through traditional or sustainable financing today corresponds to zero. This is due to the fact that the Greenium, which is the difference between the return on a sustainable bond or traditional bond has been changing, and what used to be a benefit has now become a requirement of the market and practically does not reward this new type of instrument. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

During 2022, CMPC developed its 2030 Corporate Strategy. This strategy was built around the company's new purpose and comprises five strategic pillars, ambitious actions, and goals aimed at consolidating CMPC as a world-class player and doubling its size. To achieve this, it focuses on meeting the needs of clients and consumers through innovative solutions based on natural and renewable fibers. The five pillars are: Talent, Competitiveness, Growth and Innovation, Client, and Sustainability. The sustainability pillar includes seeking funding to increase its shareholder and investor base, particularly those interested in ESG-conscious stocks, through green and sustainable-linked bonds for financial opportunities. The opportunity cost of choosing traditional versus sustainable financing is currently zero. This is because the "Greenium"—the difference between the return on a sustainable bond versus a traditional bond—has evolved. What was once a benefit has now become a market requirement, with little to no additional reward for using these new instruments. In 2022, CMPC secured two loans from Export Development Canada (EDC), each valued at USD200 million, structured as SLLs. In the same year, CMPC also announced a green financing instrument: a green bond in the

Chilean market ("CLF Bond") in July, worth CLF 7 million (approximately USD250 million). The funds were allocated to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, new and/or existing eligible projects with environmental benefits. In 2023, CMPC issued two new bonds, both labeled as Green and Sustainable-Linked Bonds—the first of their kind in the region. The first bond was issued in the U.S. market for USD500 million, and the second in the Mexican market for approximately MXN3,200 million (around USD190 million), split into two tranches, one with a fixed rate and the other with a variable rate. Additionally, CMPC secured a new USD300 million SLL loan from Export Development Canada (EDC). Finally, in 2024, we issued another GSLB for USD500 million and amended our current RCF, upsizing the loan by USD100 million, bringing the total to USD400 million. These recent issuances reaffirm our leadership in sustainable financing and underscore our sustainability strategy as a key focus in the company's future vision.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Biobio

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

CMPC due to the nature of it's operations, has explored and continuous to explore new green finance opportunities in the markets of the main countries where we operate and worldwide to diversify the financial assets the company has access to. Since 2017, CMPC has channeled investments towards ESG initiatives as part of its commitment to assist in global recovery through a sustainable economy. It has two types of such financing: green and sustainability-linked. CMPC issues sustainability-linked loans and bonds associated with its environmental goals, specifically those related to: 1. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction 2. Water use intensity 3. Reduction of waste generation 4. Expansion of its conservation areas. The Company also considers the social perspective in this process and has established targets in this area for future loans and bonds.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The potential financial impact is mainly due to the committed 2021 SLB targets, where for each missed target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made from 2026 to 2031.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20307500

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact arises from all debt linked to our four main goals. For the 2021 SLB commitments, missing any targets will result in a 12.5 bps step-up in the interest rate for payments made between 2026 and 2031. In 2023, both Green SLBs are impacted: for the 144A bond, a missed target will trigger a 60 bps increase in the interest rate for payments in 2031, based on CMPC's GHG goal. For the Mexican GSL bond, a 12.5 bps rate increase applies to missed targets in 2026, with an additional 12.5 bps step-up tied to CMPC's Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction goals.In 2024, we issued a new GSBL (144A) with a 45 bps step-up for payments in 2031. Beyond these, the financial impact extends across four different SLLs and a US400 million Revolving Credit Facility, linked to goals such as industrial water use reduction, landfill waste volume, and conservation areas. The four SLLs include a US500 million club deal, two Export Development Canada loans, each valued at US200 million, and a third EDC loan of US300 millionThere is also a financial impact related to the time of issuance, called "Greenium", which is considered a reward for green financing, which allows access to better financing rates. However, this is not guaranteed and depends on how the market behaves in the future. Potential financial impact figure of US 20,307,500 considers not meeting any of the goals, which does not mean that it is expected. CMPC establishes corporate goals according to the challenges set out in its strategy, and in the same line when issuing debt or making loans. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity cost of doing so through traditional or sustainable financing today corresponds to zero. This is due to the fact that the Greenium, which is the difference between the return on a sustainable bond or traditional bond has been changing, and what used to be a benefit has now become a requirement of the market and practically does not reward this new type of instrument. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

During 2022, CMPC developed its 2030 Corporate Strategy. This strategy was built around the company's new purpose and comprises five strategic pillars, ambitious actions, and goals aimed at consolidating CMPC as a world-class player and doubling its size. To achieve this, it focuses on meeting the needs of clients and consumers through innovative solutions based on natural and renewable fibers. The five pillars are: Talent, Competitiveness, Growth and Innovation, Client, and Sustainability. The sustainability pillar includes seeking funding to increase its shareholder and investor base, particularly those interested in ESG-conscious stocks, through green and sustainable-linked bonds for financial opportunities. The opportunity cost of choosing traditional versus sustainable financing is currently zero. This is because the "Greenium"—the difference between the return on a sustainable bond versus a traditional bond—has evolved. What was once a benefit has now become a market requirement, with little to no additional reward for using these new instruments. In 2022, CMPC secured two loans from Export Development Canada (EDC), each valued at USD200 million, structured as SLLs. In the same year, CMPC also announced a green financing instrument: a green bond in the Chilean market ("CLF Bond") in July, worth CLF 7 million (approximately USD250 million). The funds were allocated to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, new and/or existing eligible projects with environmental benefits. In 2023, CMPC issued two new bonds, both labeled as Green and Sustainable-Linked Bonds—the first of their kind in the region. The first bond was issued in the U.S. market for USD500 million, and the second in the Mexican market for approximately MXN3,200 million (around USD190 million), split into two tranches, one with a fixed rate and the other with a variable rate. Additionally, CMPC secured a new USD300 million SLL loan from Export Development Canada (EDC). Finally, in 2024, we issued another GSLB for USD500 million and amended our current RCF, upsizing the loan by USD100 million, bringing the total to USD400 million. These recent issuances reaffirm our leadership in sustainable financing and underscore our sustainability strategy as a key focus in the company's future vision.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Indirect cost

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20307500

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The potential financial impact is mainly due to the committed 2021 SLB targets, where for each missed target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made from 2026 to 2031. In 2023 both Green SLBs, where for the 144a bond the target there will be a step-up (60 bps) in the interest rate for payments made at the year 2031, using CMPC's GHG goal only. Then the Mexican GSL Bond the target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made at the year 2026, with a second step-up of also (12.5 bps) using CMPC's GHG reduction Scope and 1 and 2 goal only. We also have impacts in 4 different SLLs one Revolving Credit Facility for US 300 million. Industrial Water Use Reduction, Volume of waste to landfill and areas of conservation. One SLL for US 500 million, and finally two Export Development Canada's loans for US 200 million each one of them. There is also a financial impact related to the time of issuance, called "Greenium", which is considered a reward for green financing, which allows access to better financing rates. However, this is not guaranteed and depends on how the market behaves in the future. Potential financial impact figure of US 20,307,500 considers not meeting any of the goals, which does not mean that it is expected. CMPC establishes corporate goals according to the challenges set out in its strategy, and in the same line when issuing debt or making loans. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Indirect cost

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20307500

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The potential financial impact is mainly due to the committed 2021 SLB targets, where for each missed target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made from 2026 to 2031. In 2023 both Green SLBs, where for the 144a bond the target there will be a step-up (60 bps) in the interest rate for payments made at the year 2031, using CMPC's GHG goal only. Then the Mexican GSL Bond the target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made at the year 2026, with a second step-up of also (12.5 bps) using CMPC's GHG reduction Scope and 1 and 2 goal only. We also have impacts in 4 different SLLs one Revolving Credit Facility for US 300 million. Industrial Water Use Reduction, Volume of waste to landfill and areas of conservation. One SLL for US 500 million, and finally two Export Development Canada's loans for US 200 million each one of them. There is also a financial impact related to the time of issuance, called "Greenium", which is considered a reward for green financing, which allows access to better financing rates. However, this is not guaranteed and depends on how the market behaves in the future. Potential financial impact figure of US 20,307,500 considers not meeting any of the goals, which does not mean that it is expected. CMPC establishes corporate goals according to the challenges set out in its strategy, and in the same line when issuing debt or making loans. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Indirect cost

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20307500

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The potential financial impact is mainly due to the committed 2021 SLB targets, where for each missed target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made from 2026 to 2031. In 2023 both Green SLBs, where for the 144a bond the target there will be a step-up (60 bps) in the interest rate for payments made at the year 2031, using CMPC's GHG goal only. Then the Mexican GSL Bond the target there will be a step-up (12.5 bps) in the interest rate for payments made at the year 2026, with a second step-up of also (12.5 bps) using CMPC's GHG reduction Scope and 1 and 2 goal only. We also have impacts in 4 different SLLs one Revolving Credit Facility for US 300 million. Industrial Water Use Reduction, Volume of waste to landfill and areas of conservation. One SLL for US 500 million, and finally two Export Development Canada's loans for US 200 million each one of them. There is also a financial impact related to the time of issuance, called "Greenium", which is considered a reward for green financing, which allows access to better financing rates. However, this is not guaranteed and depends on how the market behaves in the future. Potential financial impact figure of US 20,307,500 considers not meeting any of the goals, which does not mean that it is expected. CMPC establishes corporate goals according to the challenges set out in its strategy, and in the same line when issuing debt or making loans. It is important to clarify that these calculations are estimates and that the premium for green financing (greenium) is not assured in the future and may vary depending on different factors such as market conditions, company reputation, among others.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In CMPC's Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures, it is stated that any natural person can be elected director provided they fulfill the requirements described in Company by-laws to that effect. Additionally, the Board of Directors promotes among shareholders that the election prioritize candidates that add a clear element of diversity to the Board – in gender, training and experience – in order to optimize Board function as a chartered, diverse and expert body.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of direct responsibility for climate change is the Board-level Sustainability & Regulation Committee, composed by the CEO, CSO, Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, Chief Environmental Officer, Board Chairman and 2 board directors. It meets quarterly and reports to the Board of Directors, where sustainability-related strategic decisions are made. In these meetings the CSO presents the progress towards our sustainability goals, major action plans, climate risks & opportunities, and suggests best practices, especially focusing on our goals related to GHG emissions, water, waste and conservation & protection of biodiversity. She also presents contingent material sustainability topics that need to be reviewed and incorporated into the business strategy, giving the board an oversight of our progress towards sustainability goals for their revision. This is key since all employees have incentives linked to our sustainability goals. Annually, the committee and the Finance Department, discuss and approve next years' budget and investments related to sustainability performance, directly guiding the CMPCs strategy on climate, biodiversity & water stress. Also yearly, the committee oversees the ESG reporting, audit, and verification processes guided by the CSO and Certification Manager. Other topics discussed are the need to set new targets (CSO), creation and approval sustainability-related policies and commitments (Chief Environmental Officer & others), and the implementation of climate scenarios and transitions plans (TCFD, TNFD, and others). The CSO also collaborates with: the Chief Procurement Officer, to align our sustainability strategy and climate transition plans with our supplier engagement strategy; the CFO, to guide the use of green finance tools; and the General Counsel, to ensure compliance with policies and commitments; among others. The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, is responsible of overseeing and guiding public policy engagement, ensuring alignment with our sustainability vision and strategy with all stakeholders. The Innovation Department has a sustainability R&D goal. The Risk Committee reviews and evaluates climate dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. These analyses are presented to the board to guide and inform their decision processes. Climate change management involves programming, investments and future projections. Thus, risks are handled in a context of resilience that requires the integration of principles, governance and methodologies that the entire organization must follow. Climate-related topics & decisions made by the Committee in 2024: Review of Gas Emission Standard (D.S. 37/2013), addressing adjustments to emission limits and proposal of external studies; Net Zero Commitment and its roadmap for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions; Updating the GHG Protocol and assessment of methodologies for calculating carbon storage and removal in forests; Approval of M&A incorporation into GHG targets.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate
☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of direct responsibility for forests is the Board-level Sustainability & Regulation Committee, composed by the CEO, CSO, Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, Chief Environmental Officer, Board Chairman & 2 board directors. It meets quarterly and reports to the Board of Directors, where sustainability-related strategic decisions are made. In these meetings the CSO presents the progress towards our sustainability goals, major action plans, climate risks & opportunities, and suggests best practices, especially focusing on our goals related to GHG emissions, water, waste and conservation & protection of biodiversity. She also presents contingent material sustainability topics that needs to be reviewed and incorporated to our business strategy, giving the board an oversight of our progress towards sustainability goals for their revision. This is key since all employees have annual incentives linked to our sustainability goals. Annually, the committee and the

Finance Department, discuss and approve next years' budget and investments related to sustainability performance, directly guiding the company's strategy on climate, biodiversity & water stress. Also yearly, the committee oversees the ESG reporting, audit, and verification processes guided by the CSO and Certification Manager. Other topics discussed are the need to set new targets (CSO), creation and approval sustainability-related policies and commitments (Chief Environmental Officer & others), and the implementation of climate scenarios and transitions plans (TCFD, TNFD, etc). The CSO also collaborates with: the Chief Procurement Officer, to align our sustainability strategy and climate transition plans with our supplier engagement strategy; the CFO, to guide the use of green finance tools; and the General Counsel, to ensure compliance with policies and commitments; among others. The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, is responsible of overseeing and guiding public policy engagement, ensuring alignment with our sustainability vision and strategy with all stakeholders. The Innovation Department has an sustainability R&D goal. The Risk Committee reviews and evaluates environmental dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities. These analyses are presented to the board to guide and inform their decision processes. Climate change management involves programming, investments & future projections. Thus, risks are handled in a context of resilience that requires the integration of principles, governance and methodologies that the entire organization must follow. Forest-related topics & decisions made by the S&R Committee in 2024: Review of corporate sustainability priorities and progress on the nature, biodiversity and conservation strategy, aligned with corporate initiatives and international standards; Human Rights Due Diligence action plan and governance; approval of the post-fires mitigation and reforestation plan, and approving annual objectives and budgets for the current year, etc.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of direct responsibility for water is the Board-level Sustainability & Regulation Committee, composed by the CEO, CSO, Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, Chief Environmental Officer, Board Chairman and 2 board directors. It meets quarterly and reports to the Board of Directors, where sustainability-related strategic decisions are made. In these meetings the CSO presents the progress towards our sustainability goals, major action plans, climate risks & opportunities, and suggests best practices, especially focusing on our goals related to GHG emissions, water, waste and conservation & protection of biodiversity. She also presents contingent material sustainability topics that needs to be reviewed and incorporated to our business strategy, giving the board an oversight of our progress towards sustainability goals for their revision. This is key since all employees have annual incentives linked to our sustainability goals. Annually, the committee and the Finance Department, discuss and approve next years' budget and investments related to sustainability performance, directly guiding the company's strategy on climate, biodiversity & water stress. Also yearly, the committee oversees the ESG reporting, audit, and verification processes guided by the CSO and Certification Manager. Other topics discussed are the need to set new targets (CSO), creation and approval sustainability-related policies and commitments (Chief Environmental Officer & others), and the implementation of climate scenarios and transitions plans (TCFD, TNFD, and others). The CSO also collaborates with: the Chief Procurement Officer, to align our sustainability strategy and climate transition plans with our supplier engagement strategy; the CFO, to guide the use of green finance tools; and the General Counsel, to ensure compliance with policies and commitments; among others. The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, is responsible of overseeing and guiding public policy engagement, ensuring alignment with our sustainability vision and strategy with all stakeholders. The Innovation Department has an sustainability R&D goal. The Risk Committee reviews and evaluates environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. These analyses are presented to the board to guide and inform their decision processes. Climate change management involves programming, investments and future projections. Thus, risks are handled in a context of resilience that requires the integration of principles, governance and methodologies that the entire organization must follow. Water-

related topics & decision made by the committee in 2024: Review of the Water and Discharges strategy; independence from stressed basins action front; approving annual water extraction, integration of M&A in water objectives and related budget, etc.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of direct responsibility for biodiversity is the Board-level Sustainability & Regulation Committee, composed by the CEO, CSO, Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, Chief Environmental Officer, Board Chairman and 2 board directors. It meets quarterly and reports to the Board of Directors, where sustainability-related strategic decisions are made. In these meetings the CSO presents the progress towards our sustainability goals, major action plans, climate risks & opportunities, and suggests best practices, especially focusing on our goals related to GHG emissions, water, waste and conservation & protection of biodiversity. She also presents contingent material sustainability topics that needs to be reviewed and incorporated to our business strategy, giving the board an oversight of our progress towards sustainability goals for their revision. This is key since all employees have annual incentives linked to our sustainability goals. Annually, the committee and the Finance Department, discuss and approve next years' budget and investments related to sustainability performance, directly guiding the company's strategy on climate, biodiversity & water stress. Also yearly, the committee oversees the ESG reporting, audit, and verification processes guided by the CSO and Certification Manager. Other topics discussed are the need to set new targets (CSO), creation and approval sustainability-related policies and commitments (Chief Environmental Officer & others), and the implementation of climate scenarios and transitions plans (TCFD, TNFD, and others). The CSO also collaborates with: the Chief Procurement Officer, to align our sustainability strategy and climate transition plans with our supplier engagement strategy; the CFO, to guide the use of green finance tools; and the General Counsel, to ensure compliance with policies and commitments; among others. The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, is responsible of overseeing and guiding public policy engagement, ensuring alignment with our sustainability vision and strategy with all stakeholders. The Innovation Department has an sustainability R&D goal.The Risk Committee reviews and evaluates environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. These analyses are presented to the board to guide and inform their decision processes. Climate change management involves programming, investments and future projections. Thus, risks are handled in a context of resilience that requires the integration of principles, governance and methodologies that the entire organization must follow. Biodiversity-related topics & decisions made by the S&R Committee in 2024: Review of priorities and progress on the nature, biodiversity and conservation strategy, aligned with corporate initiatives and international standards; Human Rights Due Diligence action plan and governance; approval of the post-fires mitigation and reforestation plan, and approving annual objectives and budgets for the current year, etc.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is part of the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department and is the highest management level position responsible for addressing all climate-related issues. Climate change is one of the main material issues for our Company related to sustainability, so the CSO is responsible for the implementation and

development of the climate change strategy and the supervision of progress and implementation of measures towards our commitments with sustainable development; such as our sustainability goals established in 2019, including emissions' 1, 2 & 3 reduction, and our Net Zero Commitment. Every two months, the CSO presents to the Board on the status of CMPC's environmental targets to date, in comparison to our baseline year 2018. The results and implementation of the sustainability initiatives, such as related risks and their management are reported to the Sustainability Committee and some are publicly available in our Integrated Report. At the same time, she presents the roadmap and new projects towards achieving them in accordance with each business unit manager, as well as focusing in other key elements to address climate-related issues such as the development of internal policies, such as the climate change policy. During 2023 & 2024, part of the management carried out by the CSO was to present to the Sustainability and Regulation Committee the methodologies and results related to carbon capture and stock of the forest assets, the status of the emission targets and the robustness of its roadmap for implementation, and the status and results of initiatives on climate change in which CMPC participates or participated.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CMPCs CEO is part of all the Board Committees in which forest-related items are discussed according to agreed plans in the Sustainability & the Executive Risk & Innovation Committees. The forest-related issues are material to the Company in all aspects, so their reports are done in each and every Committees session. CMPCs CEO is the former CMPC Celulosa Director as well, so the forest-related topics are well known by him. Specifically, the Sustainability Committees sessions deal with environmental & social topics related to the Corporate Goals, Risks, Material Issues & also on how to keep contributing to SDGs. Subjects like fiber price/availability/scarcity, wildfires or low rainfall are a constant concern. The committee's outputs are communicated in every board session by the CEO. Once approved, they are implemented by the Corporate Affairs Director and the CMPC Celulosa & Biopackagings CEOs. All the external official communication related to ESG is conducted by the CEO itself, for example, the 2023 Integrated Report & CMPC's Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy launch and the 2024 Patagonia Proyect launch. Active participation in international meetings & WBCSD events led to his historic election as the 1st Latin American CEO on WBCSD board from Jan 2023.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is part of the Sustainability Committee and works with the chiefs of all business units to implement sustainability across the Company. Her main duties include working with the risk area in formulating criteria for exposure to water risks and other sustainability issues, promote and develop sustainability policy proposals, such as the corporate water policy, building a company-wide water footprint, designing water reduction targets and monitoring the progress of them, supporting all business units in water management plans and integrating water issue as a variable in investment projects which promote sustainability in the Company, among others. Bimonthly, environmental parameters and issues, including water, are reported to the board by the CSO. The results and implementation of the sustainability initiatives including water issues such as risk and their management are reported to the Sustainability Committee and some are publicly available in our Integrated Report. The Environment, Safety, and Health at Work Manager is part of the Sustainability and Regulation Committee. The primary duties are monitoring corporate goals and presents the main milestones and issues in terms of environmental performance of each business. She also leads the work of the Water Management Committee, which oversees the implementation of the sustainability strategy, verifying compliance with sustainability goals, and supervising associated impacts. She reports to the Sustainability and Regulation Committee regarding the Water Management Committee activities, and functions as executive sponsor of the water reduction use goal. Over 2024, the Water Management Committee continued the work on the Corporate Water Strategy, measured the status of water-related goals, and discussed water-related goals and strategy beyond 2025 and operational efficiency.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO plays a key role in implementing CMPC's Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity Strategy, working with the heads of all business units to align with the company's sustainability goals. Main responsibilities include developing policies for biodiversity conservation and habitat restoration, setting measurable biodiversity targets, and integrating conservation into operational plans and risk management. The CSO collaborates with the risk area to assess biodiversity risks and opportunities, formulating criteria for exposure to biodiversity impacts. The CSO leads initiatives that promote sustainable land use, protect ecosystems, and implement key conservation projects such as the Pitao and Ruil Biological Corridors. As part of the Sustainability Committee, the CSO reports regularly on biodiversity performance, including progress on the Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity Strategy and conservation projects. These updates, which are shared with the board bimonthly and in the company's Integrated Report, highlight key milestones and biodiversity-related issues. The Sustainability Committee, where the CSO leads biodiversity efforts, monitors the company's biodiversity goals and evaluates the impact of conservation initiatives. The committee ensures compliance with the Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity Strategy, reviews the success of ecosystem restoration projects, and oversees the implementation of biodiversity targets. In 2023 & 2024, the CSO led efforts to advance the Corporate Biodiversity Strategy, assessed the progress of ongoing biodiversity initiatives, and explored new goals

for biodiversity beyond 2025. As executive sponsor, the CSO ensures that biodiversity conservation remains a core element of CMPC's long-term sustainability vision.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Main executives' Variable Compensation structure is composed of: • 15% ESG goals • 45% company performance • 40% individual objectives. This KPI is part of the scorecard of the senior executives assigned to the supervision and implementation of the environmental strategy: Energy consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions: CMPC has committed to reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 50% in scopes 1 and 2 by 2030, and to have zero net emissions by 2040. To achieve these goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations, such as improvements in energy efficiency, adoption of renewable energies and emission reduction projects. The main KPI to measure progress towards the goal is the percentage decrease in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the base year.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Main executives' Variable Compensation structure is composed of: • 15% ESG goals • 45% company performance • 40% individual objectives. This KPI is part of the scorecard of the senior executives assigned to the supervision and implementation of the environmental strategy: Add 100,000 hectares of conservation or protection by 2030, to the more than 320,000 hectares that the Company already has. The main KPI to measure progress towards the goal, and the variable remuneration of the executives responsible for this issue, is the number of hectares of protected and conserved land compared to the base year.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Main executives' Variable Compensation structure is composed of: • 15% ESG goals • 45% company performance • 40% individual objectives. This KPI is part of the scorecard of the senior executives assigned to the supervision and implementation of the environmental strategy: Management of water resources and related risks: CMPC has established the goal of reducing industrial use of water per ton of product by 25% by 2025. This implies implementing water management strategies to reduce water consumption and improve efficiency in the use of water. The main KPI used to define the progress towards the goal, and the variable remuneration of the executives responsible for this issue, is the percentage decrease in water consumption per unit of production.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

For the CEO, the C-suite & the main executives, CMPC has a Remuneration Policy which establishes severance and incentive payments for them, as well as its senior executives compensation packages guidelines. Also, there is a Compendium of Policies & Procedures of Corporate Governance that establishes the compensation, reparations & incentives policy for each Area Directors & Chief Executives. These include: a variable annual bonus tied to company profits & other bonuses during the year depending on the achievement of strategic objectives and the fulfillment of profitability goals for each business area. In 2024, the metrics used for paying the variable compensation to the CEO were: 10% ESG goals, 45% company performance, 40% competencies and individual objectives mainly

related to the Sustainability Corporate Goals, one of them being the 2030 GHG emission reduction target of scope 1 and 2, as part of the climate transition strategy. There is also an incentive scheme for Executives, which is reviewed annually by the Board, based on variable bonus dependent on profits in each area, the achievement of strategic objectives & the fulfillment of these. For the corporate team, the performance review process at CMPC is two-tiered: first composed by the individual objectives, responsible for the 60% & the corporate competencies representing the other 40%. Individual objectives & goals are set on the basis of each one's contribution towards the overall objectives of the business area. After that, they are discussed and agreed with the direct supervisor at the beginning of each year and then assessed both quantitatively (responding to the question "What do I do?") & qualitatively through the competencies related to company values ("How do I do it?"). The competencies assessed are: project implementation skills, orientation towards achievement & excellence, sustainability, values, teamwork, openness to change, continuous improvement, leadership & motivational skills. This model is a continuous cycle composed of 5 steps: setting of objectives, completion tracking, self-assessment, review/validation, and feedback meeting & conversation. This process is designed for technical & professional staff, team leaders, management, department heads, & senior executives (personnel categories: A, B, C, D, E and F).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to climate commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's climate commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's climate commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of climate performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of climate performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the emissions reduction goals, in line with the corporate strategy and climate transition plan, various initiatives are implemented in operations, such as improvements in energy efficiency, adoption of renewable energies and emission reduction projects. The main KPI to measure progress towards the 2030 goal is the percentage decrease in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the base year. In 2024, the Company progressed by 70% towards meeting its corporate goal from the baseline established in 2018.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In 2024, the metrics used for paying the variable compensation to the CEO were: 15% ESG goals, 45% company performance, 40% competencies and individual objectives related mainly to the progress on the Environmental Goals (Reduce industrial water use per ton of product by 25% by 2025; Reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions (direct and indirect) by 50% by 2030; Net zero emissions by 2050; zero waste to final disposal by 2025; and Add 100,000 hectares of conservation or protection by 2030, to the more than 320,000 hectares that the Company already has). Through an adequate compensation policy is achieved a quality management, administration of risks exposition and lining up of the priorities and incentives of the C-Suite of the Company, facing the short, medium & long- term objectives. In addition, this procedure seeks to minimize acts of Chief Executives that are not in conformity with the interests and values of the Company, as well as timely detecting cases where this may happen and to discourage the commission of offences. There is an incentive scheme for executives (not C-suite), which is reviewed annually by the board, based on bonuses and an annual variable bonus dependent on profits, the achievement of strategic objectives and fulfillment of a profitability goal in each area.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to our biodiversity and forest-related commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's environmental commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of environmental performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of environmental performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the biodiversity and forest-related goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various

initiatives are implemented in operations. In 2024, the Company progressed by 94% towards meeting its corporate goal from the baseline established in 2018. This means that, to date, 415,444 hectares of native forest are being actively conserved, protected or restored. CMPC's commitments to protection, restoration and conservation are part of its 2030 Strategy's Sustainability pillar, where the Company seeks to be an industry leader in this matter and a social change agent. This is also in line with the Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy, which aims to showcase the conservation and protection areas, identify and underscore their importance to the sustainability of forestry operations and demonstrate the virtuous relationship between the productive activities carried out on the plantations and in conservation areas. One example that is in line with this commitment is the CMPC Patagonia Reserve project, where the Company has reclaimed more than 25,000 hectares of land for the country.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In 2024, the metrics used for paying the variable compensation to the CEO were: 15% ESG goals, 45% company performance, 40% competencies and individual objectives. One of these is the "Management of water resources and related risks": CMPC has established the goal of reducing industrial use of water per ton of product by 25% by 2025. This implies implementing water management strategies to reduce water consumption and improve efficiency in water use. The main KPI used to define the progress towards the goal, and the variable remuneration of the executives responsible for this issue, is the percentage decrease in water consumption per unit of production. At the time of the performance evaluation, this KPI is reviewed to verify compliance. Our Remuneration, Indemnity and Incentives Policy establishes that the incomes of the CEO and main executives includes a variable component linked to enterprise value creation, which considers metrics such as productivity, efficiency, safety, strategic projects, sustainability and talent management. The remuneration framework is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to our water-related commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's environmental commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of environmental performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of environmental performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the water-related goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations. From 2018 to 2024 CMPC has reduced its specific use of water by 16% (4.82 m3/t), equivalent to 63% of the target (7.70 m^3/t). This was achieved thanks to the detailed assessment of projects and actions for the reduction of water use, ensuring their effective implementation and the operational stability of the plants to meet the established target.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The career development plans of our employees aims to generate competences, among which sustainable and efficient management stand out. The annual bonus for employees is a gross variable amount paid once a year and its amount is determined based on two components: - 60% Business Result (30% ROIC 10% Sustainability KPIs), - 60% Annual Performance Evaluation (36% Individual objectives aligned to strategic pillars 24% Competences). Importantly, all employee goals are aligned with at least one of the five pillars of our 2030 strategy: Sustainability, Growth and innovation, Customer, Competitiveness and Talent. Some examples of corporate sustainability goals, and KPIs that are aligned with the company's material issues are: - Energy consumption and GHG Emissions: CMPC has committed to reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 50% in scopes 1 and 2 by 2030, 37.5% in scope 3 bay 2035 and Net Zero emissions by 2040. To achieve these goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations, such as improvements in energy efficiency, adoption of renewable energies and emission reduction projects. The main KPI to measure progress towards the goal is the percentage decrease in GHG emissions compared to the base year. Among the objectives set for the CSO are the Support and progress of the implementation of the corporate sustainability goals: obtain better scores in ESG assessments and indices such as: Dow Jones Sustainability Index, CDP and MSCI; GHG emissions reduction, Achievement of annual goals for reducing water use intensity, waste disposal, and increasing the area of conservation and protection. Specifically setting internal annual goals for these targets so business units can develop investments plans.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to climate commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's climate commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's climate commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of climate performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of climate performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the emissions reduction goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations, such as improvements in energy efficiency, adoption of renewable energies and emission reduction projects. The main KPI to measure progress towards the 2030 goal is the percentage decrease in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the base year. In 2024, the Company progressed by 70% towards meeting its corporate goal from the baseline established in 2018.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :All employees

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The career development plans of our employees aims to generate competences, among which sustainable and efficient management stand out. The annual bonus for employees is a gross variable amount paid once a year and its amount is determined based on two components: - 40% Business Result (30% ROIC 10% Sustainability KPIs). - 60% Annual Performance Evaluation (40% Individual objectives aligned to strategic pillars 20% Competences). Importantly, all employee goals are aligned with at least one of the five pillars of our 2030 strategy: Sustainability, Growth and innovation, Customer, Competitiveness and Talent. Some examples of corporate sustainability goals, and KPIs that are aligned with the Company's material issues are: - Energy consumption and GHG Emissions: CMPC has committed to reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 50% in scopes 1 and 2 by 2030, 37.5% in scope 3 bay 2035 and Net Zero emissions by 2040. To achieve these goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations, such as improvements in energy efficiency, adoption of renewable energies and emission reduction projects. The main KPI to measure progress towards the goal is the percentage decrease in GHG emissions compared to the base year. With our annual Performance Evaluation Cycle, we look for leadership conversations that integrate the evaluation of the objectives and competences of the collaborators, their strengths and the elaboration of individual development plans that will allow them to carry out their work in a better way and enhance their professional growth. It is a process that allows us to align the current and future objectives of the company with the individual contribution. Within the phases of the cycle, there is the feedback process, which implies a conversation between collaborators and managers, where it is defined together how collaborators can improve their performance. Another crucial phase of the process is the review of the Individual Development Plan (PDI) whose main objective is to promote the improvement and/or acquisition of competencies and skills, through experiences and training that allow the collaborator to guide their future career. There is a collective phase between the leaderships, called "Calibration" instances where the notes are discussed to reach shared performance standards.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to climate commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's climate commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's climate commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of climate performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of climate performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the emissions reduction goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations, such as improvements in energy efficiency, adoption of renewable energies and emission reduction projects. The main KPI to measure progress towards the 2030 goal is the percentage decrease in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the base year. In 2024, the Company progressed by 70% towards meeting its corporate goal from the baseline established in 2018.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In 2024, the metrics used for paying the variable compensation to the CEO were: 15% ESG goals, 45% company performance, 40% competencies and individual objectives related mainly to the progress on the Environmental Goals (Reduce industrial water use per ton of product by 25% by 2025; Reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions (direct and indirect) by 50% by 2030; Net zero emissions by 2050; zero waste to final disposal by 2025; and Add 100,000 hectares of conservation or protection by 2030, to the more than 320,000 hectares that the Company already has). Through an adequate compensation policy is achieved a quality management, administration of risks exposition and lining up of the priorities and incentives of the C-Suite of the Company, facing the short, medium & long- term objectives. In addition, this procedure seeks to minimize acts of Chief Executives that are not in conformity with the interests and values of the Company, as well as timely detecting cases where this may happen and to discourage the commission of offences. There is an incentive scheme for executives (not C-suite), which is reviewed annually by the board, based on bonuses and an annual variable bonus dependent on profits, the achievement of strategic objectives and fulfillment of a profitability goal in each area.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to our biodiversity and forest-related commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's environmental commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of environmental performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of environmental performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the biodiversity and forest-related goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations. In 2024, the Company progressed by 94% towards meeting its corporate goal from the baseline established in 2018. This means that, to date, 415,444 hectares of native forest are being actively conserved, protected or restored. CMPC's commitments to protection, restoration and conservation are part of its 2030 Strategy's Sustainability pillar, where the Company seeks to be an industry leader in this matter and a social change agent. This is also in line with the Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy, which aims to showcase the conservation and protection areas, identify and underscore their importance to the sustainability of forestry operations and demonstrate the virtuous relationship between the productive activities carried out on the plantations and in conservation areas. One example that is in line with this commitment is the CMPC Patagonia Reserve project, where the Company has reclaimed more than 25,000 hectares of land for the country.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The performance evaluation model in the Company is applied to executives, managers, assistant managers, professionals, and technicians and considers: - 40% Business Result (30% ROIC 10% Sustainability KPIs), - 60% Annual Performance Evaluation (36% Individual objectives aligned to strategic pillars 24% Competences). One of the sustainability metrics is the "Management of water resources and related risks": CMPC has established the goal of reducing industrial use of water per ton of product by 25% by 2025. This implies implementing water management strategies to reduce water consumption and improve efficiency in water use. The main KPI used to define the progress towards the goal, and the variable remuneration of the executives responsible for this issue, is the percentage decrease in water consumption per unit of production. At the time of the performance evaluation, this KPI is reviewed to verify compliance. Our Remuneration, Indemnity and Incentives Policy establishes that the incomes of the CEO and main executives includes a variable component linked to enterprise value creation, which considers metrics such as productivity, efficiency, safety, strategic projects, sustainability and talent management. The remuneration framework is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to our water-related commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's environmental commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of environmental performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of environmental performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the water-related goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations. From 2018 to 2024 CMPC has reduced its specific use of water by 16% (4.82 m3/t), equivalent to 63% of the target (7.70 m^3/t). This was achieved thanks to the detailed assessment of projects and actions for the reduction of water use, ensuring their effective implementation and the operational stability of the plants to meet the established target.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :All employees

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The performance evaluation model in the Company is applied to executives, managers, assistant managers, professionals, and technicians and considers: - 40% Business Result (30% ROIC 10% Sustainability KPIs), - 60% Annual Performance Evaluation (36% Individual objectives aligned to strategic pillars 24% Competences). One of the sustainability metrics is the "Management of water resources and related risks": CMPC has established the goal of reducing industrial use of water per ton of product by 25% by 2025. This implies implementing water management strategies to reduce water consumption and improve efficiency in water use. The main KPI used to define the progress towards the goal, and the variable remuneration of the executives responsible for this issue, is the percentage decrease in water consumption per unit of production. At the time of the performance evaluation, this KPI is reviewed to verify compliance. Our Remuneration, Indemnity and Incentives Policy establishes that the incomes of the CEO and main executives includes a variable component linked to enterprise value creation, which considers metrics such as productivity, efficiency, safety, strategic projects, sustainability and talent management. The remuneration framework is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives contribute to our water-related commitments because it is an effective way to: 1) leverage the collaborators work with the company's environmental commitments, 2) make a concrete and tangible top-down communication of the company's commitments that are publicly declared and part of the strategy; this can otherwise be perceived as distant to the work of each collaborator, 3) incorporate the variable of environmental performance in the operations and the collaborators' work, 4) rewarding the fulfillment of commitments and performance goals, 5) linking and recognizing the work of each employee and the contribution of their responsibilities and, 6) highlighting the importance of environmental performance, bringing it to an equal comparison with traditional variables such as profits, sales level, production level, operating efficiency, among others. To achieve the water-related goals, in line with the corporate strategy, various initiatives are implemented in operations. From 2018 to 2024 CMPC has reduced its specific use of water by 16% (4.82 m3/t), equivalent to 63% of the target (7.70 m³/t). This was achieved thanks to the detailed assessment of projects and actions for the reduction of water use, ensuring their effective implementation and the operational stability of the plants to meet the established target.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our environmental policies and commitments are applicable to the activities, products and/or services, both our own and those of third parties, carried out in all business units, subsidiaries, affiliates and countries where we operate. We also promote compliance among suppliers, business partners and customers. All the CMPC policies are reviewed regularly - at least every three years.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy
☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental-Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our public commitment to biodiversity and no deforestation cover all our operations and value chain. Moreover, CMPC's Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy aims to value its conservation and protection areas, identify and highlight their importance for the sustainability of forest operations, and demonstrate the virtuous relationship between the productive activities that take place on plantations and in conservation areas, promoting the recovery of biodiversity within and beyond CMPC's properties. All the CMPC policies are reviewed regularly - at least every three years.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

☑ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :As defined in our public No Deforestation Commitment, we do not engage in native forest deforestation, replacing or degrading native ecosystems (such as peatlands) or exploitation of any kind. Our first commitment was signed in 2002: In 2002, CMPC, through its forestry subsidiary in Chile, signed a voluntary commitment (endorsed by the General Manager of CMPC Forestal at the time—currently the CEO of Empresas CMPC) to identify, register, and protect native forests on its properties, ensuring they are not replaced by plantations and are preserved to provide economic, social, and environmental goods and services. The company also pledged not to replace or promote the replacement of native forests. This commitment was reinforced recently in 2023:In 2023, the CEO of Empresas CMPC signed the updated public commitment on “Biodiversity and No Deforestation,” reinforcing the Company’s long-term goal and dedication to forest conservation and responsible land management. Since we met this target back in 2002, CMPC commits to maintain this status ever since, verifying its compliance annually through strict forest management standards.

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :As defined in our public No Deforestation Commitment, we do not engage in native forest deforestation, replacing or degrading native ecosystems (such as peatlands) or exploitation of any kind. Our first commitment was signed in 2002: In 2002, CMPC, through its forestry subsidiary in Chile, signed a voluntary commitment (endorsed by the General Manager of CMPC Forestal at the time—currently the CEO of Empresas CMPC) to identify, register, and protect native forests on its properties, ensuring they are not replaced by plantations and are preserved to provide economic, social, and environmental goods and services. The company also pledged not to replace or promote the replacement of native forests. This commitment was reinforced recently in 2023:In 2023, the CEO of Empresas CMPC signed the updated public commitment on “Biodiversity and No Deforestation,” reinforcing the Company’s long-term goal and dedication to forest conservation and responsible land management. Since we met this target back in 2002, CMPC commits to maintain this status ever since, verifying its compliance annually through strict forest management standards.

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :As defined in our public No Deforestation Commitment, we do not engage in native forest deforestation, replacing or degrading native ecosystems (such as peatlands) or exploitation of any kind. Our first commitment was signed in 2002: In 2002, CMPC, through its forestry subsidiary in Chile, signed a voluntary commitment (endorsed by the General Manager of CMPC Forestal at the time—currently the CEO of Empresas CMPC) to identify, register, and protect native forests on its properties, ensuring they are not replaced by plantations and are preserved to provide economic, social, and environmental goods and services. The company also pledged not to replace or promote the replacement of native forests. This commitment was reinforced recently in 2023:In 2023, the CEO of Empresas CMPC signed the updated public commitment on “Biodiversity and No Deforestation,” reinforcing the Company’s long-term goal and dedication to forest conservation and responsible land management. Since we met this target back in 2002, CMPC commits to maintain this status ever since, verifying its compliance annually through strict forest management standards.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Public-Bio-No-Deforestation-Commit.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our environmental policies and commitments are applicable to the activities, products and/or services, both our own and those of third parties, carried out in all business units, subsidiaries, affiliates and countries where we operate. We also promote compliance among suppliers, business partners and customers. All the CMPC policies are reviewed regularly - at least every three years.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :-Promoting carbon capture and storage potential of our forest plantations and products. - Integrating climate issues into our corporate risk assessment, the design of effective adaptation measures and the search for new business opportunities.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

ClimateChangePolicy.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

CMPC extends this Policy to all individuals or stakeholders exposed to real or potential impacts on their human rights as a result of actions related to its business activities. Compliance with this Policy is mandatory for all persons working at CMPC, without distinction. We also expect third parties with whom we have a business relationship to share the same principles that inspire this Policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN ILO

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

politica-de-DDHH_ENG CMPC.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our public commitment to biodiversity and no deforestation cover all our operations and value chain. Moreover, CMPC's Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy aims to value its conservation and protection areas, identify and highlight their importance for the sustainability of forest operations, and demonstrate the virtuous relationship between the productive activities that take place on plantations and in conservation areas, promoting the recovery of biodiversity within and beyond CMPC's properties. All the CMPC policies are reviewed regularly - at least every three years.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

☑ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :As defined in our public No Deforestation Commitment, we do not engage in native forest deforestation, replacing or degrading native ecosystems (such as peatlands) or exploitation of any kind, since we met this target back in 2002.

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :As defined in our public No Deforestation Commitment, we do not engage in native forest deforestation, replacing or degrading native ecosystems (such as peatlands) or exploitation of any kind, since we met this target back in 2002.

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :As defined in our public No Deforestation Commitment, we do not engage in native forest deforestation, replacing or degrading native ecosystems (such as peatlands) or exploitation of any kind, since we met this target back in 2002.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Estrategia-Version-Final-ENG-(18.01.24).pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Business 4 Nature
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ Corporate Leaders Group (CLG)
☑ WBCSD Forests Solutions Group
☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)
☑ High Conservation Value (HCV) Resource Network [F and B only]
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Other, please specify **:WBCSD Forests Solutions Group, The Forest Dialogue, and WWF´s New Generation Plantations.**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

WBCSD: Member since 2011 and part of the Forest Solutions Group to lead sectoral projects, share best practices, and participate in global initiatives of the largest business sustainability initiative in the world. CMPC, together with UPM, led the work of the Forest Solutions Group until 2016. In 2019, it presented to the UN the Forest Sector Roadmap for the coming years, in line with the 2030 Agenda. In 2020 CMPC was part of the construction of the new Forest Solutions Groups KPIs, and in 2021 it was part of the construction of Forest Solutions Groups Nature Positive Roadmap. The CMPC CEO, began his work as director of the WBCSD in January 2023. The Sustainability Manager, is consequently appointed as a member of the FSG Steerco, in charge of projecting the group toward the future and achieving its main objectives. CMPC Finance Manager participates in the WBCSD financial committee. The Company has also collaborated with the WBCSD on two publications in The Climate Drive. CMPC continued to work on the new guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG PI) for carbon sequestration and other emissions linked to land use. In addition, the FSG launched the Roadmap for Positive Nature, which highlights, among its case studies, the waste recovery project from the Guaíba plant. It is also part of the Task Force on the Nature-Related Financial Reporting (TNFD) pilot. In addition, it is part of the Task Force's Corporate Forum for reference scenarios for the food, agriculture, and forest products sectors on Weather Related Financial Reporting (TCFD). Business Ambition for 1.5C and Race to Zero Campaign: In 2021, we joined the global initiative Business Ambition for 1.5C, aligning ourselves with the Race to Zero campaign. This commitment entails becoming a net-zero emissions company by 2040. Race to Zero is a United Nations-led campaign that aims to fill this gap by collaborating with businesses, cities, regions, investors, and financial and educational institutions, all committed to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. In 2022, we entered and validated our Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets, as well as our Scope 3 targets, with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). UN Global Compact: Member since 2018 of the largest United Nations network in corporate sustainability and aligned with the guiding principles and contribution to the SDGs. Since January 2022, the Sustainability Manager, has been elected vice president of the Chile Global Compact Network, and in December, he was confirmed as vice president for 2022-2024. The Company participates in webinars and meetings on human rights issues, corporate ethics, the environment, and best labor practices, in addition to leading workshops and sharing best practices with other companies. In the fourth edition of the CONECTA Corporate Recognition 2023 organized by the Global Compact Network in Chile, CMPC was awarded for its contribution to meeting Sustainable Development Goals, which is crucial to the 2030 Agenda. CMPC adheres and actively participates in external initiatives and/or activities to further the implementation of policies and actions concerning the sustainable production, sustainable forest management (PEFC, FSC, HCV Resource Network, The Forest Dialogue, and WWFs New Generation Plantations) and use of pulp, timber and paper, as well

as the whole set of opportunities within them. In all the countries where CMPC has presence, and also where its customers are located, CMPC is actively taking action in different initiatives. In the case of Chile, the Company also engages with industries platforms like Global Compact Chilean network, CORMA & SOFOFA (local enterprise association), as well as policy-advising institutions. With all of them, CMPC does community and NGOs engagement, according conservation & restoration purposes, product innovation, sustainable buildings, etc.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :CLG Climate Action Chile: the main initiative of the private sector in Chile aimed at climate action in continuous collaboration with those responsible for climate policy in the country.

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

DeclaraciónPúblicaLíderesEmpresarialesporlaAcciónClimática.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

There is a mandatory register for lobbyist in Chile. All governmental institutions are registered and any audiences with them are also publicly listed, including audiences of collaborators in representation of CMPC. Donations would also be listed there, however, CMPC does not make any contributions to the public administration, political campaigns, candidates or others. CMPC makes contributions to private trade associations, think tanks and universities, which is all publicly disclosed.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

CMPC fully supports the objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement and actively promotes the development and implementation of policies and regulations that align with this commitment in all countries where we operate. To ensure that the activities that may have the potential to influence public policy are in line with this commitment, Corporate Affairs oversees all engagements with trade associations and donations associated with political influence. Furthermore, any activities pertaining to representation, company's stance, working groups, and technical and/or strategic aspects related to climate change are directed to the Sustainability Management department, as they possess the required expertise in this area. The Sustainability Manager plays a pivotal role in bringing forward key issues to the Sustainability and Regulation Committee, which convenes on a quarterly basis. The committee is composed by the Chairman of the Board, three (3) Directors, the CEO, Corporate Attorney, Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Manager, Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Manager, and the Sustainability Manager. Moreover, CMPC actively participates in various initiatives and coalitions that are dedicated to ensuring compliance with the Paris Agreement and advancing on decarbonization objectives that are aligned with scientific recommendations: Science Based Targets Initiative. Business Ambition for 1.5C. Race To Zero. Pacto Global Chile. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Corporate Leaders Group (CLG Chile). Acción Empresas. Cámara Chileno Británica de Comercio (BRITCHAM). CORMA. SOFOFA.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Chile's law No. 24,155, Framework Law on Climate Change, is the legal framework that allows assigning responsibilities for reducing emissions or requiring the implementation and reporting of measures to mitigate emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Transparency requirements

☑ Verification and audits

☑ Collection, availability, and accessibility of forest-related information

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Climate Change Framework Law establishes the goal of making the country carbon neutral and climate resilient by 2050 at the latest. It also seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by climate change; to adapt to the impacts generated, for example, by abnormal tidal waves, temperature increases, floods, droughts, among others; and to enhance food security, increase the availability of water and reduce pollution and health risks. As this law also involves the private sector to take on the challenge of carbon neutrality, it is a law that is aligned with our plans. This legislation is also key because it establishes the fight against climate change and the mechanisms that the country will use to face it. The law also recognizes the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which contains Chile's commitments to the international community in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, establishing how we will advance. Along these lines, the law requires the preparation of sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans with concrete measures and actions to meet these goals. The regulation mandates the development of Strategic Plans for Water Resources in Basins for the 101 basins of the country. In practice, the relevance of this law is that it involves also the private sector to take on the challenge of carbon neutrality and this is where the forestry sector takes on a relevant role in terms of ecosystem services of carbon capture and storage, protection of biodiversity and watersheds, and provision of resources and bio-energy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Chile's Long-Term Climate Strategy (LTCS), established by the Climate Change Law, is the instrument that defines the general long-term guidelines that the country will follow in a cross-cutting and integrated manner, considering a 30-year horizon, to face the challenges posed by climate change.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Long Term Climate Strategy establishes a national and sectoral GHG emissions budget, levels of carbon removals and storage, and criteria for monitoring, reporting and verification. This will involve ecosystem conservation, ecological restoration, afforestation and reforestation. It will also establish climate change

management instruments and Chile's sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans, with the aim of meeting international commitments and ensuring transparency in the monitoring, quality and consistency of reported data. These are all essential elements which are aligned with our plans. The objective is to move towards a low greenhouse gas emissions development, until reaching and maintaining the neutrality of greenhouse gas emissions; to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to the adverse effects of climate change; and to comply with the international commitments assumed by the State of Chile in this matter. Among its most relevant contents are the definition of a national budget for greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 and 2050, sectoral mitigation goals (emission budgets for each of the sectors) and adaptation indicators and goals as established in the bill, which must be met within 10 years. Additionally, it contains guidelines on adaptation to climate change, as well as risk assessment, considering the vulnerability of each specific sector.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Law No. 20,780 regarding Green Tax on Emissions from Fixed Sources

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Carbon offsets

☑ Carbon taxes

☑ Emissions trading schemes

☑ Taxes on products or services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The green tax reform is promoted by the current government and its objective is to reduce CO2 emissions and local pollutants, with the option that companies have the opportunity and the support of the State to make changes to reduce emissions and consequently avoid part or all of these taxes. To this end, an increase in the carbon price, a CAP and TAX system, an offsetting system, and efficiency thresholds, among others, are foreseen. Through CLG-Chile, CMPC was able to participate and attend a public-private working instance listening to the proposal and resolving doubts as well as commenting. In 2023, the Pollutant Emission Reduction Projects Regulation, which is part of the Green Tax Offset System, has been implemented. This system allows taxpayers to offset recorded emissions through reduction projects, with a local focus and independent verification to ensure transparency The proposal is aligned with the mitigation actions that CMPC has been developing based on the GHG emissions reduction goals. We believe that promoting fiscal measures will be an impulse for decision making. The scenario of increased carbon taxes is a risk that CMPC has identified.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :World Business Council for Sustainable Development

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WBCSD is a global, CEO-led organization of over 250 leading businesses working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world. They help make their member companies more successful and sustainable by focusing on the maximum positive impact for shareholders, the environment and societies. Their member companies come from all business sectors and all major economies, representing a combined revenue of more than USD 8.5 trillion and with 19 million employees. WBCSD is uniquely positioned to work with member companies along and across value chains to deliver high-impact business solutions to the most challenging sustainability issues. Also, Combating climate change and transforming the energy system, prioritization of renewable energy, climate policy; GHG Management and Resilience, among others, objectives are fully consistent with our principles. CMPC actively participates in the WBCSD Forest Solutions Group (FSG), as part of one of the 11 companies sharing our experiences, perspective, and data about: renewable energy use, energy efficiency, reducing water usage, conservation and sustainable forest management among other important key KPI for our sector. During 2019, this group launched the Forestry sector SDG Roadmap. The Roadmap was launched at the "Lead, Transform, Succeed: Chief Sustainability Officers for SDGs" event co-hosted by WBCSD as part of the United Nations High-Level Political

Forum in New York, where Francisco Ruiz-Tagle CEO of CMPC presented the roadmap in the name of all the companies involved. During 2021 CMPC is part of the WBCSD working group that is reviewing and updating the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance. The objective of this working group is to develop guidelines for the quantification, accounting and reporting of GHG emissions and removals from the forestry sector. The work seeks to reach consensus on estimation methods or approaches, inventory boundaries and key definitions. CMPC is part of the Advisory Committee that provides strategic guidance on the objectives and direction of the project. In general, the work developed with the WBCSD and in particular with the FSG aims to provide information from the forestry sector to policy makers so that they can consider the realities and contributions of the sector. During 2022, the CMPC CEO was elected as director of the WBCSD and began his duties in January 2023, becoming the first Latin American director.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

125445

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The Company seeks business collaboration to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world, in particular the promotion, adoption of best practices and promotion of cutting-edge sustainability efforts for the forestry sector.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Acción Empresas is a non-profit organization of business origin that for 24 years has sought to improve the lives of people and the planet through business sustainability in Chile. Since 2006, it is the Chilean chapter of the WBCSD, a global association composed of more than 200 companies, which, through its CEOs, work exclusively to accelerate the sustainable development of the world through business. Among its lines of work are climate action and circular economy.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Acción Empresas is a non-profit organization of business origin that for 24 years has sought to improve the lives of people and the planet through business sustainability in Chile. Since 2006, it is the Chilean chapter of the WBCSD, a global association composed of more than 200 companies, which, through its CEOs, work exclusively to accelerate the sustainable development of the world through business. Among its lines of work are climate action and circular economy. It actively participates in programs and courses that are key to the Company’s priorities, in addition to being part of the Circular Economy Technical Committee. Over the years, the Company has participated in training courses, meetings, webinars, and events. In addition, executives and collaborators participated in sessions and training on climate change, circular economy, people and work, sustainable territories, ethics and governance, and reliable supply. It was part of the last Business Sustainability Diagnosis (DSE) 2022 and obtained a note in the base questionnaire of 84.4. The aggregate note of all the partner companies that answered was 57.1. In addition, it participates in piloting five critical sustainability criteria of the WBCSD, leading the Biodiversity group together with ENEL. We also participated as experts in meetings and presentations on carbon neutrality; human rights and due diligence; inclusion and diversity; biodiversity; transparency and reportability. We are also part of the Executive Committee of circular economy and the Clean Production Agreement "Transition to Circular Economy", which uses the Circular Transition Indicators Tool (CTI Tool) as a diagnostic and management tool.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

9775.9

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Through this partnership we seek to contribute and position corporate sustainability as a business vision necessary for the construction of a more inclusive and egalitarian society. For example, in 2019, the Ministry of Environment, together with the Ministry of Economy, the Production Development Corporation and the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency, initiated the development of a broad participatory process that resulted in the publication of this Roadmap for a Circular Chile by 2040. During 2021, the process of elaboration of the Roadmap contemplated several participatory instances. One of them were the 'thematic round-tables', which were groups of people with different profiles that will meet 3 to 6 times over 7 weeks, to generate inputs for the process of developing the Roadmap. Those invited to each round-table include members of the Strategic Committee for the Roadmap, as well as external guests whose experience enriches the process. Chile published the final document, with the participation of Acción Empresas as a representative of its associates. We are also part of the Executive Committee of circular economy and the Clean Production Agreement "Transition to Circular Economy", which uses the Circular Transition Indicators Tool (CTI Tool) as a diagnostic and management tool.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :Corporate Leaders Group for Climate Change Chile (CLG-Chile)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Corporate Leaders Group for Climate Change of the United Kingdom, constitutes the business group in Chile for climate discussion. It collaborates permanently with those responsible for climate policy in the country and in other international instances, consolidating itself as the counterpart of the business world before the public sector on these issues. CMPC is member since 2009, keeping the company updated on regulatory developments. The CEO is a director of CLG and was reelected during the period.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

10276

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Through this association we seek to collaborate permanently with those responsible for climate policies in the country and in other international instances, consolidating ourselves as the counterpart of the business world before the public sector on these issues. For example, during 2021 we participated in the consultative processes for the drafting of the climate change law and the long-term climate strategy, through workshops, meetings and public consultations. The CEO is a director of CLG and was reelected during the period.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :CLG-Chile supports the update of Chile's NDC, presented to the United Nations in April

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :The Chilean Timber and Wood Corporation, CORMA, is a chilean trade association that brings together 190 actors from the private forestry sector and represents more than 55% of the planted hectares of the country and 85% of forest exports.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Through CORMA, the forestry sector in Chile dialogues with different state and other actors. The position of the forestry sector in Chile is that forests and forest plantations play a fundamental role within the actions to achieve mitigation and adaptation to climate change, supporting Chile's commitments to achieve the goal of carbon neutrality. The association knows that its fundamental contributions are focused on reforestation, planting more than what is harvested; soil recovery, through vegetation cover, slowing degradation and recovering organic conditions; preserving ecosystems, protecting native forests; providing knowledge through scientific and academic collaboration and links with the public sector; certifying forest management according to different certification schemes; and through dialogue processes with communities near forestry operations, generating shared value. Since 2020 and during 2021 the State of Chile worked on the establishment of the Climate Change Law and the long-term climate strategy, where CORMA held meetings to provide feedback and highlight the importance of the forestry sector in both legal instruments. In addition, CORMA attended the 2022-2023 working groups for the green tax reform proposal. CMPC is part of and leads the Working Group for incorporating circularity into the forestry sector processes, implemented in CORMA.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

355710

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Through CORMA, the forestry sector in Chile dialogues with different state and other actors. The position of the forestry sector in Chile is that forests and forest plantations play a fundamental role within the actions to achieve mitigation and adaptation to climate change, supporting Chile's commitments to achieve the goal of carbon neutrality. The association knows that its fundamental contributions are focused on reforestation, planting more than what is harvested; soil recovery, through vegetation cover, slowing degradation and recovering organic conditions; preserving ecosystems, protecting native forests; providing knowledge through scientific and academic collaboration and links with the public sector; certifying forest management according to different certification schemes; and through dialogue processes with communities near forestry operations, generating shared value. Since 2020 and during 2021 the State of Chile worked on the establishment of the

Climate Change Law and the long-term climate strategy, where CORMA held meetings to provide feedback and highlight the importance of the forestry sector in both legal instruments. In addition, CORMA attended the 2022-2023 working groups for the green tax reform proposal.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB, IIRC

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Commodity volumes

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

(Pages in PDF): Content of environmental policies: p. 21, 123, 135-150 Governance: p. 21-41 Public policy engagement: p. 161, 171 Dependencies & impacts: p. 129-133 Risks & opportunities: p. 34-38 Strategy: p. 10, 123, 43-52 Value chain engagement: p. 110-117 Biodiversity indicators: p. 129-134 Emission figures: p. 135-140 Emission targets: p. 136 Commodity volume: p. 65 Water accounting & pollution figures: p. 142-147

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

REP INT CMPC INGLES WEB - 31 JULIO_.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Since 2016 CMPC's mainstream report is and integrated report that follows the Integrated Reporting principle and discloses its financial performance together with its performance in the main sustainability topics. The 2024 Integrated Report is the ninth annual edition that merges the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements, as well as the Sustainability Report into one, prepared in accordance and compliance with the General Standard No. 461 of the CMF, as well as with the standards required by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the International Integrated Report Council (IIRC) and the principles of the Value Reporting Foundation. Likewise, this Integrated Report is also a Communication on Progress (CoP) for the United Nations Global Compact, a network that we have been part of since March 2018.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Public Commitment to Biodiversity and no Deforestation

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

As stated in our commitment (p. 2), we do not deforest, replace or degrade the forest, representative ecosystems or native vegetation. You can also find more details in our website regarding dates and continuous compliance with this commitment.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CMPC - Public Biodiversity & No Deforestation Commitment - 2024 - ENG · Date 06.06.2023 · Access All users.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

CMPC has a public commitment related to biodiversity and no deforestation.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CMPC - Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy - 2023 - ENG · Date 02.07.2024 · Access All users.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

CMPC developed its corporate strategy for nature, conservation and biodiversity.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ On a per project basis

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Economics effects due to changes in productivity and increased probability of forest fires.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The study uses a climatic database that covers from the south of the O'Higgins region to the Los Lagos region in Chile in Chile, with historical data on maximum and minimum temperature and precipitation covering the period 1960 - 2017 and two projected periods 2021 - 2046 and 2046 - 2070. It also includes 7 lines of work: Forest Fires, Water Availability, Phytosanitary Scenarios, Site Productivity, Site Vulnerability, Genetics and Economic Effects.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Due to the consequences of climate change, droughts, increase in average temperature, variations in rainfall, among others, CMPC's activities could be affected, both negatively and positively, especially related to the availability of fiber. CMPC is currently working on two lines of adaptation to climate change in its forestry operations: 1) Genetics: Focused on generating greater adaptability of species to climatic conditions. For example, greater resistance to frost, drought and even to insect and fungal attacks that may proliferate due to changing environmental conditions. 2) Silvicultural development: Review silvicultural management to respond to changes in environmental conditions and optimize the resources used. To this end, a study was carried out to estimate new productivity curves that take into account the effects of climate change, mainly increased temperature, decreased precipitation and increased CO2. Since 2019 CMPC has conducted a quantitative scenario analysis on the climate sensitivity of temperature and precipitation variables considering RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenarios for forestry assets in Chile, corresponding to 65% of the total forest plantations. A "business as usual" and extreme warming scenario was considered as the worst case scenario in which we would have to operate in the future and a more positive scenario to see the differences in the effects depending on the changes in conditions for our plantations. The objective of the study is to know the effect of these future precipitation and temperature scenarios on plantation growth in order to propose mitigation and adaptation actions, which can be economically evaluated. For example, this will help us make the best decisions regarding the species to be planted and the variations or management schemes (initial densities, pruning schemes, final densities, best planting locations) among other important parameters to be prepared to continue operating in future climate change scenarios.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2070

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Economics effects due to changes in productivity and increased probability of forest fires.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The study uses a climatic database that covers from the south of the O'Higgins region to the Los Lagos region in Chile in Chile, with historical data on maximum and minimum temperature and precipitation covering the period 1960 - 2017 and two projected periods 2021 - 2046 and 2046 - 2070. It also includes 7 lines of work: Forest Fires, Water Availability, Phytosanitary Scenarios, Site Productivity, Site Vulnerability, Genetics and Economic Effects.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Due to the consequences of climate change, droughts, increase in average temperature, variations in rainfall, among others, CMPC's activities could be affected, both negatively and positively, especially related to the availability of fiber. CMPC is currently working on two lines of adaptation to climate change in its forestry operations: 1) Genetics: Focused on generating greater adaptability of species to climatic conditions. For example, greater resistance to frost, drought and even to insect and fungal attacks that may proliferate due to changing environmental conditions. 2) Silvicultural development: Review silvicultural management to respond to changes in environmental conditions and optimize the resources used. To this end, a study was carried out to estimate new productivity curves that take into account the effects of climate change, mainly increased temperature, decreased precipitation and increased CO2. Since 2019 CMPC has conducted a quantitative scenario analysis on the climate sensitivity of temperature and precipitation variables considering RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenarios for forestry assets in Chile, corresponding to 65% of the total forest plantations. A "business as usual" and extreme warming scenario was considered as the worst case scenario in which we would have to operate in the future and a more positive scenario to see the differences in the effects depending on the changes in conditions for our plantations. The objective of the study is to know the effect of these future precipitation and temperature scenarios on plantation growth in order to propose mitigation and adaptation actions, which

can be economically evaluated. For example, this will help us make the best decisions regarding the species to be planted and the variations or management schemes (initial densities, pruning schemes, final densities, best planting locations) among other important parameters to be prepared to continue operating in future climate change scenarios.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

CMPC has 53 facilities, of which 20 do not require industrial water consumption because their production processes do not require this resource, hence they were excluded from this analysis. Thus, the remaining 33 plants were processed in the WRI Aqueduct tool to identify the plants exposed to water risk. After it was possible to determine that 10 plants present water stress in the "extremely high" risk and 9 in "high" risk. Subsequently, the 19 plants were used to model the water stress variable in WRI Aqueduct for the years 2030 and 2040, according to the BAU (Business as usual) RCP 8.5 scenario, in order to see how they would behave in the future. The analysis points to the same 4 installations plus an additional plant in the Maipo basin. All will have potential financial or strategic water risk in the future, corresponding to 8% of the total plants. It was also taken into account that 7 of the 19 facilities are in scarcity areas declared during 2021 by Chilean supreme decrees. This result was based on the assumption that the scarcity of water for production processes could lead to the need to increase expenditures in the acquisition of water from other sources and technologies to reduce water use in operations. This would result in increasing production costs. The economic evaluation of the financial impact assumes 10% more water supplied externally in the future with a reference price range and an increase in production of 3% per year. Two values were considered for the price range. The first (minimum) price corresponded to the shadow price of water and was calculated for each plant through the "Fair, and Conscious Use of Water" project carried out by the research area using the Water Risk Monetizer tool. The second price (maximum) corresponds to the current value for purchasing 1m3 of water. Thus, the price range fluctuates between 1.5 and 9 USD/m3. Because water stress conditions vary, CMPC annually monitors the status of the basins through the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas platform.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The WRI Aqueduct tool was used to determine water stressed areas. The criteria for determining which plants are exposed to water risk corresponded to those that presented the variable "water stress" in the "high" AND "extremely high" category. Many of these plants also coincide with the supreme decrees published during 2021, which declare the localities where they are located as "water scarcity zones", which validates the analysis carried out through WRI Aqueduct. The purpose of

these decrees is to provide certain tools to water users and the general population to minimize damages caused by drought, such as extraction of water without the need for water extraction rights and the delivery of emergency funds for the distribution of water supply through water trucks. For context, Chile has been facing a mega-drought since 2010, plus ENSO cycles and the country's mainly Mediterranean climate and climate change. For these reasons, we have set goals to reduce water extraction through operational efficiency and closure of circuits, initiated a process of information standardization for better management and quantification of the water footprint, conducting studies that include modelling climatic and water availability in the regions where we operate, and development of eucalyptus and pine phenotypes that require a smaller amount of water to grow, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change, adapt to its consequences and be more resilient and sustainable.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical
☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Economics effects due to changes in productivity and increased probability of forest fires.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The study uses a climatic database that covers from the south of the O'Higgins region to the Los Lagos region in Chile in Chile, with historical data on maximum and minimum temperature and precipitation covering the period 1960 - 2017 and two projected periods 2021 - 2046 and 2046 - 2070. It also includes 7 lines of work: Forest Fires, Water Availability, Phytosanitary Scenarios, Site Productivity, Site Vulnerability, Genetics and Economic Effects.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Due to the consequences of climate change, droughts, increase in average temperature, variations in rainfall, among others, CMPC's activities could be affected, both negatively and positively, especially related to the availability of fiber. CMPC is currently working on two lines of adaptation to climate change in its forestry operations: 1) Genetics: Focused on generating greater adaptability of species to climatic conditions. For example, greater resistance to frost, drought and even to insect and fungal attacks that may proliferate due to changing environmental conditions. 2) Silvicultural development: Review silvicultural management to respond to changes in environmental conditions and optimize the resources used. To this end, a study was carried out to estimate new productivity curves that take into account the effects of climate change, mainly increased temperature, decreased precipitation and increased CO2. Since 2019 CMPC has conducted a quantitative scenario analysis on the climate sensitivity of temperature and precipitation variables considering RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenarios for forestry assets in Chile, corresponding to 65% of the total forest plantations. A "business as usual" and extreme warming scenario was considered as the worst case scenario in which we would have to operate in the future and a more positive scenario to see the differences in the effects depending on the changes in conditions for our plantations. The objective of the study is to know the effect of these future precipitation and temperature scenarios on plantation growth in order to propose mitigation and adaptation actions, which can be economically evaluated. For example, this will help us make the best decisions regarding the species to be planted and the variations or management schemes (initial densities, pruning schemes, final densities, best planting locations) among other important parameters to be prepared to continue operating in future climate change scenarios.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS 2°C and below transition scenarios

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Product-level

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology investment and uptake

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

CMPC participated in the industry group of the WBCSD that developed and tested a set of climate change scenarios for the Food, Agriculture and Forest Products industries. The climate scenario tool includes results derived from five different scenarios that together provide a wide range of possible futures. These scenarios are: - Historical trend scenario 3C. Climate action remains stable at current levels, creating limited transition risks, but the world fails to limit global warming to manageable levels, resulting in substantial future physical risks. This scenario presents low levels of transition risk. - Policy scenario of forecast

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Base in the business strategy, the company focus are seven lines of work: 1) Site productivity, 2) Water protection, 3) Phytosanitary risk, 4) Adaptive silvicultural actions, 5) Genotype development, 6) Fires and 7) Economic evaluation. CMPC participated on a project with WBCSD to develop climate change scenarios for the food, agriculture and forest products sectors. This involved participating in an industry group to pressure-test the development of robust transition scenarios and underlying drivers. This included four 3C Historic Trends Scenario, in which climate action remains stable at current levels creating limited transition risks, but the world fails to limit global warming to manageable levels, resulting in substantial future physical risks. This scenario has low levels of transition risk but higher physical risks.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Economics effects due to changes in productivity and increased probability of forest fires.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The study uses a climatic database that covers from the south of the O'Higgins region to the Los Lagos region in Chile in Chile, with historical data on maximum and minimum temperature and precipitation covering the period 1960 - 2017 and two projected periods 2021 - 2046 and 2046 - 2070. It also includes 7 lines of work: Forest Fires, Water Availability, Phytosanitary Scenarios, Site Productivity, Site Vulnerability, Genetics and Economic Effects.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Due to the consequences of climate change, droughts, increase in average temperature, variations in rainfall, among others, CMPC's activities could be affected, both negatively and positively, especially related to the availability of fiber. CMPC is currently working on two lines of adaptation to climate change in its forestry operations: 1) Genetics: Focused on generating greater adaptability of species to climatic conditions. For example, greater resistance to frost, drought and even to insect and fungal attacks that may proliferate due to changing environmental conditions. 2) Silvicultural development: Review silvicultural management to respond to changes in environmental conditions and optimize the resources used. To this end, a study was carried out to estimate new productivity curves that take into account the effects of climate change, mainly increased temperature, decreased precipitation and increased CO2. Since 2019 CMPC has conducted a quantitative scenario analysis on the climate sensitivity of temperature and precipitation variables considering RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenarios for forestry assets in Chile, corresponding to 65% of the total forest plantations. A "business as usual" and extreme warming scenario was considered as the worst case scenario in which we would have to operate in the future and a more positive scenario to see the differences in the effects depending on the changes in conditions for our plantations. The objective of the study is to know the effect of these future precipitation and temperature scenarios on plantation growth in order to propose mitigation and adaptation actions, which can be economically evaluated. For example, this will help us make the best decisions regarding the species to be planted and the variations or management schemes (initial densities, pruning schemes, final densities, best planting locations) among other important parameters to be prepared to continue operating in future climate change scenarios.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Increased pricing of GHG emissions, Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, Mandates and regulation of existing products and services

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Costs to transition to lower emissions technologies, Use of new technologies/ lower-emission sources of energy, Development of new products/services through R&D and Innovation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Participation in the Chilean carbon market, Access to new markets for products.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Fifty (50) quadrants were selected, covering all the company's areas of operation in Chile, which include: -Forest base of approximately 739,925 hectares, including native areas, areas of permanent preservation and/or legal reserve and eucalyptus plantations; -5 Industrial Units -3 Port Terminals: 03 (three) future time horizons were selected, in addition to the baseline, namely: short- (2030), medium (2050) and long- (2080) term. Time Horizons: -2030: short-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2015 and 2044. -2050: medium-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2035 and 2064. -2080: long-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2065 and 2094. Indicators related to 09 (nine) types of climate hazards with data to assess current conditions and future trends according to the projections of physical climate scenarios: -Extreme heat: Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) (days) -Extreme cold: Cold Spell Duration Index (CSDI) (days) -Rainfall-induced river flooding: 5-days Maximum Precipitation (millimeters), River Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Coastal flooding: Coastal Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Rainfall-induced landslides: Rainfall-Induced Landslides Index (RILI) (days) -Tropical cyclones: Maximum Tropical Cyclone Wind Speed (knots) -Water stress and drought: Water Stress (category) -Wildfires: Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) (days), Maximum Burned Area (km2) Data providers: CMIP6, WRI Aqueduct, NASA, IBTrACS, ESA, CMPC's internal historical data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

During 2024, a consulting firm specialized in ESG risks provided technical assistance in the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standard. This process included the analysis of physical risk scenarios by using IPCC risk modeling, considering three scenarios: optimistic, medium and pessimistic, in the short- (2030), medium- (2040 and 2050) and long-term (2080) time horizons. This also included an assessment of transition risks and opportunities, considering climate scenarios in the short- (2030) and medium-term (2050) horizons. It considered nine categories of weather events, including extreme weather and fires, as part of the analysis. The selected scenarios correspond to those defined by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) (AR6): SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP8-5. The study of risks and opportunities related to climate change has the initial goal of identifying a Company's vulnerability to the climate-related risks and opportunities applicable to its business. By providing the priority events [physical] and drivers [of transition to a low-carbon economy], companies have the opportunity to include them in their risk management process. This makes it possible to incorporate them into the context of strategic planning, and consider them when making investment decisions. It is a continuous and increasingly compelling process, which over time must be considered from the perspective of the value chain. This exercise strengthened the Company's quantitative analysis of climate impacts, the integration of governance, the establishment of cross-functional methodologies and risk management with a focus on resilience and sustainability. In 2025, the Company will continue climate scenario analysis to assess the effects of risks and opportunities associated with climate change on its financial position, performance and cash flows. This process will make it possible to assess the resilience of the corporate strategy, the business model and the value chain, in addition to supporting the analysis of the positive and negative impacts of its decisions on stakeholders. Along these lines, the Company will begin to incorporate the cost of emissions—through the internal carbon pricing tool—into investment processes, supplier assessment, mergers and acquisitions, and operations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Increased pricing of GHG emissions, Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, Mandates and regulation of existing products and services

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Costs to transition to lower emissions technologies, Use of new technologies/ lower-emission sources of energy, Development of new products/services through R&D and Innovation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Participation in the Chilean carbon market, Access to new markets for products.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Fifty (50) quadrants were selected, covering all the company's areas of operation in Chile, which include: -Forest base of approximately 739,925 hectares, including native areas, areas of permanent preservation and/or legal reserve and eucalyptus plantations; -5 Industrial Units -3 Port Terminals: 03 (three) future time horizons were selected, in addition to the baseline, namely: short- (2030), medium (2050) and long- (2080) term. Time Horizons: -2030: short-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2015 and 2044. -2050: medium-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2035 and 2064. -2080: long-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2065 and 2094. Indicators related to 09 (nine) types of climate hazards with data to assess current conditions and future trends according to the projections of physical climate scenarios: -Extreme heat: Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) (days) -Extreme cold: Cold Spell Duration Index (CSDI) (days) -Rainfall-induced river flooding: 5-days Maximum Precipitation (millimeters), River Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Coastal flooding: Coastal Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -

Rainfall-induced landslides: Rainfall-Induced Landslides Index (RILI) (days) -Tropical cyclones: Maximum Tropical Cyclone Wind Speed (knots) -Water stress and drought: Water Stress (category) -Wildfires: Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) (days), Maximum Burned Area (km2) Data providers: CMIP6, WRI Aqueduct, NASA, IBTrACS, ESA, CMPC's internal historical data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

During 2024, a consulting firm specialized in ESG risks provided technical assistance in the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standard. This process included the analysis of physical risk scenarios by using IPCC risk modeling, considering three scenarios: optimistic, medium and pessimistic, in the short- (2030), medium- (2040 and 2050) and long-term (2080) time horizons. This also included an assessment of transition risks and opportunities, considering climate scenarios in the short- (2030) and medium-term (2050) horizons. It considered nine categories of weather events, including extreme weather and fires, as part of the analysis. The selected scenarios correspond to those defined by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) (AR6): SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP8-5. The study of risks and opportunities related to climate change has the initial goal of identifying a Company's vulnerability to the climate-related risks and opportunities applicable to its business. By providing the priority events [physical] and drivers [of transition to a low-carbon economy], companies have the opportunity to include them in their risk management process. This makes it possible to incorporate them into the context of strategic planning, and consider them when making investment decisions. It is a continuous and increasingly compelling process, which over time must be considered from the perspective of the value chain. This exercise strengthened the Company's quantitative analysis of climate impacts, the integration of governance, the establishment of cross-functional methodologies and risk management with a focus on resilience and sustainability. In 2025, the Company will continue climate scenario analysis to assess the effects of risks and opportunities associated with climate change on its financial position, performance and cash flows. This process will make it possible to assess the resilience of the corporate strategy, the business model and the value chain, in addition to supporting the analysis of the positive and negative impacts of its decisions on stakeholders. Along these lines, the Company will begin to incorporate the cost of emissions—through the internal carbon pricing tool—into investment processes, supplier assessment, mergers and acquisitions, and operations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Increased pricing of GHG emissions, Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, Mandates and regulation of existing products and services

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Costs to transition to lower emissions technologies, Use of new technologies/ lower-emission sources of energy, Development of new products/services through R&D and Innovation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Participation in the Chilean carbon market, Access to new markets for products.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Fifty (50) quadrants were selected, covering all the company's areas of operation in Chile, which include: -Forest base of approximately 739,925 hectares, including native areas, areas of permanent preservation and/or legal reserve and eucalyptus plantations; -5 Industrial Units -3 Port Terminals: 03 (three) future time horizons were selected, in addition to the baseline, namely: short- (2030), medium (2050) and long- (2080) term. Time Horizons: -2030: short-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2015 and 2044. -2050: medium-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2035 and 2064. -2080: long-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2065 and 2094. Indicators related to 09 (nine) types of climate hazards with data to assess current conditions and future trends according to the projections

of physical climate scenarios: -Extreme heat: Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) (days) -Extreme cold: Cold Spell Duration Index (CSDI) (days) -Rainfall-induced river flooding: 5-days Maximum Precipitation (millimeters), River Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Coastal flooding: Coastal Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Rainfall-induced landslides: Rainfall-Induced Landslides Index (RILI) (days) -Tropical cyclones: Maximum Tropical Cyclone Wind Speed (knots) -Water stress and drought: Water Stress (category) -Wildfires: Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) (days), Maximum Burned Area (km2) Data providers: CMIP6, WRI Aqueduct, NASA, IBTrACS, ESA, CMPC's internal historical data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

During 2024, a consulting firm specialized in ESG risks provided technical assistance in the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standard. This process included the analysis of physical risk scenarios by using IPCC risk modeling, considering three scenarios: optimistic, medium and pessimistic, in the short- (2030), medium- (2040 and 2050) and long-term (2080) time horizons. This also included an assessment of transition risks and opportunities, considering climate scenarios in the short- (2030) and medium-term (2050) horizons. It considered nine categories of weather events, including extreme weather and fires, as part of the analysis. The selected scenarios correspond to those defined by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) (AR6): SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP8-5. The study of risks and opportunities related to climate change has the initial goal of identifying a Company's vulnerability to the climate-related risks and opportunities applicable to its business. By providing the priority events [physical] and drivers [of transition to a low-carbon economy], companies have the opportunity to include them in their risk management process. This makes it possible to incorporate them into the context of strategic planning, and consider them when making investment decisions. It is a continuous and increasingly compelling process, which over time must be considered from the perspective of the value chain. This exercise strengthened the Company's quantitative analysis of climate impacts, the integration of governance, the establishment of cross-functional methodologies and risk management with a focus on resilience and sustainability. In 2025, the Company will continue climate scenario analysis to assess the effects of risks and opportunities associated with climate change on its financial position, performance and cash flows. This process will make it possible to assess the resilience of the corporate strategy, the business model and the value chain, in addition to supporting the analysis of the positive and negative impacts of its decisions on stakeholders. Along these lines, the Company will begin to incorporate the cost of emissions—through the internal carbon pricing tool—into investment processes, supplier assessment, mergers and acquisitions, and operations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

☑ 2070
☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Increased pricing of GHG emissions, Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, Mandates and regulation of existing products and services

Relevant technology and science
☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Costs to transition to lower emissions technologies, Use of new technologies/ lower-emission sources of energy, Development of new products/services through R&D and Innovation

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Globalizing markets
☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Participation in the Chilean carbon market, Access to new markets for products.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Fifty (50) quadrants were selected, covering all the company's areas of operation in Chile, which include: -Forest base of approximately 739,925 hectares, including native areas, areas of permanent preservation and/or legal reserve and eucalyptus plantations; -5 Industrial Units -3 Port Terminals: 03 (three) future time horizons were selected, in addition to the baseline, namely: short- (2030), medium (2050) and long- (2080) term. Time Horizons: -2030: short-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2015 and 2044. -2050: medium-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2035 and 2064. -2080: long-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2065 and 2094. Indicators related to 09 (nine) types of climate hazards with data to assess current conditions and future trends according to the projections of physical climate scenarios, including water-related: -Rainfall-induced river flooding: 5-days Maximum Precipitation (millimeters), River Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Coastal flooding: Coastal Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Rainfall-induced landslides: Rainfall-Induced Landslides Index (RILI) (days) -Water stress and drought: Water Stress (category) Data providers: CMIP6, WRI Aqueduct, NASA, IBTrACS, ESA, CMPC's internal historical data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

During 2024, a consulting firm specialized in ESG risks provided technical assistance in the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standard. This process included the analysis of physical risk scenarios by using IPCC risk modeling, considering three scenarios: optimistic, medium and pessimistic, in the short- (2030), medium- (2040 and 2050) and long-term (2080) time horizons. This also included an assessment of transition risks and opportunities, considering climate scenarios in the short- (2030) and medium-term (2050) horizons. It considered nine categories of weather events, including droughts, water stress and flooding. The selected scenarios correspond to those defined by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) (AR6): SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP8-5. The study of risks and opportunities related to climate change has the initial goal of identifying a Company's vulnerability to the climate-related risks and opportunities applicable to its business. By providing the priority events [physical] and drivers [of transition to a low-carbon economy], companies have the opportunity to include them in their risk management process. This makes it possible to incorporate them into the context of strategic planning, and consider them when making investment decisions. It is a continuous and increasingly compelling process, which over time must be considered from the perspective of the value chain. This exercise strengthened the Company's quantitative analysis of climate impacts, the integration of governance, the establishment of cross-functional methodologies and risk management with a focus on resilience and sustainability. In 2025, the Company will continue climate scenario analysis to assess the effects of risks and opportunities associated with climate change on its financial position, performance and cash flows. This process will make it possible to assess the resilience of the corporate strategy, the business model and the value chain, in addition to supporting the analysis of the positive and negative impacts of its decisions on stakeholders. Along these lines, the Company will begin to incorporate the cost of emissions—through the internal carbon pricing tool—into investment processes, supplier assessment, mergers and acquisitions, and operations.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2090

☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Increased pricing of GHG emissions, Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, Mandates and regulation of existing products and services

Relevant technology and science
☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Costs to transition to lower emissions technologies, Use of new technologies/ lower-emission sources of energy, Development of new products/services through R&D and Innovation

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Globalizing markets
☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Participation in the Chilean carbon market, Access to new markets for products.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Fifty (50) quadrants were selected, covering all the company's areas of operation in Chile, which include: -Forest base of approximately 739,925 hectares, including native areas, areas of permanent preservation and/or legal reserve and eucalyptus plantations; -5 Industrial Units -3 Port Terminals: 03 (three) future time horizons were selected, in addition to the baseline, namely: short- (2030), medium (2050) and long- (2080) term. Time Horizons: -2030: short-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2015 and 2044. -2050: medium-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2035 and 2064. -2080: long-term: Based on CMIP6 projection data between 2065 and 2094. Indicators related to 09 (nine) types of climate hazards with data to assess current conditions and future trends according to the projections of physical climate scenarios: -Extreme heat: Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) (days) -Extreme cold: Cold Spell Duration Index (CSDI) (days) -Rainfall-induced river flooding: 5-days Maximum Precipitation (millimeters), River Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Coastal flooding: Coastal Flooding Inundation Depth (meters) -Rainfall-induced landslides: Rainfall-Induced Landslides Index (RILI) (days) -Tropical cyclones: Maximum Tropical Cyclone Wind Speed (knots) -Water stress and drought: Water Stress (category) -Wildfires: Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) (days), Maximum Burned Area (km2) Data providers: CMIP6, WRI Aqueduct, NASA, IBTrACS, ESA, CMPC's internal historical data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

During 2024, a consulting firm specialized in ESG risks provided technical assistance in the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standard. This process included the analysis of physical risk scenarios by using IPCC risk modeling, considering three scenarios: optimistic, medium and pessimistic, in the short- (2030), medium- (2040 and 2050) and long-term (2080) time horizons. This also included an assessment of transition risks and opportunities, considering climate scenarios in the short- (2030) and medium-term (2050) horizons. It considered nine categories of weather events, including extreme weather and fires, as part of the analysis. The selected scenarios correspond to those defined by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) (AR6): SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP8-5. The study of risks and opportunities related to climate change has the initial goal of identifying a Company's vulnerability to the climate-related risks and opportunities applicable to its business. By providing the priority events [physical] and drivers [of transition to a low-carbon economy], companies have the opportunity to include them in their risk management process. This makes it possible to incorporate them into the context of strategic planning, and consider them when making investment decisions. It is a continuous and increasingly compelling process, which over time must be considered from the perspective of the value chain. This exercise strengthened the Company's quantitative analysis of climate impacts, the integration of governance, the establishment of cross-functional methodologies and risk management with a focus on resilience and sustainability. In 2025, the Company will continue climate scenario analysis to assess the effects of risks and opportunities associated with climate change on its financial position, performance and cash flows. This process will make it possible to assess the resilience of the corporate strategy, the business model and the value chain, in addition to supporting the analysis of the positive and negative impacts of its decisions on stakeholders. Along these lines, the Company will begin to incorporate the cost of emissions—through the internal carbon pricing tool—into investment processes, supplier assessment, mergers and acquisitions, and operations.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Most of our revenue is dependent directly or indirectly of our forestry operations and the timber supply they generate, because it is the beginning of our complex interconnected supply chain. The timber we produce is used in our pulp and wood and timber facilities; a great amount of the pulp produced is then used to provide our tissue and packaging facilities, and the sub-products of biomass generated in timber facilities are used to generate renewable energy for our operations. That is why our timber production determines both directly and indirectly most of our revenue. Therefore, in the context of the climate emergency, understanding how our plantations may be affected by climate change and proposing management and technological measures is fundamental to the long-term planning of our production. The use of scenario has resulted in the following: 1. Climate models projected up to 2070 with high spatial (500 m) and temporal resolution. 2. Proposed changes in plantation productivity and therefore, in plantation site indices, with respect to the current scenario, and management suggestions. 3. Selection of genetic material better adapted to hydric risk conditions. 4. Evaluation and proposal of new management schemes, with their respective estimates of soil present value. 5. Models of probability of occurrence and risk of forest fires, and proposal of prevention measures according to zone. 6. Interface analysis. 7. Guidelines for categorization of pathogen damage and elaboration of pest damage probability maps (mainly Neonectria fuckeliana and Gonipterus scutellatus). 8. Current and projected aridity indices and estimation of their effects at the micro-basin level. Proposal of water protection measures. 9. Proposal of adaptive silvicultural measures to cope with changes in productivity. During 2024, and to incorporate these results into the Company's strategy, the following programs took place: A consulting firm specialized in ESG risks provided technical assistance in the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standard. The Company also assessed transition risks and opportunities based on international scenarios, such as the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and the International Energy Agency (IEA), and short and medium-term time horizons, prioritizing opportunities of greater interest or impact for the Company. In 2025, the Company will continue climate scenario analysis to assess the effects of risks and opportunities associated with climate change on its financial position, performance and cash flows. This process will make it possible to assess the resilience of the corporate strategy, the business model and the value chain, in addition to supporting the analysis of the positive and negative impacts of its decisions on stakeholders. Along these lines, the Company will begin to incorporate the cost of emissions—through the internal carbon pricing tool—into investment processes, supplier assessment, mergers and acquisitions, and operations. Also in 2024, CMPC began work in Chile and Brazil to develop eucalyptus species that are more resilient to climate change, adapted to extreme conditions such as frost and high temperatures. This effort seeks to ensure the future productivity of the resource to address climatic challenges that threaten its availability. Research focuses on maximizing wood production in the areas already available. It uses the concept of Average Annual Growth (IMACEL in Spanish), which measures cellulose production efficiency in terms of mass, prioritizing those species that maximize growth measured in metric tons of cellulose per hectare. In addition, the Company implemented a cross-functional climatology group focused on monitoring water consumption and climate change impacts. This team studies historical data on water consumption by trees

and analyzes how climatic variations, such as lack of water or extreme events, affect forests and operations. This project, like other R&D projects, has a long-term focus and is an ongoing effort. These developments maintain CMPC's competitive edge and ensure the long-term sustainability of its operations. CMPC develops other programs and initiatives focused on mitigating impacts and increasing adaptation to climate change that can be found in the Integrated Reporte, page 139 in PDF, including: a. Eucahydro (4th generation), b. Estimation of aboveground and belowground carbon in radiata pine, c. Potential productivity modeling.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Most of our revenue is dependent directly or indirectly of our forestry operations and the timber supply they generate, because it is the beginning of our complex interconnected supply chain. The timber we produce is used in our pulp and wood and timber facilities; a great amount of the pulp produced is then used to provide our tissue and packaging facilities, and the sub-products of biomass generated in timber facilities are used to generate renewable energy for our operations. That is why our timber production determines both directly and indirectly most of our revenue. Therefore, in the context of the climate emergency, understanding how our plantations may be affected by climate change and proposing management and technological measures is fundamental to the long-term planning of our production. The use of scenario has resulted in the following: 1. Climate models projected up to 2070 with high spatial (500 m) and temporal resolution. 2. Proposed changes in plantation productivity and therefore, in plantation site indices, with respect to the current scenario, and management suggestions. 3. Selection of genetic material better adapted to hydric risk conditions. 4. Evaluation and proposal of new management schemes, with their respective estimates of soil present value. 5. Models of probability of occurrence and risk of forest fires, and proposal of prevention measures according to zone. 6. Interface analysis. 7. Guidelines for categorization of pathogen damage and elaboration of pest damage probability maps (mainly Neonectria fuckeliana and Gonipterus scutellatus). 8. Current and projected aridity indices and estimation of their effects at the micro-basin level. Proposal of water protection measures. 9. Proposal of adaptive silvicultural measures to cope with changes in productivity. During 2024, and to incorporate these results into the Company's strategy, the following adaptation programs took place: Phytosanitary protection program Led by the Planning and Technology Department in Chile: focuses on biological monitoring and control of pests and diseases that, due to climate

variability, increase the risk of damage to forest plantations and native vegetation. This initiative is carried out in collaboration with the Universidad Austral de Chile, contributing to climate change adaptation. Breeding and ecophysiological management programs Under the R&D&I Department: integrate advanced criteria such as water use efficiency and drought tolerance, essential for the selection of genetic material adapted to future conditions. Climate change adaptation project in forestry, productivity and impact reduction: Developed in partnership with the Universidad Austral de Chile in two stages—from 2021 to 2024, and from 2024 to 2027—this project analyzes the impact of climate change on the growth and occurrence of fires in Pinus radiata and Eucalyptus nitens plantations, according to theoretical scenarios from the IPCC. It includes the proposal of adaptive actions to improve forest management practices by analyzing fires, productivity, pests and costs through the use of modeling, databases, simulators and training. Fire protection and prevention program CMPC implements preventive and collaborative strategies such as: Forest fire prevention, Protection corridors and Community prevention network. Other climate change adaptation programs Collaborative research projects, including: a. Eucahydro (4th generation), b. Estimation of aboveground and belowground carbon in radiata pine, c. Potential productivity modeling.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

One of the risks categories identified by CMPC corresponds to the reduced water availability for industrial processes. In the context of the climate emergency, climate change could affect the availability of this resource due to a prolonged decrease in rainfall and less accumulation of water in the basins. Then, this could lead to a situation of chronic drought, or a condition of water stress of the levels of water withdrawals by human activity, specifically by industries, concerning water availability. CMPC has 51 facilities, of which 19 do not require industrial water consumption because their production processes do not require this resource, hence they were excluded from this analysis. Thus, the remaining 32 plants were processed in the WRI Aqueduct tool to identify the plants exposed to water risk. After it was possible to determine that 10 plants present water stress in the "extremely high" risk and 9 in "high" risk. Subsequently, the 19 plants were used to model the water stress variable in WRI Aqueduct for the years 2030 and 2040, according to the BAU (Business as usual) RCP 8.5 scenario, in order to see how they would behave in the future. The analysis points to the same 4 installations plus an additional plant in the Maipo basin. All will have potential financial or strategic water risk in the future,

corresponding to 8% of the total plants. It was also taken into account that 7 of the 19 facilities are in scarcity areas declared during 2021 by Chilean supreme decrees. This result was based on the assumption that the scarcity of water for production processes could lead to the need to increase expenditures in the acquisition of water from other sources and technologies to reduce water use in operations. This would result in increasing production costs. The economic evaluation of the financial impact assumes 10% more water supplied externally in the future with a reference price range and an increase in production of 3% per year. Two values were considered for the price range. The first (minimum) price corresponded to the shadow price of water and was calculated for each plant through the "Fair, and Conscious Use of Water" project carried out by the research area using the Water Risk Monetizer tool. The second price (maximum) corresponds to the current value for purchasing 1m3 of water. Thus, the price range fluctuates between 1.5 and 9 USD/m3. With these results and further analysis of the Risk Department, the water-related risks identified are classified according to processes that use water: -Capture: Loss of unregulated water rights. Discrepancies between rights and the capacity of the hydraulic work. -Use: Operations that are not optimized for water use could bring production risk in terms of water shortages. -Effluent discharge: Exceeding the maximum applicable physicochemical and biological parameters. Failure to comply with the correct use of nonconsumptive rights. To incorporate this into the strategy, there are mitigation plans in place for each risk: • Complete identification of the status of water rights held by the business and assurance of their regularization. • Identification of the hydraulic capacity of the catchment works and monitoring of extraction flows. • Establishment of short-, medium- and long-term water use reduction goals. • Preparation of water use reduction roadmaps on three work fronts: technological, operational and innovation. • Modification of governance regarding water reduction issues. • Plan for monitoring the quality of water captured and discharged, and operational control. • Inventory and monitoring of discharge flows associated with nonconsumptive rights. During 2024, the Breeding and ecophysiological management programs Under the R&D&I Department took place, it integrate advanced criteria such as water use efficiency and drought tolerance, essential for the selection of genetic material adapted to future conditions. Additionally, several water efficiency projects were implemented in operations under potential water stress risk, such as HVAC retrofitting in the Pacífico and Santa Fé mills and steam and condensate system improvements in the Maule plant.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We have a commitment and plan to be Net Zero in 2040. The goal is to: 1) reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to a residual level consistent with achieving net zero emissions in eligible pathways aligned to 1.5C and 2) neutralize any residual emissions in the target year and those released to the atmosphere after that. CMPC's forest assets capture atmospheric CO2, which is the basis for products of biogenic origin that retain and store carbon. Although it's our aspiration, due to the nature of our operations and available technologies, we do not yet see feasible to completely face out fossil fuels from our entire value chain. Thus, we plan to neutralize any residual emissions.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

As part of the instances to receive feedback from our shareholders and stakeholders we identified at least 3 processes: 1- Annual Shareholders' Meeting: Each year prior to the annual shareholders' meeting, at least 3 weeks in advance, we send them the Company's integrated report, a document that contains the financial report and the different ESG actions, where climate management is part of the material issues defined by our stakeholders. The Integrated Report is part of the agenda of the meeting where each shareholder is given the opportunity to express their opinion. 2- Green financing instruments or instruments linked to sustainability: Since 2017, CMPC has issued green debt placements of all types. More recently instruments linked to sustainability, where all cases include climate goals as part of the KPIs to evaluate the company's performance and determine whether interest rates will present variations in certain evaluation horizons. This has prompted the company to invest in projects aligned with sustainability goals, in particular GHG emissions reductions that are aligned with the 1.5C transition scenarios. For example, CMPC implemented the Sustainability-Linked Green Bond, a financial mechanism that combines the Use of Green Funds, aligned with the Green Bond Principles, and indicator-linked financing elements, in accordance with the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles. and was the first issuer in Latin America to use a structure that integrates both approaches. In its most recent version, the transaction accumulated USD 2.5 billion in orders, with a 5-fold over-subscription, reflecting the market interest. 3- Meetings with stakeholders: The Company regularly meets with different stakeholders (shareholders, banks, investors, among others) to receive feedback on goals, projects, governance, risks and metrics related to sustainability, where those related to climate change are of utmost importance. We have also met with signatories of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) to discuss these issues.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

In 2021, CMPC committed to being a net zero emissions Company by 2050. After the 2030 Strategy, it was decided to advance the compliance period to 2040. The goal is to: 1) reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to zero or to a residual level consistent with achieving net zero emissions globally or sectorally in eligible pathways aligned to 1.5C and 2) neutralize any residual emissions in the target year and those released to the atmosphere after that. CMPC's forest assets capture atmospheric CO2, which is the basis for products of biogenic origin that retain and store carbon. Worldwide, the GHG Protocol is coordinating and agreeing on the way to account for emissions and captures from the forestry sector; therefore, once the protocol and guidelines for what and how to disclose are defined, the performance of the Company will be monitored and shared. CMPC has a Scope 1 and 2 Decarbonization Roadmap which includes 1) projects, initiatives and improvements that are ongoing or under implementation, such as: BioCMPC project (shutting down a coal boiler), and Maule Boiler Project (improving equipment to use more steam from the biomass boiler), among others; and 2) commitments and operational plans focused on the long-term emission reduction, such as: Softys' commitment and efficiency improvement plans for the all the Pulp, Bosques, Maderas and Biopackaging businesses' operations. To reduce the remaining gaps, there are 2 approaches: 1) Short-term: identification of critical sites to prioritize decarbonization actions; and 2) Medium-term: implementation of the lime kiln's emissions strategy.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

To manage challenges associated with climate change in 2024, the Company implemented 7 pillars in its climate transition plan, designed in alignment with standards such as the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB): Definition of a clear ambition Robust GHG emissions inventory Setting targets Governance integrated into business strategy Roads to transition Investment and funding Transparency and credibility monitoring In 2024, the Company prioritized projects to strengthen the Scope 1 and 2 roadmap. Taking a cost-efficient approach to addressing decarbonization, it formed cross-functional work teams in the areas of Forest Bioenergy, Projects, Research and Operations, prioritizing competitiveness, safety and efficiency, never losing sight of its 2030 and 2040 targets to reduce emissions. It developed an action plan structured around the following four dimensions: Maintain the reduction levels achieved, through operational excellence and the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates. Guarantee existing commitments, aligning competitiveness contracts, which are internal agreements that ensure that factories remain within the top 10% in terms of efficiency on a global level. Operational projects, prioritizing plant-led decarbonization initiatives. Investment and strategic partnerships, exploring new technologies and low-emission fuels, such as hydrogen, e-fuel and biomass. In 2024, CMPC reaffirmed the strategy behind long-term contracts for electricity supply from renewable sources. In addition, it integrated renewable energy contracts, the purchase of renewable energy certificates and consumption reduction targets in subsidiaries such as Softys. In 2025, the Company will update these agreements to continue reducing emissions. Also in 2025, this transition plan will move forward with the identification of risks and opportunities related to climate change in the value chain, with a focus on mitigating impacts. It will include scenario analyses and financial assessments to determine the investments and technologies to be incorporated into the value chain to achieve the environmental targets established.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

One Pager Metas 010824_Net Zero.pptx

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

The challenges of climate change require effective responses and adaptation measures. These processes are continuous and involve risk assessment, planning and the implementation of proactive measures. CMPC's NC&B Strategy addresses these challenges and lays out the Company's approaches and methodologies to minimize potential climate change impacts. Through the NbS, the Company sets out its approach and associated practices based on three strategies: 1. Conservation, protection and restoration on steep gradients to prevent landslide and runoff risks. 2. Preserve vegetation cover around water bodies to maintain the water cycle and deal with drought. 3. Implement preventive forestry to avoid forest fires and limit ecosystem damage and CO2 release.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Diversification of financing methods through sustainable instruments (green bonds and loans, green credit lines and bonds, and sustainability-linked credit): Given the nature of its business, CMPC has the opportunity to continue opting for these and new forms of financing, which have better rates in the markets. During 2022 CMPC developed its 2030 Corporate Strategy. This Strategy was built based on this new purpose. It has five strategic pillars, ambitious actions and goals that intend to consolidate CMPC as a world-class player and double its size. To this end, it focuses on meeting the needs of clients and consumers with innovative solutions based on natural and renewable fibers. The five pillars are: Talent, Competitiveness, Growth and Innovation, Client and Sustainability. This last pillar includes seeking funding to help increase its shareholder and investor base interested in ESG conscious stocks through green and sustainable linked bonds for financial opportunities. Since 2017, CMPC has channeled investments towards ESG initiatives as part of its commitment to assist in global recovery through a sustainable economy. It has two types of such financing: green and sustainability-linked. CMPC issues sustainability-linked loans and bonds associated with its environmental goals, specifically those related to: 1. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction 2. Water use intensity 3. Reduction of waste generation 4. Expansion of its conservation areas The Company also considers the social perspective in this process and has established targets in this area for future loans and bonds.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Innovation is essential for generating value for customers and consumers, to make processes more efficient and sustainable, and for the Company to continue growing sustainably. For this reason, Growth and Innovation is a part of CMPC's 2030 Purpose, and a material issue for enterprise value creation, with a focus on responding to the needs of a more sustainable world with innovations and natural, renewable and certified bio-solutions, under an efficient operational model, which allows opening markets and generating new businesses, along with promoting an ecosystem of collaboration and entrepreneurship. This issue has the potential to create enterprise value through the launch of businesses, entry into new markets, increased internal efficiency, sustainable positioning of products, and increased satisfaction among clients and consumers. Meanwhile, failure to innovate, may mean that we face higher costs and a loss of competitive in the market. Development of new products or by-products that increase participation in various sectors (construction, textile, containers and packaging, energy). Through current and future product innovation, CMPC can capture or enter new markets such as wood construction, cellulose-based textile fibers and fiber recycling, containers and packaging or the energy market through the generation of NCRE from byproducts.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Technological advances that enable the efficient use of resources. By adopting innovative technologies and processes, CMPC could financially benefit from a decreased use of energy, water, chemicals, and more, as well as a reduction in raw material loss and the recovery of by-products.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

One of the main acute physical risk identified that can affect our value and supply chain is the increase propagation and severity of wildfires. In recent years, conditions aiding the start and spread of wildfires have been enhanced such as the increase of extremely high temperatures in summer, changes in wind conditions and decrease in precipitations which aid the propagation of forest fires and difficult their control, causing serious economic losses for our surrounding communities and our operation. In the short-term, and on a yearly basis, CMPC has enhanced its fire prevention and control plans and programs in all three countries with forestry operations, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, in order to better safeguard persons and company owned and third-party forest assets, being the company's commitment the protection of human life and the ecosystem. The most strategic decision for the Company in this aspect has been allocating funds in its annual budget for the prevention and control of fire, as well as for training its workers and the local community in the 3 countries. Since 2017 the prevention & firefighting program managed to avoid the affectation of 1.5 ha, for each ha burned. In the long-term (12-24 years) we are working into the development of eucalyptus and pine phenotypes which tree bark is more resistant to fires, diminishing losses in our plantations due to wildfires. During the 2023-2024 season, CMPC managed to reduce the number of hectares affected by rural fires by 31% compared to the previous season, reaching a total of 510 hectares in Chile. The Company strengthened the firefighting strategy by incorporating two additional Airtractor aircraft to reinforce the initial effort and increasing detection points through the installation of 16 Corma detection cameras. It also implemented specialized firefighting and fire analysis training through The Emergency Program. For this period, the investment in wildfire prevention and combat was USD 50,617,330 including: social prevention and training, preventive silviculture, predictive models, investing in combat equipment and pos-fire work. All of these risk factors could affect the continuity of operations, causing stoppages and affecting production targets and the ability to meet customer needs.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Investments, costs and operational expenses related to water treatment and consumption reduction and its associated logistics are considered in the financial planning in the short and medium-term. As well as important investments in sustainable forest management are planed yearly, especially in the generation of eucalyptus with better water consumption and site specific selection according to water availability are made. In addition, CMPC contemplates investments to modernizing the facilities with the best available technology which by consequence reduces considerable water consumption. CMPC has a Water Resources and Effluent Strategy which is put into effect through the following governance mechanisms: - Water Resources and Effluents Office: focused on the responsible and efficient use of water, ecosystem management and compliance with the corporate goal. It also searches for new sources of supply to reduce vulnerability to climate change. - Water Management Committee: It provides an overall vision of water management, executes and gives continuity to the Water Resources and Effluents Strategy with four aims: 1) ensuring supply, 2) anticipating potential shortages, 3) responsible water use and 4) liquid effluent control. Additionally, it heads up collaborative efforts to meet water use reduction goals and makes decisions on related projects, ensuring the delivery of results to the Sustainability Department. - Water Technical Operational Committee: led by the Water Resources and Effluents Office, it has responsibilities in governance, coordinating measures and ensuring the execution of planned activities regarding water.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Fire prevention and control. CMPC allocates funds in it's annual budget especially dedicated to fire prevention and control due to the increase acute risk of severity and likelihood of wildfires. CMPC allocated during 2023-2024 USD 50,617,330 to fire prevention and control activities. The funds are allocated each year before the fire seasons and are estimated considering the severity of previous years fires and the damaged caused, as well as considering the needs foreseen to improve and maintain the already existing infrastructure for fire prevention and control.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

CMPC due to the nature of it's operations, has explored and continuous to explore new green finance opportunities in the markets of the main countries where we operate and worldwide to diversify the financial assets the company has access to. Since 2017, CMPC has channeled investments towards ESG initiatives as part of its commitment to assist in global recovery through a sustainable economy. It has two types of such financing: green and sustainability-linked. CMPC issues sustainability-linked loans and bonds associated with its environmental goals, specifically those related to: 1. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction 2. Water use intensity 3. Reduction of waste generation 4. Expansion of its conservation areas. The Company also considers the social perspective in this process and has established targets in this area for future loans and bonds. The sustainable financing at CMPC since 2017: 2017 - First Chilean company to issue a 10-year green bond for USD 500 million. 2018 - First Softys Peru green bond for USD 30 million. 2019 - Green bond in the Chilean market for USD 93 million. Green loan syndicated by Japanese banks for USD 100 million. 2020 - 2-year committed sustainability-linked line of credit (SLL) for USD 100 million. 2021 - 10-year sustainability-linked bond (SLB) for USD 500 million. 3-year revolving line of credit structured as a sustainability-linked loan (SLL). 2022 - Sustainability-linked credit

for USD 500 million. 20-year green bond for UF 7 million (approx. USD 250 million) on the Santiago Stock Exchange by CMPC Investments; Two 4-year sustainability-linked EDC loans for USD 200 million each. 2023 - CMPC is the first Latin American company to issue a sustainability-linked bond in the USA; Green bond and sustainability-linked bond for USD 188 million in the Mexican market; 7-year EDC loan for USD 300 million. As a result of this bond, CMPC received two awards for the best ESG bond issue of the year: the "ESG Bond Deal of the Year" award for the Latin American and Caribbean market, and Latinfinance Awards granted the "ESG Deal of the Year at the 2023 awards" for issuing the first sustainability-related green bond in Latin America. 2024 - 10-year Hybrid bond, green & sustainability-linked for USD 500 million; and 3-year sustainability linked credit line for USD 400 million.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Investments, costs and operational expenses related to water treatment and consumption reduction and its associated logistics are considered in the financial planning in the short and medium-term. As well as important investments in sustainable forest management are planed yearly, especially in the generation of eucalyptus with better water consumption and site specific selection according to water availability are made. In addition, CMPC reduces risks regarding the availability of water resources for our industrial operations by investing in water efficiency and reduction projects. In 2023, the total investments in environmental projects reach the amount of MUSD 355. These projects include reducing water consumption in industrial processes, wastewater recycling, reuse systems and developing facilities with better technologies that could improve the quality of treated water, reducing organic content and effluent volume. Some of the investment projects for 2024 were: -Reduction of water use in PM20 (paper machine 20, Cordillera), to reduce 2,053 m3/d – 3.0 m3/ADt. -Recover white water from the filter vacuum to send to the MS1 white water pond (Guaiba), to reduce 2,748 m3/d – 2.70 m3/ADt. -New pulp disintegration line in refiner and pulper (Valdivia), to reduce 552 m3/d – 3.0 m3/ADt. -Sealing and cooling water recovery (rainwater network, Guaiba), to reduce 2.9 m3 /t.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-57

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

3

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

CMPC annually invests in projects focused on reducing or improving the efficient use of water, with the objective of achieving its corporate goal. In 2023 an exceptional CAPEX budget of 38.07 MUSD was invested into projects to measure and reduce water use, as defined in CMPC's Water Roadmap, an increase of 69% against 2022. For the year 2024, around 16.52 MUSD were invested, approximately 57% less than 2023, but still 38% higher than 2022. Some of the 2024 projects include: Pacífico reduction measures: 11.42 MUSD, Santa Fe filters: 1.6 MUSD, BioCMPC water-related improvements: 3.0 MUSD. For the year 2025, around 17.05 MUSD is estimated to be invested, approximately 3% higher than 2024. We expect OPEX to remain the same, as the cost of labor, supply, quality analysis, chemicals and treatment remain stable.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Stress test investments
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to international standards
☑ Alignment to scientific guidance
☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
☑ Benchmarking against peers
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

During 2024, CMPC developed an Internal Carbon Price (ICP), a tool designed to internalize the impact of greenhouse gas emissions in decision making, ensuring their alignment with its environmental commitments. Its application aims to assign an economic value to the generation or reduction of emissions, incorporating this criterion into the assessment of projects in critical areas such as investments, purchases and operations. At CMPC, the ICP is a fundamental instrument for prioritizing initiatives that contribute to the Net Zero target, promoting a more efficient and sustainable management. The implementation of the ICP focuses on all investment projects that directly impact CMPC's Scope 1 emissions. Additionally, a pilot is underway to assess suppliers whose products and services influence Scope 1 emissions, such as energy purchases and forestry services. The ICP is based on a Shadow Price model, assigning a carbon price of 50 USD/tCO2e to guide decision-making processes that affect the Company's strategic Net Zero target.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

50

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

50

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :For those decisions that affects (increase or reduce) directly scope 1 emissions.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Evaluating the impact of pricing in CAPEX committees, if and how it influences decisions.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Drive water efficiency
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Drive water-related investment
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities
☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Existing water tariffs
☑ Existing or pending legislation
☑ Social cost of environmental impact

☑ Costs of treating water

☑ Costs of disposing water

☑ Anticipated water tariffs

☑ Other, please specify **:Impact on human health and the environment,**

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

In 2021, the "Fair and Conscious Use of Water" project was developed by the Corporate Research management area, which seeks to quantify the shadow price of water in different CMPC facilities. It was defined to use the Ecolab's Water Risk Monetizer tool to promote awareness of water use in operations and quantify its fair price. This shadow price considers operational (withdrawal and discharges), availability (water quality, domestic consumption, and hydrographic basin water stress), and social (reputation and local legislation) variables. Therefore, this price includes quantity, quality, and operational risk through tangible and intangible risk variables, such as impacts in human health and on the environment. A value es calculated per each risk to account for the total adjusted risk price in each facility, that can be incorporated in financial analysis. Drought scenarios were also included for the affected facilities. The shadow price is being considered when evaluating projects and decision support. In 2022, the shadow price was incorporated in economic evaluations of strategic projects & sites for operations, and projects to reduce water consumption. CMPC used this model to evaluate projects such as BioCMPC and the acquisition of new machinery.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Project/site specific coverage

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The shadow price of water is calculated using Ecolab's Water Risk Monetizer tool, with specific variables for industrial operations, since its objective is to be incorporated in economic evaluations of strategic projects & sites for operations, and projects to reduce water consumption. Each facility has different conditions and therefore a different water price, which covers water extraction, acquisition costs, energy needed, chemicals for treatment, labor & lab costs, infrastructure & equipment maintenance; and risks, from water stress to impact on human health.

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The water shadow price includes risks (incoming, outgoing & revenue) and their likelihood of occurrence in periods of 1, 3, 5 and 10 years. Time-based variables includes future extraction and treatment costs and basin depletion.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.57

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

58.86

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Impact management

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :The shadow price is used each time the evaluation of a project to be developed in a facility is required.

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

In 2022, this exercise was carried out to incorporate the variables in economic evaluations of strategic projects, evaluations of sites for operations, and projects to reduce water consumption to increase the visibility of water performance. Given the good results of its implementation, the Company used this model to evaluate projects such as BioCMPC and the acquisition of new machinery. CMPC continues to use it in an ad hoc basis and to annually monitor the potential risk exposure of its plants in future water-stress scenarios.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Forests ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Basin/landscape condition

impacts generated by its operations.

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Other, please specify **:Identification of the environmental aspects and**

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

CMPC subsidiary, Softys evaluated suppliers based on ESG criteria through Ecovadis services. Significant actual or potential negative impacts meas an Ecovadis global score <60%. For Celulosa, an ESG audit was conducted for the strategies and services received (SDR: service delivery sheet), where potential impacts are determined by an overall score below 2. For Celulosa and Biopackaging, under the new ESG evaluation process we considered the "Unsatisfactory" score as potential concern.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

3

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Other, please specify **:Identification of the environmental aspects and impacts generated by its operations.**

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

For Celulosa, an ESG audit was conducted for the strategies and services received (SDR: service delivery sheet), where potential impacts are determined by an overall score below 2. For Celulosa and Biopackaging, under the new ESG evaluation process we considered the "Unsatisfactory" score as potential concern. All fiber suppliers must go through a comprehensive due diligence process, through which they must demonstrate responsible practices in all aspects in line with CoC.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ None

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Other, please specify **:Identification of the environmental aspects and impacts generated by its operations.**

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

CMPC subsidiary, Softys evaluated suppliers based on ESG criteria through Ecovadis services. Significant actual or potential negative impacts meas an Ecovadis global score <60%. For Celulosa, an ESG audit was conducted for the strategies and services received (SDR: service delivery sheet), where potential impacts are determined by an overall score below 2. For Celulosa and Biopackaging, under the new ESG evaluation process we considered the "Unsatisfactory" score as potential concern.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

3
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

After the supplier evaluation, action plans are developed in each case to address the gaps identified. Softys provides recommendations and guidance to suppliers through the EcoVadis platform to help them implement corrective or improvement action plans. These plans may include specific measures to address identified deficiencies and improve performance in key sustainability areas. CMPC provides remote and on-site support to suppliers in the implementation of corrective and improvement actions. We have a comprehensive technical support program designed to improve vendor ESG capability and performance. Our Local Supplier Development Program follows the following stages: Diagnosis: We evaluate the current practices of the suppliers and identify areas for improvement. Identification of Opportunities for Improvement: We detect gaps and opportunities for improvement. Strengthening: We provide resources, training and guidance to help suppliers strengthen their practices. Accompaniment and Implementation of Improvement Plans: We provide continuous support to suppliers during the implementation of improvement plans. Measurement, Results and Impact: We measure the results of improvement efforts and evaluate their impact.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

☑ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

After the supplier evaluation, action plans are developed in each case to address the gaps identified. Softys provides recommendations and guidance to suppliers through the EcoVadis platform to help them implement corrective or improvement action plans. These plans may include specific measures to address identified deficiencies and improve performance in key sustainability areas. CMPC provides remote and on-site support to suppliers in the implementation of corrective and improvement actions. We have a comprehensive technical support program designed to improve vendor ESG capability and performance. Our Local Supplier Development Program follows the following stages: Diagnosis, Identification of Opportunities for Improvement, Strengthening, Accompaniment and implementation of Improvement Plans, Measurement, Results and Impact. Specifically regarding raw material, CMPC's Responsible Sourcing Program promotes forest certification and establishes requirements for fiber and raw material suppliers. Suppliers must go through a comprehensive due diligence process, through which they demonstrate the legality of forest ownership, submit management and harvesting plans approved by the forest authority, and ensure compliance with safety and product quality protocols. Sustainable forest management certifications provide an opportunity for all participants in the supply chain to improve their sourcing practices and thus move towards a comprehensive and sustainable process.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

After the supplier evaluation, action plans are developed in each case to address the gaps identified. Softys provides recommendations and guidance to suppliers through the EcoVadis platform to help them implement corrective or improvement action plans. These plans may include specific measures to address identified deficiencies and improve performance in key sustainability areas. CMPC provides remote and on-site support to suppliers in the implementation of corrective and improvement actions. We have a comprehensive technical support program designed to improve vendor ESG capability and performance. Our Local Supplier Development Program follows the following stages: Diagnosis: We evaluate the current practices of the suppliers and identify areas for improvement. Identification of Opportunities for Improvement: We detect gaps and opportunities for improvement. Strengthening: We provide resources, training and guidance to help suppliers strengthen their practices. Accompaniment and Implementation of Improvement Plans: We provide continuous support to suppliers during the implementation of improvement plans. Measurement, Results and Impact: We measure the results of improvement efforts and evaluate their impact.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

CMPC implemented an ESG evaluation of strategic suppliers, in order to give preference to suppliers with a better ESG performance in the supplier selection and contract award processes. During 2023 we incorporated ESG criteria as a minimum weight in our evaluation process, ensuring that sustainability considerations play a significant role in our decision making. An example related to climate change is the evaluation of suppliers energy performance. On the other hand, suppliers that do not meet the minimum ESG requirements within a set period will be excluded from contracting with us. In this way, we encourage our suppliers to actively contribute to sustainable business practices and generate a positive impact on society and the environment.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

CMPC implemented an ESG evaluation of strategic suppliers, in order to give preference to suppliers with a better ESG performance in the supplier selection and contract award processes. During 2023 we incorporated ESG criteria as a minimum weight in our evaluation process, ensuring that sustainability considerations play a significant role in our decision making. An example related to forest is the evaluation of suppliers' impact on the environment and our requirement regarding sustainable forest management. On the other hand, suppliers that do not meet the minimum ESG requirements within a set period will be excluded from contracting with us. In this way, we encourage our suppliers to actively contribute to sustainable business practices and generate a positive impact on society and the environment. For fiber and raw material, suppliers must go through a comprehensive due diligence process, through which they demonstrate the legality of forest ownership, submit management and harvesting plans approved by the forest authority, and ensure compliance with safety and product quality protocols. The Company's response to supplier in non-compliance depends on score severity, suppliers with a total score <60% (bad or very bad) for 2 consecutive years or 3 times in a 5-year period cannot continue supplying CMPC.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

CMPC implemented an ESG evaluation of strategic suppliers, in order to give preference to suppliers with a better ESG performance in the supplier selection and contract award processes. During 2023 we incorporated ESG criteria as a minimum weight in our evaluation process, ensuring that sustainability considerations play a significant role in our decision making. An example related to water is the evaluation of suppliers' responsable care for water and the provision of WASH services to their workers. On the other hand, suppliers that do not meet the minimum ESG requirements within a set period will be excluded from contracting with us. In this way, we encourage our suppliers to actively contribute to sustainable business practices and generate a positive impact on society and the environment.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Ecovadis platform, Remote & face-to-face evaluations

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

CMPC Suppliers must comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct and all the environmental standards that CMPC has signed, through its commitments and all international certifications to which it adheres, and must have a sustainable procurement policy for their own suppliers. Suppliers must actively work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption in their operations. They should implement measures to improve energy efficiency, promote the use of renewable energy sources and adopt environmentally friendly practices to minimize their carbon footprint. ESG criteria was incorporated as a minimum weight in our evaluation process, ensuring that sustainability considerations play a significant role in our decision making. Suppliers that do not meet the minimum ESG requirements within a set period will be excluded from contracting with us. Evaluations to monitor ESG compliance was conducted in 11% of suppliers in 2024 (based on procurement). Softys monitors its strategic suppliers' compliance through Ecovadis, with a goal to have 100% of critical suppliers of goods and services assessed on ESG by 2025. Suppliers with a global score <60% in 2 consecutive years or 3 times in 5 years, are excluded. If a supplier has a poor result, both parts must agree

on a work plan to improve. CMPC implemented an ESG indicator that includes on-site visits to suppliers that do not meet the company's standards. Action plans are developed in each case to address the gaps.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

CMPCs timber procurement process follows a policy which guides the acquisition of goods & services. This process must be responsible, competitive & mutually beneficial for the supplier & the Company. Its quarterly (and more frequently as well) monitored, according the following: -Maximum cost efficiency through collective negotiations based on economies of scale principles -Compliance with CMPCs Code of Ethics, Competition Manual & all CMPCs policies, including General Bases for supply -Organizational structure that allows each area to manage its procurement controlling risks & compliance, norms & procedures -All order placement, receipt

& payment are done exclusively through the SAP system -CMPC's suppliers are assessed periodically with quality specifications, delivery terms, risk management & other contractual obligations -The Company strives to build strong relationships with its local & critical suppliers and has definitions for both of them -Every new non-registered supplier is subjected to an evaluation process. Suppliers accounting USD 1 million in yearly procurement spend are also subject to annual assessment based on the following items: financial performance analysis, tax compliance, CMPC obligatory registration record & technical evaluation. The Company's response to supplier in non-compliance depends on score severity: -Suppliers with a total score <60% (bad or very bad) for 2 consecutive years or 3 times in a 5-year period cannot continue supplying CMPC.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Ecovadis platform, Remote & face-to-face evaluations

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

CMPC Suppliers must comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct and all standards that CMPC has signed, through its commitments and all international certifications to which it adheres, including the respect of the Human Rights Policy and H&S standards according to the Guiding Principles of the UN, which includes access to WASH services. Evaluations to monitor ESG compliance was conducted in 11% of suppliers in 2024 (based on procurement). Softys monitors its strategic suppliers' compliance through Ecovadis, which helps to avoid unwanted impacts and reducing risk in water related issues. Success is measured on a scale of 0-100%. Suppliers with a global score <60% in 2 consecutive years or 3 times in 5 years, can't be CMPC suppliers. If a supplier has a poor result in the responsible care of water, both parts must agree on a work plan to improve. CMPC implemented an ESG indicator that includes on-site visits to suppliers that do not meet the company's standards. Action plans are developed in each case to address the gaps identified. Softys provides recommendations and guidance to suppliers through the EcoVadis platform to help them implement corrective or improvement action plans. These plans may include specific measures to address identified deficiencies and improve performance in key sustainability areas.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Ecovadis platform, Remote & face-to-face evaluations

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

CMPC Suppliers must comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct and all the environmental standards that CMPC has signed, through its commitments and all international certifications to which it adheres, including all water-related, and must have a sustainable procurement policy for their own suppliers. Softys monitors its strategic suppliers' compliance through Ecovadis. This engagement helps the company to avoid unwanted environmental impacts and reducing risk in water related issues. Success is measured on a scale of 0-100%. Suppliers with a global score <60% in 2 consecutive years or 3 times in 5 years, can't be CMPC suppliers. If a supplier has a poor result in the responsible care of water, both parts must agree on a work plan to improve. CMPC implemented an ESG indicator that includes on-site visits to suppliers that do not meet the Company's standards. Action plans are developed in each case to address the gaps identified. Softys provides recommendations and guidance to suppliers through the EcoVadis platform to help them implement corrective or improvement action plans. These plans may include specific measures to address identified deficiencies and improve performance in key sustainability areas.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

During 2024, a total of 883 suppliers were evaluated through remote or face-to-face evaluations, among these, 306 strategic suppliers. CMPC also implements comprehensive capacity building programs designed to systematically enhance supplier practices and performance on specific ESG topics. In 2024, 109 suppliers participated in these programs. GHG Emissions and Scope 3: Softys' total Scope 3 emissions represent 33% of the total, with supplier-related categories making up 14%. The evaluation process incorporated these insights to track performance, identifying key areas for improvement and engaging with suppliers to enhance their sustainability strategies. For Scope 3 emissions, CMPC assessed 600,806 tCO2e (or 67% of CMPC's total Scope 3 emissions), based on 11% of supplier expenditure, contributing to a more detailed carbon footprint assessment across the value chain. Continuous Improvement and Engagement: In 2023, CMPC incorporated ESG criteria with a minimum weight in its evaluation process, ensuring sustainability plays a significant role in supplier decision-making. Suppliers unable to meet minimum ESG requirements within the allotted time are excluded from contracting with CMPC. Additionally, suppliers were provided with access to a training platform at no additional cost to help enhance their performance. CMPC's objective for 2024 was to evaluate 91% of strategic suppliers under ESG criteria, ensuring those with the highest impact on the Company’s operations were monitored closely.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :The requirement for our suppliers is to comply with CMPC's environmental policies and Code of Conduct, and to achieve a score above 60% in their ESG evaluation.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives

☑ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

☑ Offer purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

CMPC collaborates with a total of 22,460 direct suppliers and contractors, enhancing compliance with forest-related policies and commitments through annual audits. Of these, 3,770 are local suppliers, and 5,765 are MSMEs. Across CMPC's business segments, including Celulosa, BioPackaging, and Softys, a Responsible Procurement process is in place, guided by the following principles: Maximizing cost efficiency through collective negotiations based on economies of scale. Ensuring compliance with CMPC's Code of Ethics, Competition Manual, and all company policies. Guaranteeing adequate risk control, with suppliers periodically assessed for quality, delivery terms, risk management, and other contractual obligations. This assessment is based on financial performance, tax compliance, mandatory CMPC registration, and technical evaluation. Threshold: Suppliers with a total score of less than 60% (bad or very bad) for two consecutive years or three times within a five-year period are disqualified from further supply opportunities. In 2022, CMPC transitioned from defining "critical suppliers" to "strategic suppliers," focusing on those whose goods and services significantly impact company results, either due to transaction value or the complexity and criticality of the equipment and processes involved. As of 2024, CMPC identified 346 strategic suppliers (approximately 2% of the total suppliers). For CMPC Celulosa, which relies heavily on fiber, the scope of critical suppliers is broader: Suppliers with an annual spend equal to or greater than USD 1 million. Exclusive producers or those providing services for critical components with an acceptable risk level according to the company's strategic matrix. Suppliers with a significant social impact on their surroundings and operations. Moreover, 100% of CMPC's raw material suppliers are engaged through audits and FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and/or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) certification processes, ensuring that 100% of the raw materials sourced by CMPC are fully certified. This guarantees responsible forest management practices, aligning with CMPC's commitment to sustainability, traceability, and environmental stewardship across its supply chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :All raw materials must be certified under FSC and/or PEFC. If not, a due diligence process ensures certification as FSC or PEFC Control Wood, confirming they come from non-controversial and sustainably managed sources.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2021, CMPC created the Strategic Supplier Relationship Management program, developing a comprehensive supplier evaluation model, planned in 3 stages. The 2023 focus was on strengthening the ESG areas, with topics including energy efficiency, electromobility, GHG emissions, efficient water use, and environmental compliance. These are based on criteria from the CDP Supply Chain, Dow Jones Sustainability Index, Sustainalytics, and GRI. As part of this process, CMPC now assesses a wide range of suppliers, covering local and MSMEs. In 2024, CMPC worked with 22,460 total suppliers, including 3,770 local suppliers and 5,765 MSMEs. Success is measured by the percentage of suppliers evaluated through platforms like EcoVadis, which assesses suppliers on a scale from 0-100%. Suppliers who score less than 60% for two consecutive years or three times within five years are disqualified from working with CMPC. When a supplier performs poorly in ESG factors like environmental damage or water management, a work plan is implemented, including timelines and accountability. Softys added 26 suppliers to EcoVadis, raising the total to 82 suppliers, or 88% of its critical suppliers. 3 vendors showed some ESG gaps, and no contracts were terminated. CMPC's goal for 2024 was to evaluate 91% of strategic suppliers, with plans to assess 100% of strategic suppliers by 2025. Additionally, CMPC maintains 100% FSC and/or PEFC certification of its raw materials, ensuring compliance with sustainable forest management standards. For suppliers whose raw materials aren't certified, CMPC conducts due diligence and engages with suppliers to certify these materials as FSC-Controlled Wood, ensuring they come from non-controversial and responsibly managed sources.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :The requirement for our suppliers is to comply with CMPC's environmental policies and Code of Conduct, and to achieve a score above 60% in their ESG evaluation.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The Company is working with its logistics departments and shipping suppliers to align its sustainability goals, especially with regard to GHG emissions, and get information on emissions and emission factors from primary sources. This helps improve the Scope 3 carbon footprint estimate. For this reason, in 2023 CMPC signed a collaboration agreement with Shandong Port Group in Asia, part of Euroports, a leading company in sustainability and port management, and the largest foreign trade port in northern China, which includes the port groups of Qingdao, Rizhao, Yantai and Bohai Bay. This agreement means that CMPC can develop joint projects to improve the efficiency and sustainability of its supply chain, focusing on three key areas: a) strengthening operational efficiency and service delivery at ports and logistically, b) collaborating in key sectors such as international development, finance and trade to stabilize and c) optimize international supply chain

management, and promote innovation and education to drive sustainable development globally. Product distribution and transportation accounts for a 29% of CMPC's scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Provide detailed information on their GHG emissions and reduction plans.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Disseminate technical materials

☑ Organize capacity building events

☑ Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool

☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

☑ Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights

☑ Support smallholders to measure and report on environmental and social indicators

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

Financial incentives

☑ Long-term contracts linked to no-deforestation or no-conversion commitments

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

☑ Other financial incentive, please specify :Investing in pilot projects

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

742

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

CMPC holds FSC® and PEFC™ forest management group and individual certifications with smallholders, as well as Chain of Custody (CoC) and Controlled Wood (CW) schemes. Suppliers who are not certified must comply with a Due Diligence System (DDS) to minimize risks and ensure sustainable practices in wood procurement, primarily for pulp mills. Third-party wood suppliers in 2024: FSC Certified (Group/Individual): 16 suppliers PEFC Certified (Group/Individual): 19 suppliers FSC Chain of Custody/Controlled Wood Certified: 107 suppliers Non-CoC Certified but with DDS: 59 suppliers Support programs for suppliers and smallholders: Forest Certification Groups in Chile: CMPC works with smallholders in Maule and Araucanía through FSC and PEFC management groups. In 2024, FSC groups reached 16 landowners managing 32,884.66 ha (20,082.57 ha of plantations and 12,802.09 ha for conservation). PEFC groups comprised 19 landowners managing 29,385.07 ha (18,472.02 ha of plantations and 10,913.05 ha for conservation). These groups supply certified wood and benefit from training, capacity-building, and technical support. Brazil Forest Promotion Program: Since 2004, CMPC has supported rural producers by providing seedlings, fertilizers, and technical assistance, with guaranteed wood purchase agreements. In 2024, CMPC reported 707 agreements with small landowners in Brazil through diverse arrangements, including partnerships (parcerias), timber purchases, land leasing, development programs, seedling transfers, and commodatum contracts. Technical Talks for Suppliers: CMPC organizes talks on fire prevention, genetic improvement, and market trends, complemented by nursery visits and peer-to-peer exchanges. Incentives for DDS adoption: Suppliers unable to achieve certification are encouraged to implement DDS, ensuring compliance with responsible sourcing standards. SME Sawing Logs Procurement Program: Initiated after the 2017 wildfires, this program continues to support small businesses in Maule, Biobío, and Araucanía by prioritizing log purchases from SMEs. Overall, CMPC now engages with 742 small landowners across Brazil and Chile, managing a significant certified plantation area and strengthening its commitment to responsible forestry, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable supply chains.
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CMPC is constantly engaging with it's customers and educating them about our Climate Change strategy, performance and initiatives. We always include contents of sustainability in all main presentations to customers and clients, and have presented this in important events such as Pulp week, pulp summit and in particular presentations for all our subsidiaries. In these presentations, we include subjects as our climate change policy and progress towards our 4 long-term sustainability targets, including our GHG emissions reductions targets toward 2030, and what are we going to do to achieve it. At the same time, our Celulosa subsidiary through it's marketing division, send newsletters about the Company's main events and always include news related to sustainability such as questionnaires results, new green finance mechanisms, commitments, among others. We also have available a sustainability brochure in our sustainability web page, where main sustainability performance including climate change issues are reported, and printed versions of it are handed out in customers and clients visits and events, so we consider 100% of our customers have access to be educated in our climate change performance and initiatives. During 2022 we finalized the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for plywood boards that arose from the relationship and requirements of some customers. During 2024, in response to customer requirements, CMPC made progress in the publication of EPDs for products from the Guaíba and Santa Fe cellulose mills, and from the Maule and Valdivia Boxboard mills. Our goal to reduce GHG emissions in Scope 3, which is incorporated into the Company's 2030 strategy, has involved collaborative and inter- area work to establish action plans. During 2023, specific engagement activities included the Integrated Report launch for USA and Europe clients, where sustainability initiatives are highlighted, and dedicated

meetings with global clients to discuss and share our emissions and sustainability performance in general. Also in 2023, a new role was created in North America, dedicated specifically to sustainability in relation to clients, and more recently in 2024, CMPC launched its new Customer Sustainability Strategy for its Pulp business line. Liaison with suppliers and customers is vital because they are part of our stakeholder engagement framework and their level of emissions is considerable within the scope 3 categories.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider that 100% of our clients and customers have been presented or have access to our sustainability agenda including commitments towards mitigating and adapting to climate change. The positive impacts we have seen include the increasing requests of customers to have presentations of our Corporate Sustainability Department on this subjects, and increasing requests in knowing more about our sustainability commitments and future steps. This has also led to an increase in sustainability content in all the Company's communications due to appreciation of customers and investors towards being inform of the positive and negative impacts we have, such as carbon emissions, reduction targets, new green finance mechanisms, sustainability questionnaires results, among others. Additionally, the Stakeholders Sustainability Index (SSIndex) and the Net Promoter Score are used to measure customer satisfaction for Celulosa and Biopackaging. In 2024, they implemented a change in the measurement methodology, moving from a scale of 0-5 to 0-10, to align with the NPS standard. For example, Pulp had an increase in community support and value dimensions and increase in NPS in Asia and North America. Softys' main customers are B2B. For this segment, the Company implements a performance assessment and benchmarking program based on feedback. For example, in 2024 the Company achieved a significant improvement in Brazil and Argentina, positioning itself in the Mid Tier in its markets.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CMPC is constantly engaging with it's customers and educating them about our strategy, performance and initiatives regarding its responsible forest practices and biodiversity protection. We always include contents of sustainability in all main presentations to customers and clients, and have presented this in important events such as Pulp week, pulp summit and in particular presentations for all our subsidiaries. In these presentations, we include subjects as our Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy and progress towards our 4 long-term sustainability targets, including adding 100 thousand new hectares for conservation and protection by 2030. At the same time, our Celulosa subsidiary through it's marketing division, sends newsletters about the company's main events and always include news related to sustainability such as questionnaires results, new green finance mechanisms, commitments, among others. We also have available a sustainability brochure in our sustainability web page, where main sustainability performance including forest & biodiversity-related issues are reported, and printed versions of it are handed out in customers and clients visits and events, so we consider 100% of our customers have access to be educated in our forest & biodiversity-related performance and initiatives. During 2024, in response to customer requirements, CMPC made progress in the publication of EPDs for products from the Guaíba and Santa Fe cellulose mills, and from the Maule and Valdivia Boxboard mills. Also in 2024, CMPC launched its new Customer Sustainability Strategy for its Pulp business line. In addition, Pulp incorporated three new sustainability-related questions into its customer surveys to provide a better understanding of the growing importance of sustainability in its business and operations. Of a total of 155 responses, 95% of customers stated that sustainability is of high importance and is integrated into their decision-making processes. In terms of priority sustainability issues, customers identified environmental issues as the most relevant, indicating that the following were the areas of greatest interest: • Waste and circular economy (72%) • Climate change (65%) • Biodiversity and nature (54%). Liaison with customers is vital to include material issues expected in delivery processes, innovation & biosolutions to meet their expectations, as they are a key part of our stakeholder engagement framework.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider that 100% of our clients and customers have been presented or have access to our sustainability agenda including commitments towards mitigating and adapting to climate change. The positive impacts we have seen include the increasing requests of customers to have presentations of our Corporate Sustainability Department on this subjects, and increasing requests in knowing more about our sustainability commitments and future steps. This has also led to an increase in sustainability content in all the Company's communications due to appreciation of customers and investors towards being inform of the positive and negative impacts we have, such as carbon emissions, reduction targets, new green finance mechanisms, sustainability questionnaires results, among others. Additionally, the Stakeholders Sustainability Index (SSIndex) and the Net Promoter Score are used to measure customer satisfaction for Celulosa and Biopackaging. In 2024, they implemented a change in the measurement methodology, moving from a scale of 0-5 to 0-10, to align with the NPS standard. For example, Pulp had an increase in community support and value dimensions and increase in NPS in Asia and North America. Softys' main customers are B2B. For this segment, the Company implements a performance assessment and benchmarking program based on feedback. For example, in 2024 the Company achieved a significant improvement in Brazil and Argentina, positioning itself in the Mid Tier in its markets.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :local water canals administrators (Asociaciones de Canalistas), water rights-holders, local communities, private enterprises and local authorities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The Company engages with particular groups such as local water canals administrators (Asociaciones de Canalistas), water rights-holders, local communities, private enterprises and local authorities. We primarily engage through local Water Associations. For instance, local communities can raise anomalies such as foam in water sources. Engagements are prioritized according to the level of urgency and by importance of the basin. An important example is the project developed with the local university, Universidad de Concepción, which conducts studies of water quality and availability. CMPC has meetings over the year to monitoring progress committed. Since 1995, CMPC has been involved in an initiative called "voluntary agreements for watershed management" with other stakeholders such as other industries that withdraw from the same basin. For example, the local sanitary study, carried out every year to see the effect of quality water discharges throughout the Biobio basin, one of the most important in Chile because of the economic activities it supports. The objective of this studies is to prevent the deterioration of the basin and inform the authorities and the public about the evolution of the basin's environmental conditions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Success is measured by the results obtained, if all the parameters of water quality are better than the established by the authorities, the project has been successful. Because of this, CMPC has put in the center to their strategy to return quality of life and catalyse entrepreneurs of local communities that needs water resources over the Region. Another example is the "Biobio basin Surveillance Board" which groups all the industries and local communities channelists associations, which have water extraction rights from the Biobio basin with the purpose of administrating water rights to protect water availability, success will be measure as water availability is secured for all parts and collective agreements are reached.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The Investor Relations Department keeps investors informed about the Company's status, corporate strategy, and financial and operational performance, including its ESG strategy and water-related goals and projects. Its objective is to build long-term relationships of trust, establishing closer and more solid relationships and providing key information for investment decision-making by qualified investors. Investors and stakeholders are part of our stakeholder engagement framework, where we identify their expectations regarding material topics, such as Sustainable financing, risk management and the adaptation to the regulatory environment. Therefore, we share Financial and ESG information to the interested public through the Investors Website, emails and meetings; and interact with them during the Investor Day and meetings and consultations with internal teams. Additionally, management sets up opportunities to strengthen communication such as: Visits to productive plants, Quarterly results presentations, In-person meetings, Online meetings, Local and international investor conferences, Annual meetings and promotional tours. Since 2015, CMPC has held its Investor Day, an annual event at which it presents the Company's progress, perspectives, and strategies for shareholders, investors and financial analysts to monitor. In addition to presenting the status of the Company, best practices for information disclosure and corporate governance, sustainability and the corporate ESG strategy are presented. Investor Day 2022 included a visit to the Celulosa Guaíba plant, in which the progress of the BioCMPC project was shown, which reduces water consumption to an expected 22.0 m3/t, and presented the the new 2030 strategy, which includes CMPC's industrial water use reduction target. During Investor Day 2023, our Softy's subsidiary presented its sustainability strategy during a plant visit, including it's "Water Challenge project", and in 2024 the focus was in Proyecto Natureza, which contemplates the highest standards for water efficiency in the industry.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of its work, the Investor Relations Department prepares and publishes relevant information for investors quarterly, such as financial statements, impacts in each business area, and performance in ESG matters on the Investor Relation website. The area regularly conducts comparative studies on CMPC's and companies

in the international pulp and packaging industry's reporting, to adopt best practices and maintain continuous improvement in the disclosure of transparent information to the market and its stakeholders. In 2024, the Investor Relations department participated in national and international conferences, meeting with more than 60 investors, and in 2023, CMPC obtained second place in the category of Leading Company in Investor Relations, awarded by ALAS20 for its excellence in the public disclosure of information to investors, as well as its professionalism when interacting with key players in the capital market.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The Investor Relations Department keeps investors informed about the Company's status, corporate strategy, and financial and operational performance, including its ESG strategy and forest & biodiversity goals and projects. Its objective is to build long-term relationships of trust, establishing closer and more solid relationships and providing key information for investment decision-making by qualified investors. Investors and stakeholders are part of our stakeholder engagement framework, where we identify their expectations regarding material topics, such as Sustainable financing, risk management and the adaptation to the regulatory environment. Therefore, we share Financial and ESG information to the interested public through the Investors Website, emails and meetings; and interact with them during the Investor Day and meetings and consultations with internal teams. Additionally, management sets up opportunities to strengthen communication such as: Visits to productive plants, Quarterly results presentations, In-person meetings, Online meetings, Local and international investor conferences, Annual meetings and promotional tours. Since 2015, CMPC has held its Investor Day, an annual event at which it presents the Company's progress, perspectives, and strategies for shareholders, investors and financial analysts to monitor. In addition to presenting the status of the Company, best practices for information disclosure and corporate

governance, sustainability and the corporate ESG strategy are presented. Investor Day 2022 presented the new 2030 strategy, which includes CMPC's protection and conservation target. During Investor Day 2023, a special focus was made on the launch of "Live the Natural", an invitation to reconnect with nature and coexist with the opportunities that forests provide. In 2024, the event was attended by leading industry analysts and investors, who accompanied management on a tour of the year's achievements, the Natureza Project and progress on the 2030 Strategy. In the conservation area, Natureza aims to protect and enhance the Barba Negra Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN) through the creation of the Barba Negra Ecological Park.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of its work, the Investor Relations Department prepares and publishes relevant information for investors quarterly, such as financial statements, impacts in each business area, and performance in ESG matters on the Investor Relation website. The area regularly conducts comparative studies on CMPC's and companies in the international pulp and packaging industry's reporting, to adopt best practices and maintain continuous improvement in the disclosure of transparent information to the market and its stakeholders. In 2024, the Investor Relations department participated in national and international conferences, meeting with more than 60 investors, and in 2023, CMPC obtained second place in the category of Leading Company in Investor Relations, awarded by ALAS20 for its excellence in the public disclosure of information to investors, as well as its professionalism when interacting with key players in the capital market.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The Investor Relations Department keeps investors informed about the Company's status, corporate strategy, and financial and operational performance, including its climate change & mitigation strategy, goals and projects. Its objective is to build long-term relationships of trust, establishing closer and more solid relationships and providing key information for investment decision-making by qualified investors. Investors and stakeholders are part of our stakeholder engagement framework, where we identify their expectations regarding material topics, such as Sustainable financing, risk management and the adaptation to the regulatory environment. Therefore, we share Financial and ESG information to the interested public through the Investors Website, emails and meetings; and interact with them during the Investor Day and meetings and consultations with internal teams. Additionally, management sets up opportunities to strengthen communication such as: Visits to productive plants, Quarterly results presentations, In-person meetings, Online meetings, Local and international investor conferences, Annual meetings and promotional tours. Since 2015, CMPC has held its Investor Day, an annual event at which it presents the Company's progress, perspectives, and strategies for shareholders, investors and financial analysts to monitor. In addition to presenting the status of the Company, best practices for information disclosure and corporate governance, sustainability and the corporate ESG strategy are presented. Investor Day 2022 included a visit to the Celulosa Guaíba plant, in which the progress of the BioCMPC project was shown, which reduces emissions in an expected 473,000 tCO2e (potential), and presented the the new 2030 strategy, which includes CMPC's Net Zero and emission reduction targets. During Investor Day 2023, a special focus was made on biosolutions and opportunities regarding CMPC's fiber products as an alternative to single use fossil fuel and plastic based products in the market. In 2024, the event was attended by leading industry analysts and investors, who accompanied management on a tour of the year's achievements, the Natureza Project and progress on the 2030 Strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of its work, the Investor Relations Department prepares and publishes relevant information for investors quarterly, such as financial statements, impacts in each business area, and performance in ESG matters on the Investor Relation website. The area regularly conducts comparative studies on CMPC's and companies in the international pulp and packaging industry's reporting, to adopt best practices and maintain continuous improvement in the disclosure of transparent information to the market and its stakeholders. In 2024, the Investor Relations department participated in national and international conferences, meeting with more than 60 investors, and in 2023, CMPC obtained second place in the category of Leading Company in Investor Relations, awarded by ALAS20 for its excellence in the public disclosure of information to investors, as well as its professionalism when interacting with key players in the capital market.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CMPC is constantly engaging with it's customers and educating them about our strategy, performance and initiatives regarding its water management. We always include contents of sustainability in all main presentations to customers and clients, and have presented this in important events such as Pulp week, pulp summit and in particular presentations for all our subsidiaries. In these presentations, we include subjects as our Water Reduction Strategy and progress towards our 4 long-term sustainability targets, including our water use target, and what are we going to do to achieve it by 2025. At the same time, our Celulosa subsidiary through it's marketing division, sends newsletters about the company's main events and always include news related to sustainability such as questionnaires results, new green finance mechanisms, commitments, among others. We also have available a sustainability brochure in our sustainability web page, where main sustainability performance including water-related issues are reported, and printed versions of it are handed out in customers and clients visits and events, so we consider 100% of our customers have access to be educated in our water-related performance and initiatives. During 2024, in response to customer requirements, CMPC made progress in the publication of EPDs for products from the Guaíba and Santa Fe cellulose mills, and from the Maule and Valdivia Boxboard mills. During 2023, specific engagement activities included the Integrated Report launch for USA and Europe clients, where sustainability initiatives such as "Softys Contigo", a social investment initiative focused on improving living conditions through water & sanitation, education and timely aid in emergency situations, are highlighted. In 2024, CMPC launched its new Customer Sustainability Strategy for its Pulp business line. In addition, Pulp incorporated three new sustainability-related questions into its customer surveys to provide a better understanding of the growing importance of sustainability in its business and operations, including water-related issues. Of a total of 155 responses, 95% of customers stated that sustainability is of high importance and is integrated into their decision-making processes. Liaison with customers is vital to include material issues expected in delivery processes, innovation & biosolutions to meet their expectations, as they are a key part of our stakeholder engagement framework.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider that 100% of our clients and customers have been presented or have access to our sustainability agenda including commitments towards mitigating and adapting to climate change. The positive impacts we have seen include the increasing requests of customers to have presentations of our Corporate Sustainability Department on this subjects, and increasing requests in knowing more about our sustainability commitments and future steps. This has also led to an increase in sustainability content in all the Company's communications due to appreciation of customers and investors towards being inform of the positive and negative impacts we have, such as carbon emissions, reduction targets, new green finance mechanisms, sustainability questionnaires results, among others. Additionally, the Stakeholders Sustainability Index (SSIndex) and the Net Promoter Score are used to measure customer satisfaction for Celulosa and Biopackaging. In 2024, they

implemented a change in the measurement methodology, moving from a scale of 0-5 to 0-10, to align with the NPS standard. For example, Pulp had an increase in community support and value dimensions and increase in NPS in Asia and North America. Softys' main customers are B2B. For this segment, the Company implements a performance assessment and benchmarking program based on feedback. For example, in 2024 the Company achieved a significant improvement in Brazil and Argentina, positioning itself in the Mid Tier in its markets.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Smallholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Supply chain mapping, Capacity building, Financial and commercial incentives.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CMPC holds FSC® and PEFC™ forest management group and individual certifications with smallholders, as well as Chain of Custody (CoC) and Controlled Wood (CW) schemes. Suppliers who are not certified must comply with a Due Diligence System (DDS) to minimize risks and ensure sustainable practices in wood

procurement, primarily for pulp mills. Third-party wood suppliers in 2024: FSC Certified (Group/Individual): 16 suppliers PEFC Certified (Group/Individual): 19 suppliers FSC Chain of Custody/Controlled Wood Certified: 107 suppliers Non-CoC Certified but with DDS: 59 suppliers Support programs for suppliers and smallholders: Forest Certification Groups in Chile: CMPC works with smallholders in Maule and Araucanía through FSC and PEFC management groups. In 2024, FSC groups reached 16 landowners managing 32,884.66 ha (20,082.57 ha of plantations and 12,802.09 ha for conservation). PEFC groups comprised 19 landowners managing 29,385.07 ha (18,472.02 ha of plantations and 10,913.05 ha for conservation). These groups supply certified wood and benefit from training, capacity-building, and technical support. Brazil Forest Promotion Program: Since 2004, CMPC has supported rural producers by providing seedlings, fertilizers, and technical assistance, with guaranteed wood purchase agreements. In 2024, CMPC reported 707 agreements with small landowners in Brazil through diverse arrangements, including partnerships (parcerias), timber purchases, land leasing, development programs, seedling transfers, and commodatum contracts. Technical Talks for Suppliers: CMPC organizes talks on fire prevention, genetic improvement, and market trends, complemented by nursery visits and peer-to-peer exchanges. Incentives for DDS adoption: Suppliers unable to achieve certification are encouraged to implement DDS, ensuring compliance with responsible sourcing standards. SME Sawing Logs Procurement Program: Initiated after the 2017 wildfires, this program continues to support small businesses in Maule, Biobío, and Araucanía by prioritizing log purchases from SMEs. Overall, CMPC now engages with 742 small landowners across Brazil and Chile, managing a significant certified plantation area and strengthening its commitment to responsible forestry, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable supply chains.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

CMPC's engagement with its suppliers has had a significant impact, resulting in 100% of our raw materials now coming from forests certified under FSC and/or PEFC, with Chain of Custody (CoC) or Due Diligence (DDS) systems in place for those not certified. This ensures sustainable forest management practices across our entire supply chain. Through ongoing support and training programs, we provided technical sessions to participants, focusing on sustainable management, fire prevention, and genetic improvements. For the first time in reporting, CMPC is highlighting its significant work with small landowners in Brazil, where it holds 707 agreements to access forest resources through various arrangements including partnerships (parcerias), timber purchases, land leasing, development programs, seedling transfers, and commodatum contracts. The success of these measures is evident not only in the increase in certified forest areas but also in the overall reduction of risks related to wood procurement for our pulp mills. Additionally, our incentive programs, like the Due Diligence System, have enabled suppliers who cannot obtain certification to adhere to sustainability standards, ensuring compliance throughout our supply chain. CMPC remains committed to enhancing its engagement with suppliers, ensuring continued alignment with global sustainability standards.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Certification

☑ Increase coverage of commodity certified

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

CMPC maintains regular meetings with its clients to promote the use of certified materials and provide them with better and more comprehensive information. As part of this commitment, CMPC is developing Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for its main products. In 2023, the first EPD was created for Plywood, and in 2024, all Boxboard products received EPDs, along with part of the pulp products. By 2025, CMPC aims to have EPDs for all pulp products, reinforcing transparency and sustainability throughout its value chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Certification

☑ Increase coverage of commodity certified

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

CMPC maintains regular meetings with its clients to promote the use of certified materials and provide them with better and more comprehensive information. As part of this commitment, CMPC is developing Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for its main products. In 2023, the first EPD was created for Plywood, and in 2024, all Boxboard products received EPDs, along with part of the pulp products. By 2025, CMPC aims to have EPDs for all pulp products, reinforcing transparency and sustainability throughout its value chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.13.1.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Certification

☑ Increase coverage of commodity certified

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

CMPC maintains regular meetings with its clients to promote the use of certified materials and provide them with better and more comprehensive information. As part of this commitment, CMPC is developing Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for its main products. In 2023, the first EPD was created for Plywood, and in 2024, all Boxboard products received EPDs, along with part of the pulp products. By 2025, CMPC aims to have EPDs for all pulp products, reinforcing transparency and sustainability throughout its value chain.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

We measure success by the increase in purchases and the growing demand for certified materials or those sourced from sustainably managed forests. This reflects our clients' commitment to sustainability and our efforts to promote responsible sourcing practices across the supply chain.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.13.1.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini2

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Certification

☑ Increase coverage of commodity certified

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

CMPC maintains regular meetings with its clients to promote the use of certified materials and provide them with better and more comprehensive information. As part of this commitment, CMPC is developing Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for its main products. In 2023, the first EPD was created for Plywood, and in 2024, all Boxboard products received EPDs, along with part of the pulp products. By 2025, CMPC aims to have EPDs for all pulp products, reinforcing transparency and sustainability throughout its value chain.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

We measure success by the increase in purchases and the growing demand for certified materials or those sourced from sustainably managed forests. This reflects our clients' commitment to sustainability and our efforts to promote responsible sourcing practices across the supply chain.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our 2024 environmental performance data is calculated with information from January 1 to December 31, 2024, for the Celulosa, Biopackaging, and Softys business areas in the nine countries where the company operates, in alignment with our public financial accounting boundaries.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our 2024 environmental performance data is calculated with information from January 1 to December 31, 2024, for the Celulosa, Biopackaging, and Softys business areas in the nine countries where the company operates, in alignment with our public financial accounting boundaries.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our 2024 environmental performance data is calculated with information from January 1 to December 31, 2024, for the Celulosa, Biopackaging, and Softys business areas in the nine countries where the company operates, in alignment with our public financial accounting boundaries.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our 2024 environmental performance data is calculated with information from January 1 to December 31, 2024, for the Celulosa, Biopackaging, and Softys business areas in the nine countries where the company operates, in alignment with our public financial accounting boundaries.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our 2024 environmental performance data is calculated with information from January 1 to December 31, 2024, for the Celulosa, Biopackaging, and Softys business areas in the nine countries where the company operates, in alignment with our public financial accounting boundaries.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Powell Valley Jeffersonville - Powell Valley Clay City - Softys Puebla

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Powell Valley Jeffersonville: July 3rd, 2023 Powell Valley Clay City: July 3rd, 2023 Softys Puebla: May 2nd, 2023 2024 was the first whole fiscal year in which CMPC operated these sites.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Category 11 (use of sold products) was considered as zero until last year, but this year we included the emissions from wood waste that we sell to third parties. Previously we included those emissions in the category 5 (waste generated), but since we are selling that waste, it should be considered as a sold product. [Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In cases of structural inorganic variations of the company (mergers, new acquisitions, closures, etc.), the recalculation of the corresponding baseline of each of the environmental sustainability goals must be evaluated. The objective of these readjustments is to trace the information from the baseline year onwards, avoiding abrupt jumps or variations in the performance of the targets as a result of these new acquisitions, so as to make a correct analysis of trends and investment decisions on acquisitions. In some cases new acquisitions could mean a better performance of environmental sustainability targets. This evaluation and readjustment is carried

out by the Sustainability Management considering the materiality based on criteria such as the size of the acquired plant, relevance (market or regional position or size) and the contribution to the indicator (to date, a variation greater than or equal to 5% of the total of the year in which the acquisition was made has been considered in any of these categories). The reportability of new plants acquired occurs when the company will have operational control of the full calendar year.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14067

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

The emission factors used vary by country and are extracted from global databases for Chile, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, the United States and Colombia operations, being location-based. In the case of Chile and Peru, a zero factor was used becaused CMPC acquired PPA's that secure a 100% provision of renewable energy for all its industrial operations in Chile and 5 in Peru. We also acquired PPA's that secure a 100% provision of renewable energy for all the Softys plants in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador and Colombia.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1975695

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2017, CMPC started a meticulous process to measure its GHG emissions in all its subsidiaries in Chile, including its productive operations and the administrative and management activities carried out at the main offices and headquarters. The calculations were done using data for 2016, as this was the information available at the start of the almost year-long measurement process. From 2018 on, the carbon footprint of the entire company began to be measured including all its operations in the 8 countries where we have productive facilities. During 2019, the Company measured 2017 and 2018 carbon footprints obtaining two year of company-wide calculations, considering all the activities in which we have operational control in the 8 latin american countries were we operate. Having done this complete process and being sure we were leaving no operations out of scope, we decided the 2018 inventory was a great reflex of our emissions status and at the same time, 2018 had record productions for CMPC in it's 100 years of history, being a good reflex of our operations at their maximum capacity. That is why, we consider this our baseline

and we used it to set our scope 1 2, 50% emissions reduction target by 2030. This baseline was re-calculated including the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

480808

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2018, CMPC started a meticulous process to measure its GHG emissions in all its subsidiaries in Chile, including its productive operations and the administrative and management activities carried out at the main offices and headquarters. The calculations were done using data for 2016, as this was the information available at the start of the almost year-long measurement process. From 2018 on, the carbon footprint of the entire company began to be measured including all its operations in the 8 countries where we have productive facilities. During 2019, the Company measured 2017 and 2018 carbon footprints obtaining two year of company-wide calculations, considering all the activities in which we have operational control in the 8 latin american countries were we operate. Having done this complete process and being sure we were leaving no operations out of scope, we decided the 2018 inventory was a great reflex of our emissions status and at the same time, 2018 had record productions for CMPC in it's 100 years of history, being a good reflex of our operations at their maximum capacity. That is why, we consider this our baseline and we used it to set our scope 1 2, 50% emissions reduction target by 2030. It is important to mention that our target considers Market-based emissions. Location base emission factors are considered for the sites in which we do not have a PPA contracts with our energy providers. This baseline was re-calculated including the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

480808

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2018, CMPC started a meticulous process to measure its GHG emissions in all its subsidiaries in Chile, including its productive operations and the administrative and management activities carried out at the main offices and headquarters. The calculations were done using data for 2016, as this was the information available at the start of the almost year-long measurement process. From 2018 on, the carbon footprint of the entire company began to be measured including all its operations in the 8 countries where we have productive facilities. During 2019, the Company measured 2017 and 2018 carbon footprints obtaining two year of company-wide calculations, considering all the activities in which we have operational control in the 8 latin american countries were we operate. Having done this complete process and being sure we were leaving no operations out of scope, we decided the 2018 inventory was a great reflex of our emissions status and at the same time, 2018 had record productions for CMPC in it's 100 years of history, being a good reflex of our operations at their maximum capacity. That is why, we consider this our baseline and we used it to set our scope 1 2, 50% emissions reduction target by 2030. It is important to mention that our target considers Market-based emissions. Location base emission factors are considered for the sites in which we do not have a PPA contracts with our energy providers. This baseline was re-calculated including the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1451074

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

284160

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

393239

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1290281

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61799

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18185

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category turned out not to be relevant, since in 2020 an estimate was made and they represent less than 1% of the emissions. less than 1% of emissions, and asset leasing is not part of CMPC's business model.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1271162

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2103796

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is accurately measured since 2018, however, we have decided to declare 2020 as the base year because it is the baseline we have considered for the establishment of scope 3 (which is validated by SBTi), also considering that in that year we expanded the coverage of scope 3 and after a study developed that same year, we reported the 15 categories recommended by the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category corresponds to zero, since the products sold to end customers do not generate emissions in their use phase, as they do not require the burning of fuels or electricity to be used.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1663420

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category began to be quantified in 2020, after CMPC conducted a study for the measurement of the 15 categories of analysis recommended by the GHG Protocol for scope 3. This study allowed CMPC to have a panoramic view of its emissions in this scope, ensuring that there are no relevant exclusions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category turned out not to be relevant, since in 2020 an estimate was made and they represent less than 1% of the emissions. less than 1% of emissions, and asset leasing is not part of CMPC's business model.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category does not apply to the company since CMPC does not have franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was cero.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category does not apply, as we rely on the recommendations of the GHG Protocol, covering all relevant emission sources and activities in the 15 Scope 3 categories indicated in the standard.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category does not apply, as we rely on the recommendations of the GHG Protocol, covering all relevant emission sources and activities in the 15 Scope 3 categories indicated in the standard.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1521692

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The inventory calculation was carried out following the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1. The process was verified by an third-party in accordance with the ISO 14064-3 standard. The calculated inventory corresponds to the emissions of 56 industrial plants and 3 forestry operations located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and the United States, as well as the corporate offices. The organizational limit was established following the operational control approach. The quantification corresponds to the period between January 01 and December 31, 2024. The scope 1 considers the following activities per business unit

of the organization: - Combustion emissions from fixed sources (boilers, generators): Coal, diesel, gasoline, LPG, natural gas, fuel oil - Combustion emissions from mobile sources: Diesel, gasoline, LPG, aviation kerosene - Emissions from combustion of renewable fuel: biomass, black liquor, methanol. Only CH4 and N2O are considered, CO2 of biogenic origin is not incorporated into the quantification.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1796834

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1832112

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1901411

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1991471

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 5

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2025488

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

397535

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75865

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2018, CMPC started a meticulous process to measure its GHG emissions in all its subsidiaries in Chile, including its productive operations and the administrative and management activities carried out at the main offices and headquarters. The calculations were done using data for 2016, as this was the information available at the start of the almost year-long measurement process. From 2018 on, the carbon footprint of the entire company began to be measured including all its operations in the 9 countries where we have productive facilities. During 2019, the Company measured 2017 and 2018 carbon footprints obtaining two year of company-wide calculations, considering all the activities in which we have operational control in the 9 countries were we operate. Having done this complete process and being sure we were leaving no operations out of scope, we decided the 2018 inventory was a great reflex of our emissions status and at the same time, 2018 had record productions for CMPC in it's 100 years of history, being a good reflex of our operations at their maximum capacity. That is why, we consider this our baseline and we used it to set our scope 1 and 2, 50% emissions reduction target by 2030. It is important to mention that our target considers Market-based emissions. Location base emission factors are considered for the sites in which we do not have a PPA contracts with our energy providers. We have especial electricity PPA contracts with our energy providers for over 95% of the electricity consumed in Chile and 99% of the electricity consumed in Peru. In addition, for Softys, we have PPA contract for a 100% the electricity consumed in the plants from Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia. This baseline was re-calculated including the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

466672

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94918

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

546809

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206202

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

641073

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189603

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

623629

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218107

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

Past year 5

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

487052

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

487052

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We included the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2308899

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used was GHG Protocol. This corresponds to the emissions associated with the production of all the main chemicals, packaging goods and raw materials used in our production facilities, which are mainly recycled fiber, pulp, plastics for packaging such as films, adhesives and other chemicals. All this calculations are made considering the amount purchased of each good and mainly Ecoinvent emissions factors, through our sustainability software Sphera Corporate Sustainability. Quantities of the procurement of each good are obtained from internal systems (SAP), so the data is delivered by the supply and logistics departments of each facility. These emissions are considered relevant because they represent more than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

143355

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category was calculated using the GHG Protocol methodology. Input data include the money spent in the purchase of every capital good during the reporting year, which includes new facilities, machinery, land, among other capital good. The estimations are done using the money spent in each capital good classified into the type of good and considering Defra emissions factors. It considers all main capitals goods purchased by CMPC during 2023, which include new forestry assets, machinery, among other. All the information from investments in capital is internal, does not relate to supplies. These emissions are considered relevant because they represent more than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

314119

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions associated to the fabrication of purchased fuels are calculated using the GHG protocol methodology using Ecoinvent emission factors, in addition to the transportation of the fuel from the country of production to the country of destination where it will be consumed by our facilities. All this calculations are made through our sustainability software Sphera Corporate Sustainability. For scope 2 energy related emissions, for losses in electricity distribution we consider a 5% loss. We use internal systems information about the amount of fuels purchased and burnt in our operations. The data of electricity purchased is obtained from the suppliers electricity bills, being a primary data source. These emissions are considered relevant because they represent more than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1955874

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

25.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used was the GHG Protocol. It takes into account the transportation of goods such as chemicals, raw materials, packaging and fuels from our suppliers or port of origin to our facilities, as well as the distribution of our products from our facilities to the port of destination or the customer's plant, depending on the extent to which we manage and pay for the transportation. We consider transportation from the port of origin in the case of imported goods to our production facilities and from the supplier to the plant in the case of local suppliers. Emissions are calculated using Defra emission factors, considering the corresponding average transport and tkm (tons per kilometer) for each commodity. All these calculations are performed through our sustainability software Sphera Corporate Sustainability. The procurement quantities of each good are obtained from internal systems (SAP), so the data is delivered by the procurement and logistics departments of each facility. Distances are obtained from google maps or Searates in the case of transoceanic transport. We use the direct emissions factors provided by the main maritime suppliers that transport our pulp products. These emissions are considered relevant because they represent more than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

86621

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions calculation methodology is GHG Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions considers the total amount of waste generated in the production plants and forestry operations of Empresas CMPC, segregated by type of treatment destination (recycling, reuse, landfill, energy recovery, among others) and the materiality or characterization of the waste (paper, plastic, organics, metals, wood, amog others). It is assumed that GHG emissions from composting treatment are the same as those from beneficial use in soil (disposal to improve soil properties). For this we use Defra emissions factor for waste treatment. They are calculated using internal information of waste generation and the treatment they receive. These emissions are considered not relevant because they represent less than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2557

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used was GHG protocol. All International and national flights in economic and executive classes were considered. We use the kilometers traveled by each of CMPC's collaborators, obtaining passenger-kilometer information and using Defra emissions factors for business and economy flights. All this process is done through our sustainability software Sphera Corporate Sustainability. The emissions are calculated using the data provided by the travel agencies that purchased and manage business travel for our company. They provide the passenger, facility, class, flight route, and kilometers flown for our emissions calculations. These emissions are considered not relevant because they represent less than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13137

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used was GHG protocol. The means of transport considered were Bus, Bicycle, Car, Subway, Walking, among others, in addition to considering the total employees of the company and the average distance travelled by each one of them from home to the corresponding working facility and back. Using this

information we obtain person-kilometer data for all employees in each means of transport and use Defra emissions factors for each mean. We use internal information from polls made to our employees as to what mean of transport they use and the average distance they travel everyday. These emissions are considered not relevant because they represent less than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The categories related to leased assets ("Upstream leased assets" and "Downstream leased assets") are considered not relevant, since an estimate was made and they represent less than 1% of CMPC's emissions and the leasing of assets is not part of its business model.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

395960

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used was the GHG Protocol. For each subsidiary, national distribution and exports to all countries are taken into account. We calculated emissions in terms of tkm (tons per kilometer) for all distribution of our products that are managed and paid for directly by our customers, from the point where they take over to their premises. We then use Defra emission factors for each mode of transport. We use internal information from our logistics departments. These emissions are considered relevant because they represent more than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

937971

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :As we are an integrated company, our intermediate products will have the same destinations

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use the GHG Protocol for this calculations. We consider the total amount of products we sell to third parties that require further processing such as pulp, board, container board and timber. It is important to note that a great amount of the products sold that need further processing are sold to our own facilities, so we account for the emissions of this processing within the boundaries of our inventory in scope 1 and 2. The products we sell to third-parties we know which is the further processing they will require, because we have information, for instance, of how much pulp goes to clients that produce tissue, board, cardboard, etc. Using this information and our internal emission factors of our own productive facilities, because we produce most of the final products that can be made with the raw materials we sell, such estimation can be made considering our own processing facilities emission factors. We use internal emissions factors and our sales department

information to determine what the further processing of our intermediate sold products is. These emissions are considered relevant because they represent more than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1211

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use the GHG Protocol for this calculations. We consider the total amount of wood residues and fiber sludges sold to be burned. We include the emissions of CH4 and N2O. We exclude the CO2 emissions since these are considered biogenic emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1992348

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Depending on the final products that go directly to customers or direct consumers, we

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use GHG protocol for this calculations. The end of life treatment of products sold to end users are estimated using de amounts sold for each product and Defra emissions factors for end of life treatment considering the most likely destination they will have after they've been used: landfill, recycling, etc, for each product. We use internal information about sales. These emissions are considered relevant because they represent more than 5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The categories related to leased assets ("Upstream leased assets" and "Downstream leased assets") are considered not relevant, since an estimate was made and they represent less than 1% of CMPC's emissions and the leasing of assets is not part of its business model. According to GHG Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard as described in the 13th category downstream leased assets: this accounts for emissions of assets that the company acts as lessor, not included in scope 1 and 2. CMPC only acts as lessor of 2 small facilities and emissions were estimated using Quantis scope 3 evaluator and they represent less than 0.04% of our scope 3 emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The "Franchises" category is not considered since CMPC does not have any franchises. According to GHG Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard as described in the 14th category: Franchises, this only applies to franchises or franchisors, so it would not apply to CMPC since we are not a franchise or franchisor company.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The "Investments" category is not considered since CMPC has no financial interests in other companies. According to GHG Protocol, category 15 Investments applies to companies that provide financial services and have financial interests in other companies. CMPC, is not a company that provides financial services and does not have financial interests in other companies, so this category does not apply to its business model.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other relevant upstream emissions not already considered in the scope 3 categories above.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other relevant downstream emissions not already considered in the scope 3 categories above.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

DEU_Formato_Carta_CMPC_2024 - EN.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-7

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

DEU_Formato_Carta_CMPC_2024 - EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The emissions table in page 4 includes the calculation of market-based and location-based scope 2 emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

DEU_Formato_Carta_CMPC_2024 - EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The emissions table in page 4 includes the calculation of market-based and location-based scope 2 emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

DEU_Formato_Carta_CMPC_2024 - EN.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-7

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5580

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.35

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As a result of acquiring NCRE attributes for purchased electricity in Softys plants in Colombia and Ecuador there is a reduction of approximately 5.580 tCO2e

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

235225

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

14.71

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to the implementatiom of the BioCMPC project and the consequent shutdown of the coal boiler at the Guaíba plant and through measures such as energy efficiency systems, operational efficiency and equipment replacement, a reduction of approximately 226.000 tCO2e was achieved. In Maule mill due to the increase of steam produced using biomass, a reduction of approximately 9.225 tCO2e was achieved

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no divestment during 2024

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30955

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.94

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to the acquisition of Powell Valley Jeffersonville, Powell Valley Clay City, Softys Puebla, Softys Rio Anápolis and Softys Rio Pirai plants there were an increase of approximately 30.957 tCO2e

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers during 2024

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in output during 2024

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in methodology during 2024

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in boundary during 2024

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64457

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.03

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As a result of the decrese of forest fires in Chile during 2024 summer, there was a decrease of approximately 31.603 tCO2e due to less fuel consumption by the aircrafts used in fire-fighting. Additionally, the cogeneration plant of Cordillera mill was off operation for some months in 2024, there was a decrease of approximately 32.885 tCO2e

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1312

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.08

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

A decrease of 1.312 tCO2e has no clear explanation.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

64038

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Empirical models

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

In both Brazil and Chile, studies are being developed to know how much CO2 stock is stored in our heritage and the captures/emissions of each year. However, the methods and forms of estimation are different. In Chile, CMPC developed its own model to calculate biogenic emissions from it's forestry operations. This model include the use of field data of the growth of our plantations and native forest and the forest covers as well as changes in it. It depends on field data of growth of our plantations according to age of trees, species and the type of soil where they have been planted. As well as the use of average emission factors for carbon content by species. For the case of heritage in Brazil, a third party consultancy is developed that considers emissions/captures from plantation areas, permanent protection areas (APP) and legal reserves (RL), considering national statistics of capture according to vegetation type (vegetation physiognomy). The next steps are the standardization of the quantification process of the capture/emissions associated with the forestry operation. During the 2024 period, the emissions are associated with the occurrence of rural wildfires. Emissions from forest fires were substantially lower in 2024 (+64,038 t CO2) compared to 2023 (+1,654,917 t CO2), explained by the fact that 23,297 ha were burned in 2023 and only 436 ha of industrial plantations and 472 ha of native forest during 2024.

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

109535770

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Empirical models

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

In both Brazil and Chile, studies are being developed to know how much CO2 stock is stored in our heritage and the captures/emissions of each year. However, the methods and forms of estimation are different. In Chile, CMPC developed its own model to calculate biogenic emissions from it's forestry operations. This model include the use of field data of the growth of our plantations and native forest and the forest covers as well as changes in it. It depends on field data of growth of our plantations according to age of trees, species and the type of soil where they have been planted. As well as the use of average emission factors for carbon content by species. For the case of heritage in Brazil, a third party consultancy is developed that considers emissions/captures from plantation areas, permanent protection areas (APP) and legal reserves (RL), considering national statistics of capture according to vegetation type (vegetation physiognomy). The next steps are the standardization of the quantification process of the capture/emissions associated with the forestry operation. The figure reported above corresponds to the total carbon stock in our forest assets in Chile, considering the forest plantation coverage at the end of 2024.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

2344548

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Empirical models

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

In both Brazil and Chile, studies are being developed to know how much CO2 stock is stored in our heritage and the captures/emissions of each year. However, the methods and forms of estimation are different. In Chile, CMPC developed its own model to calculate biogenic emissions from it's forestry operations. This model include the use of field data of the growth of our plantations and native forest and the forest covers as well as changes in it. It depends on field data of growth of our plantations according to age of trees, species and the type of soil where they have been planted. As well as the use of average emission factors for carbon content by species. For the case of heritage in Brazil, a third party consultancy is developed that considers emissions/captures from plantation areas, permanent protection areas (APP) and legal reserves (RL), considering national statistics of capture according to vegetation type (vegetation physiognomy). The next steps are the standardization of the quantification process of the capture/emissions associated with the forestry operation. The sequestration figure includes the changes in the carbon balance in our forestry assets in Chile and Brasil from the end of 2023 to the end of 2024. A carbon sequestration of 2,344,548 tCO2e is reached during 2024, considering emissions from land use change (changes is forest cover of plantations), sequestration from native forest growth and carbon stored in harvested forest products. Considering these 3 flows, the result is a positive increase in carbon sequestration for 2024.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

We do not have biofuel emissions from land machinery in our operations.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

6901707

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

For this calculation, the existing biogenic carbon emissions are generated from the burning of biomass and black liquor in some of the company's productive plants which use it to produce energy. The plants that use biomass are Softys Pando, Softys Caieiras, Softys Sepac, Boxboard Valdivia, Sack Kraft Iguazú Campos Novos and Sack Kraft Iguazú São José dos Pinhais;Laja, Pacífico, Guaiba and Santa Fe pulp mills; Mulchén and Nacimiento Sawmills. Black liquor is generated in the pulp production process, so it is burned in Santa Fe, Pacífico, Laja, Guaiba and Sack Kraft Iguazú Piraí do Sul only. The methodology is proposed by the company, based on the GHG protocol, were biogenic emissions are reported separately from fossil carbon emissions. The methodology is based on the calculation of biogenic emissions using the amount of dry biomass and black liquor burnt, from which the carbon content is calculated according to the species (Eucalyptus or Pine) considering empirical values for each of the species. Then, assuming that the reaction has an efficiency of 100% and making a mass balance between the carbon content in the biomass and black liquor, and the CO2 generated in the reaction, the respective emission factors are obtained. Finally, depending on the biofuel, the amount of biomass burnt or black liquor is multiplied by its respective emission factor.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

We do not have other relevant biofuel combustion emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Unit of production

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0217

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

This calculations are made using the GHG Protocol and considers all scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 relevant emissions from all the forestry operations of CMPC (Chile, Brazil and Argentina). In 2024 the total emissions per metric ton of timber produced (0.0217) were similar than in 2023 (0.0200). This increase is mainly due to a decrease in production and because in the case of Chile there was a greater firefighting, which implied an increase in the use of vehicles and firefighting equipment, resulting in higher GHG emissions due to fossil fuel consumption.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1436322

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11934

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

74646

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46903

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33389

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

282

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

472069

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39769

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14854

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

816158

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

235004

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12658

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12710

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5150

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

431

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111569

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44378

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44378

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58348

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35799

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

810

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2794

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2794

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3081

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

822

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

822
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Pulp*	*703455*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 2	*Forestal*	*247704*
Row 3	*Maderas*	*34928*
Row 4	*Biopackaging*	*156803*
Row 5	*Softys*	*378803*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Santa Fe

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

245696

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.515833

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.653333

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Laja

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81701

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.289485

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.711933

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pacífico

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91339

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.789641

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.48491

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guaiba

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

284719

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-30.134444

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-51.317222

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Forestal Mininco

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109678

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.468634

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.334722

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bosques del Plata

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5994

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-27.43637

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-55.929391

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Florestal Brasil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132032

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-30.134444

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-51.317222

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mulchén

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22889

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.702107

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.260584

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nacimiento

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4399

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.518278

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.659447

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bucalemu

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1255

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.170492

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.407664

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Clear Los Ángeles

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

964

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.339706

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.378583

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Coronel

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

619

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-36.965774

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.163955

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Powell Valley Millwork Clay City

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

465

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.879672

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.947066

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Powell Valley Millwork Jeffersonville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

345

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.98501

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.855742

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Planta Plywood

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3952

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.796907

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.4802

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Niuform

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.24375

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.36941

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Pulpa Moldeada

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10383

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.606313

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.558611

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Planta Cordillera

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91444

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.610558

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.558611

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Maule

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30303

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-35.605255

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.586895

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Valdivia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2213

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-39.789722

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.186666

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Edipac

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.346388

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.716388

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fibras

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.482496

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.635787

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft México Guadalajara

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

306

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.499166

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-103.270277

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft México Irapuato

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.76859

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-101.32246

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Perú

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

922

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-11.971666

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.061944

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Argentina

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

334

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-36.864722

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-60.163888

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Chile

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

571

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-36.580555

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.103611

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú Piraí do Sul

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7332

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-24.603786

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-49.972299

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú Campos Novos

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1407

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-27.544616

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-51.174249

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú Sao José dos Pinhais

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2324

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.526943

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-49.218463

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Buin

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3848

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.733055

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.726666

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Til Til

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2725

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.134444

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.814166

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Osorno

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1804

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-40.704444

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.003055

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Talagante

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99027

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.704855

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.936737

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Puente Alto

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10593

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.610976

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.568379

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Altamira

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109765

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.408602

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-97.891303

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

García

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.638598

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.318166

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Valle de México

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.70654

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-99.18763

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Softys Puebla

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1164

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.03212

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-98.24841

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cali

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

3.028839

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.48923

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gachancipá

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12700

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.014807

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.86198

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pando

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3081

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.732792

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-55.947698

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cañete

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18473

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-13.135899

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.367786

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rosales

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-12.044874

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.960983

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Santa Rosa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35570

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-12.045387

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.962866

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sorepa Perú

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-12.017844

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.10386

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Arequipa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3052

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-16.419601

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.551067

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guayaquil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-2.003709

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.967786

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mogi

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10821

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.5421

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.27054

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Caieiras

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16234

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.368251

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.762776

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Recife

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-8.165143

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-34.942909

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sepac

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3635

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.86608

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-50.80642

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Softys Río Anápolis

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10251

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-22.890631

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-43.118306

Row 54

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Softys Río Piraí

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3303

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-16.403272

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.927142

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Naschel

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

405

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-32.921488

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-65.376542

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tortuguitas Wilde

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.44914

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-58.71313

Row 57

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zárate

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40156

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.057975

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-59.090945
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Industrial Operations*	*1273988*
Row 2	*Forestry Operations*	*247704*

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Select from:

☑ Total emissions

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Agriculture/Forestry

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247704

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

CMPC considers the emissions for all our forestry operations in the Celulosa business unit, we have operations in Chile, Brazil and Argentina.
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Pulp*	*41240*	*7893*
Row 2	*Forestal*	*294*	*167*
Row 3	*Maderas*	*35674*	*5887*

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 4	*Biopackaging*	*162598*	*18714*
Row 5	*Softys*	*157729*	*43201*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Santa Fe

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18072

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Laja

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14111

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pacífico

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1164

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guaiba

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7893

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7893

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Forestal Mininco

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

139

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bosques del Plata

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

85

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Florestal Brasil

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

70

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mulchén

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5068

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nacimiento

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2885

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bucalemu

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5235

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2775

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Clear Los Ángeles

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2803

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Coronel

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2175

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Powell Valley Millwork Clay City

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1821

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1821

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Powell Valley Millwork Jeffersonville

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

973

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

973

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Planta Plywood

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14510

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Niuform

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

204

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

318

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Pulpa Moldeada

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3384

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Planta Cordillera

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36829

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Maule

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

98357

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9259

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Valdivia

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8910

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Edipac

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

258

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fibras

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

279

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

261

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft México Guadalajara

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1583

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1583

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft México Irapuato

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

480

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

480

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Perú

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

828

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Argentina

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

196

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Chile

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

582

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú Piraí do Sul

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4083

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4083

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú Campos Novos

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1203

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1203

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sack Kraft Brasil Iguazú São José dos Pinhais

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1642

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1642

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Buin

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1926

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Til Til

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1319

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Corrugados Osorno

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

740

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Talagante

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1073

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Puente Alto

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14982

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Altamira

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20960

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20960

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

García

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5694

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5694

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Valle de México

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3027

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3027

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Softys Puebla

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12635

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12635

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cali

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

547

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gachancipá

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4602

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pando

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

822

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

822

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cañete

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11067

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rosales

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2798

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Santa Rosa

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19550

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sorepa Perú

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Arequipa (Panam)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1492

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guayaquil

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

431

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mogi

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1643

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Caieiras

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9016

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Recife

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sepac

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8801

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Softys Río Anápolis

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4526

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Softys Río Piraí

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

861

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Naschel

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4349

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tortuguitas Wilde

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

166

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zárate

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28592

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Industrial Operations*	*397241*	*75695*
Row 2	*Forestry operations*	*294*	*167*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1521692

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

397535

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75862

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response includes all the entities in the consolidated group

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response does not include any other entities not included in the consolidated group
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Softys Chile SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

96.529.310-8

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109620

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16055

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information from Softys' two plants in Chile: Talagante and Puente Alto.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

CMPC Pulp SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Pulp & paper mills

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

96.532.330-9

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

418736

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33347

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information on the three pulp mills in Chile: Santa Fe, Laja and Pacífico.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

CMPC Maderas SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Sawmills & wood materials

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

95.304.000-K

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34078

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32676

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2775

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information on the three sawmills, two remanufacturing mills and one plywood plant in Chile: Nacimiento, Mulchén, Bucalemu, Coronel, Los Angeles and Plywood.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Cartulinas CMPC SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

96.731.890-6

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32516

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107267

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9259

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about the two cardboard mills in Chile: Valdivia and Maule.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Papeles Cordillera SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

96.853.150-6

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91444

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36829

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about the Cordillera corrugated paper mill in Chile.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Forsac SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper packaging

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

79.943.600-0

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

571

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

582

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about the Sack Kraft Chillán sack and bag manufacturing plant, located in Chile.

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Empresa Distribuidora de Papeles y Cartones SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

88.566.900-K

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about the paper products distribution company and handle paper bag factory EDIPAC, located in Chile

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Envases Impresos SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper packaging

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

89.201.400-0

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8377

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3984

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information on the three paper and cardboard packaging manufacturing plants located in Chile: Corrugados Buin, Corrugados Tiltil and Corrugados Osorno.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Chilena de Moldeados SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Paper packaging

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

93.658.000-9

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10383

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3384

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about the molded pulp packaging plant, located in Chile: Corrugados Pulpa Moldeada.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Sociedad Recuperadora de Papel SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Waste management

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

86.359.300-K

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

261

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our paper and cardboard recovery company, whose presence is spread throughout several regions of Chile: Fibras

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Forestal Bosques del Plata S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Wood & paper products wholesale

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CUIT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

30-66208635-1

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5994

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our forestry operation in Argentina: Bosques del Plata.

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Naschel S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CUIT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

30-50164543-1

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

405

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4349

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our paper and personal care products manufacturing plant, Naschel, located in Argentina.

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Fabi Bolsas Industriales S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper packaging

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CUIT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

30-68409890-6

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

334

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about the Sack Kraft Argentina sack and bag manufacturing plant, located in Argentina.

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Softys Brasil Ltda.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CNPJ

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

44.145.845/0001-40

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40620

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16077

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our paper products manufacturing plants located in Brazil: Caieiras and Mogi,

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Pulp & paper mills

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CNPJ

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

92.500-000

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416751

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7963

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7963

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our pulp mill and forestry operation in Brazil: Guaiba Mill and Florestal Brasil.

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Sepac - Serrados e Pasta e Celulose Ltda.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CNPJ

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

80060-120

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3635

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8801

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our tissue paper products plant in Brazil: SEPAC Plant.

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Iguaçu Embalagens Industriais Ltda.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper packaging

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CNPJ

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

83.030-550

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11064

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6927

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6927

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about the three Sack Kraft Iguazú plants: Piraí do Sul, Campos Novos and São José dos Pinhais, located in Brasil.

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Absormex CMPC Tissue S.A. de C.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CEP

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RFC.- IPG970717QU9

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109926

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29681

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29681

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This Softys subsidiary contains information about our tissue and personal care plants located in Mexico: Altamira Plant, Garcia Plant and Valle del Mexico Plant.

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Forsac México S.A. de C.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper packaging

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

FME080110DG5

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

478

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2062

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2062

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This Biopackaging subsidiary contains information about our two paper sack plants in Mexico: Irapuato Sack Kraft Plant and Guadalajara Sack Kraft Plant.

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Softys Perú S.A.C

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

20266352337

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54375

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33478

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This Softys subsidiary contains information about our four tissue, personal care and paper and cardboard collection plants located in Peru: Cañete Plant, Santa Rosa Plant, Rosales Plant and Sorepa Peru Plant.

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Forsac Perú S.A

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Paper packaging

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUC

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

20306219996

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

922

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

828

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This Biopackaging subsidiary contains information about our paper sack plant in Peru: Sack Kraft Peru Plant.

Row 22

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Softys Arequipa S.A.C.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RFC

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

20604381011

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3052

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1492

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This Softys subsidiary contains information about our tissue paper products plant in Peru: PANAM Plant.

Row 23

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Forestal Mininco SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Wood & paper products wholesale

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RFC

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

91.440.000-7

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109678

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary of Forestal CMPC contains information about our forestry operation in Chile: Forestal Mininco.

Row 24

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Powell Valley (USA)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Sawmills & wood materials

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUC

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

46-4340824

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

810

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2794

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2794

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information on the two sawmills in USA: Powell Valley Clay City and Powell Valley Jeffersonville

Row 25

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Niuform SpA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Wood & paper products wholesale

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUC

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

77.419.232-8

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information on theNiuform mill

Row 26

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Grupo P.I. Mabe, S.A. de C.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUC

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

GPI950824N64.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1164

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12635

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12635

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our tissue and personal care products plant Softys Puebla, located in Mexico.

Row 27

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Softys Colombia S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

817.002.753-0

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12710

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5150

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our tissue and personal care products plants in Colombia: Cali and Gachancipá.

Row 28

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Industria Papelera Uruguaya S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

21 006645 0012

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3081

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

822

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

822

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This Softys subsidiary contains information about our tissue paper products plant in Uruguay: Pando Plant.

Row 29

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Softys Ecuador S.A

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RUC

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

1792083354001

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

431

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This Softys subsidiary contains information about our tissue and personal care products plant in Ecuador: Guayaquil Plant.

Row 30

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Softys Argentina S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Paper products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CUIT

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

30-50103667-2

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40170

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28758

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This subsidiary contains information about our paper products manufacturing plants, Zárate and Tortuguitas, located in Argentina.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

L'Oreal does not buy products or services directly from CMPC. However, they buy products produced by CMPC to our direct clients. We can provide data from those clients, but can't guarantee that those are the exact products provided finally to L'Oreal. These products correspond to cardboard boxes produced in the Boxboard Maule plant.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5281

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

409

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emissions are the burning of Fuel oil, diesel and LNG.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

All stationary and mobile combustion sources and the fuels burnt in them, inside the Maule facility are considered in our scope 1 calculations, there are no exclusions. In our GHG inventory we consider the boundary of operational control. Emissions sources are identified through a field assessment of the facility by the plants Environmental Engineer, making sure there are no emissions sources not considered. It is important to note that our GHG inventory for scope 1, 2 and 3 for this facility are third-party verified, but not the allocation of emissions to customers.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We have use our internal data from the calculation of carbon footprint. Tha aggregated values of the carbon footprint can be found in our integrated report.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

L'Oreal does not buy products or services directly from CMPC. However, they buy products produced by CMPC to our direct clients. We can provide data from those clients, but can't guarantee that those are the exact products provided finally to L'Oreal. These products correspond to cardboard boxes produced in the Boxboard Maule plant.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5281

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

125

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions correspond to the consumption of steam. As the scope 2 is market-based and the plant purchases non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE) attribute certificates, the emissions of electricity purchased from the grid are takes as zero.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

All electricity and steam consumption within Maule's operations is considered in our Scope 2 calculations, there are no exclusions. In our GHG inventory we take into account the operational control boundary. Emission sources are identified through a field assessment of the facility by the plant's Environmental Engineer, ensuring that there are no emission sources not considered. It is important to note that our GHG inventory for Scope 1, 2 and 3 for this facility is third party verified, but not the allocation of emissions to customers.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We have use our internal data from the calculation of carbon footprint. The aggregated values of the carbon footprint can be found in our integrated report.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

L'Oreal does not buy products or services directly from CMPC. However, they buy products produced by CMPC to our direct clients. We can provide data from those clients, but can't guarantee that those are the exact products provided finally to L'Oreal. These products correspond to cardboard boxes produced in the Boxboard Maule plant.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5279

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3530

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The weighting of the categories recommended by the GHG Protocol for Scope 3 is as follows: 1. Purchased goods and services: 42% 2. Capital goods: 1% 3. Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2): 3% 4. Upstream transportation and distribution: 41% 5. Waste generated in operations: 0% 6. Business travel: 0% 7. Employee commuting: 0% 9. Downstream transportation and distribution: 5% 10. Processing of sold products: 8% 11. Use of sold products: 0% 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products: 0%

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

At Maule plant, the calculation of Scope 3 considers the 15 analysis categories established and recommended by the GHG Protocol. In our GHG inventory we take into account the operational control limit. Emission sources are identified through a field assessment of the facility performed by the plant's Environmental Engineer, ensuring that there are no emission sources not considered. It is important to note that our GHG inventory for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 of this facility is verified by third parties, but not the allocation of emissions to customers.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We have use our internal data from the calculation of carbon footprint. Tha aggregated values of the carbon footprint can be found in our integrated report.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We allocate emissions from the specific facility that Suzano purchases CTMP and tissue products from in Brazil, which is Softys Caieiras. Emissions are a proportion of the facility's scope 1 as of the metric tons of products purchased by them from the facility's total production.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29641

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2884

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emissions are the burning of LNG in paper machines for the production of steam.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

All stationary and mobile combustion sources and the fuels burnt in them, inside the Caieiras facility are considered in our scope 1 calculations, there are no exclusions. In our GHG inventory we consider the boundary of operational control. Emissions sources are identified through a field assessment of the facility by the plants Environmental Engineer, making sure there are no emissions sources not considered. It is important to note that our GHG inventory for scope 1, 2 and 3 for this facility are third-party verified, but not the allocation of emissions to customers.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We have use our internal data from the calculation of carbon footprint. The aggregated values of the carbon footprint can be found in our integrated report.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We allocate emissions from the specific facility that Suzano purchases CTMP and tissue products from in Brazil, which is Softys Caieiras. Emissions are a proportion of the facility's scope 1 as of the metric tons of products purchased by them from the facility's total production.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29641

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Softys Caieiras's Scope 2 emissions correspond to the consumption of electricity (renewable energy) purchased from the energy matrix, autogenerated electricity and autogenerated steam. As of 2023, the plant purchases non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE) attribute certificates, which through the market method brings Scope 2 emissions to zero.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

All electricity consumption within Caieiras's operations is considered in our Scope 2 calculations, there are no exclusions. In our GHG inventory we take into account the operational control boundary. Emission sources are identified through a field assessment of the facility by the plant's Environmental Engineer, ensuring that there

are no emission sources not considered. It is important to note that our GHG inventory for Scope 1, 2 and 3 for this facility is third party verified, but not the allocation of emissions to customers.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We have use our internal data from the calculation of carbon footprint. The aggregated values of the carbon footprint can be found in our integrated report.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We allocate emissions from the specific facility that Suzano purchases CTMP and tissue products from in Brazil, which is Softys Caieiras. Emissions are a proportion of the facility's scope 1 as of the metric tons of products purchased by them from the facility's total production.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29641

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

50689

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The weighting of the categories recommended by the GHG Protocol for Scope 3 is as follows: 1. Purchased goods and services: 57% 2. Capital goods: 0% 3. Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2): 2% 4. Upstream transportation and distribution: 19% 5. Waste generated in operations: 0% 6. Business travel: 0% 7. Employee commuting: 0% 9. Downstream transportation and distribution: 0% 10. Processing of sold products: 1% 11. Use of sold products: 0% 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products: 20%

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

At Softys Caieiras, the calculation of Scope 3 considers the 15 analysis categories established and recommended by the GHG Protocol. In our GHG inventory we take into account the operational control limit. Emission sources are identified through a field assessment of the facility performed by the plant's Environmental Engineer, ensuring that there are no emission sources not considered. It is important to note that our GHG inventory for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 of this facility is verified by third parties, but not the allocation of emissions to customers.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We have use our internal data from the calculation of carbon footprint. The aggregated values of the carbon footprint can be found in our integrated report.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

CMPC has many products (wood, pulp, packaging paper, boxes, cardboard, tissue paper, sanitary products, among others) and more than 23000 customers for these products. This makes it a huge challenge to serve them all, and we are starting by serving the largest ones. Given CMPC's large number of products and operations in 9 countries, we can estimate the emission of a specific customer if customers provide us with the quantity and type of product purchased, as well as the country in which it was purchased, so that we can know which facilities are producing these products and allocate emissions at the facility level. So being specific about the products and countries where customers are requesting information from is key to giving them a good response.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

As we continue to make a more accurate calculation of our scope 3 emissions, we plan to be able to give exact allocation of calculations to customers and explore possibilities of how to reduce scope 3 emissions together. We are starting by responding to CDP Supply chain members and will continue to allocate emissions to customers upon request. It is important to consider we have over 23,300 customers, so we plan to address first the biggest ones. At the same time, we plan to explore first the emissions of processing of sold products for our products such as pulp, timber and paper for packaging, which need further processing, being a relevant scope 3 category for us, so we might start requesting information from customers that purchase these products. Aditionally, in 2022 we finalized Environmetal Product Declarations (EPD) for our Plywood boards and we are elaborating EPDs for our Pulp mills. In the future will continue with the elaboration of other EPDs and LCAs to clarify information from our customers and we plan to start measuring the product carbon footprint of some products, according to established standards (e.g. ISO 14067)
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

27719332

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6403964

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

34123296.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2028656

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

629876

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2658532.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

939456

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

78742

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1018198.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

30687444

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7112582

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

37800026.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4375778

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

4375778

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All biomass consumed by CMPC is certified under a sustainable forest management or chain of custody certification scheme FSC or PEFC. We do not use any other type of biomass in our stationary sources. All the biomass is consumed in biomass-boiler for self-generation steam

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1395052

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1395052

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All biomass consumed by CMPC is certified under a sustainable forest management or chain of custody certification scheme FSC or PEFC. We do not use any other type of biomass in our stationary sources.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

23343554

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

576942

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

222766612

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this category we are reporting the black liquor, hydrogen and biogenic methanol consumed. Hydrogen and biogenic methanol are byproducts from the pulping process that are produced and consumed in Pacífico and Guaiba mills.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

With BioCMPC project that started in 2024, the coal-fired boiler was shutted down, therefore coal is no longer used in Guaiba.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2217667

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1139464

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

388108

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

690095

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this category we are incorporating Fuel Oil 6, diesel, gasoline and CAL. We use fuel oil in stationary sources, diesel in stationary and mobile sources and gasoline in mobile sources. The fuel for mobile sources was indicated in column "self-trigeneration"

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3391244

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1105427

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

632856

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

861913

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

791049

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this category we are considering the consumption of NGL and LPG. We use NGL in stationary sources only and LPG in our mobile sources mainly and in some stationary sources.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use any other non-renewable fuel that falls into this category.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

34723295

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1105427

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2349262

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

7020851

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

24247755

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The total value reported corresponds to the primary energy consumption for the production of secondary energy for the entire company. There are no exclusions. Moreover, there was included the energy consumption of the mobile equipment of Forestal.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3315393

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3045166

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

3315393

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3045166

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2623086

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

284419

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

861926

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

284419

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

320945

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

284419

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

320945

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

284419

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

223696

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The Luz del Norte project is a solar photovoltaic (PV) power facility built in 2016, and occupies 478 hectares of land located 58 km northeast of Copiapó, Chile. The 141 MW project features power generated by more than 1.7 million thin-film PV modules from First Solar, while avoiding CO2 emissions equivalent to more than 185,000 metric tons per year. In addition to supplying the solar modules for this project, First Solar is providing engineering, development, construction, operations and maintenance, and recycling services. During 2020 CMPC acquired PPA's that secure the provision of a 100% non-conventional renewable energy for all the electricity purchased by its facilities in Chile for the years 2020-2027. Which implies the annual savings of 230,000-250,00 tCO2e annually considering a market-based scope 2 approach. One of these contracts was with Luz del Norte SpA. Attribute transfers are made through RENOVA, a national platform for the complete registration of the voluntary market of renewable energy attributes in the National Electric System, developed by the National Electric System. National Electric System, developed by the National Electric Coordinator and whose technological base is centered on blockchain. This registry guarantees the transparency, traceability and robustness of the renewable energy attributes market, avoiding double accounting, double sales or proclamation of renewable attributes and, thus, enabling supply companies and end customers to verify compliance with their associated contractual commitments. The platform works on the basis of the Monthly Energy Injection and Withdrawal Balances, Annual ERNC Balance balances, Annual NCRE Balance and information exported from the Coordinator's platforms (Infotechnique for Coordinator (Infotécnica for Facilities and REUC -Registro Único de Coordinados- for Organizations). The process also requires organizations to register and validate contracts (automatic transactions) between the selling and buying parties. buying side. In this way, reports with different granularities granularity, issuance factors and compliance and certificates of compliance.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

106088

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The Carilafquén-Malalalcahuello run-of-river power plant was designated by the Committee of Ministers of the economic area as a priority initiative for private investment at the national level. In addition, the project is a finalist in the 2015 Private Sector Infrastructure Sustainability Awards of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), in recognition of relevant improvements in terms of environmental optimization, basically replacing open water conduction channels with subway pipes that minimize effects on the landscape, safety, and barrier effects for agricultural and grazing uses. During 2020 CMPC acquired PPA's that secure the provision of a 100% non-conventional renewable energy for all the electricity purchased by its facilities in Chile for the years 2020-2027. Which implies the annual savings of 230,000-250,00 tCO2e annually considering a market-based scope 2 approach. One of these contracts was with Empresa Eléctrica Carén S.A. Attribute transfers are made through RENOVA, a national platform for the complete registration of the voluntary market of renewable energy attributes in the National Electric System, developed by the National Electric System. National Electric System, developed by the National Electric Coordinator and whose technological base is centered on blockchain. This registry guarantees the transparency, traceability and robustness of the renewable energy attributes market, avoiding double accounting, double sales or proclamation of renewable attributes and, thus, enabling supply companies and end customers to verify compliance with their associated contractual commitments. The platform works on the basis of the Monthly Energy Injection and Withdrawal Balances, Annual ERNC Balance balances, Annual NCRE Balance and information exported from the Coordinator's platforms (Infotechnique for Coordinator (Infotécnica for Facilities and REUC -Registro Único de Coordinados- for Organizations). The process also requires organizations to register and validate contracts (automatic transactions) between the selling and buying parties. buying side. In this way, reports with different granularities granularity, issuance factors and compliance and certificates of compliance.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

206655

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Although CMPC's main business is not electricity generation, the company, through its Forest Bioenergies area, injects energy into the national electricity system through certified biomass and other biofuels such as black liquor and methanol. Although CMPC's main business is not electricity generation, the company, through its Forest Bioenergies area, injects energy into the national electricity system through certified biomass and other biofuels such as black liquor and methanol. Its corporate purpose are: Production, transportation, distribution, supply and distribution of energy; Management and operation of power generation plants; Develop projects under the Kyoto agreement or other agreements; Buy and sell certified greenhouse gas emission reductions; among others. During 2020 CMPC acquired PPA's that secure the provision of a 100% non-conventional renewable energy for all the electricity purchased by its facilities in Chile for the years 2020-2027. Which implies the annual savings of 230,000- 250,00 tCO2e annually considering a market-based scope 2 approach. The difference between consumption and attributes committed in contracts is covered by Bioenergías Forestales. Attribute transfers are made through RENOVA, a national platform for the complete registration of the voluntary market of renewable energy attributes in the National Electric System, developed by the National Electric System. National Electric System, developed by the National Electric Coordinator and whose technological base is centered on blockchain. This registry guarantees the transparency, traceability and robustness of the renewable energy attributes market, avoiding double accounting, double sales or proclamation of renewable attributes and, thus, enabling supply companies and end customers to verify compliance with their associated contractual commitments. The platform works on the basis of the Monthly Energy Injection and Withdrawal Balances, Annual ERNC Balance balances, Annual NCRE Balance and information exported from the Coordinator's platforms (Infotechnique for Coordinator (Infotécnica for Facilities and REUC -Registro Único de Coordinados- for Organizations). The process also requires organizations to register and validate contracts (automatic transactions) between the selling and buying parties. In this way, reports with different granularities granularity, issuance factors and compliance and certificates of compliance.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

179087

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1906

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The origin of Enel Generación Perú and Enel Distribución Perú dates back to the creation of Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas in 1906, a private company engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. During 2016, by agreement of the General Shareholders' Meetings of these companies that were majority owned by the Enel Group in Peru, the change of the names of the companies Edelnor, which was renamed Enel Distribución Perú, was approved.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

565000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The San Juan Wind Farm at Estancia Chañaral de Aceituno, located in the commune of Freirina, Atacama Region of Chile, will have an installed capacity of 185 MW and a useful life of 27 years. In order to achieve the highest possible efficiency and reduce to the maximum the territory intervened, the initiative considers the installation and operation of 56 high technology wind turbines, with a height of 91.5 meters and a blade of 117 meters in diameter. Each will be installed approximately 300 meters apart, perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction. The energy generated by the wind farm will be injected into the Central Interconnected System (SIC) in the area of Punta Colorada, in the commune of La Higuera, in the north of the Coquimbo Region. To this end, the project includes the construction of a 220 kV, 85 km long, high voltage transmission line. The wind farm came into operation during 2017. The NCRE attributes were acquired through an intermediary with whom CMPC has a contract.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

143658

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1972

(7.30.14.10) Comment

During 2023 CMPC acquired PPA's with Enel Trading Argentina S.R.L. that secure the provision of a 100% non-conventional renewable energy for all the electricity purchased by Softys facilities in Argentina for the years 2023-2024, which implies the annual savings of 40,000-60,000 tCO2e annually consider- ing a market-based scope 2 approach. This initiative does not lead to economic savings since the NCRE attributes acquired were an extra cost.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

456475

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1959

(7.30.14.10) Comment

During 2023 CMPC acquired PPA's with Enel Green Power Cachoeira Dourada S.A. that secure the provision of a 100% non-conventional renewable energy for all the electricity purchased by Softys facilities in Brazil for the years 2023-2027, which implies the annual savings of 40,000-60,000 tCO2e annually consider- ing a market-based scope 2 approach. This initiative does not lead to economic savings since the NCRE attributes acquired were an extra cost.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Ecuador

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3590

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.14.10) Comment

During 2024 CMPC acquired REC's with AES Colombia & Cia. S.C.A. E.S.P. that secure the provision of a 100% non-conventional renewable energy for all the electricity purchased by Softys facilities in Ecuador for the years 2024-2027, which implies the annual savings of up to 1,000 tCO2e annually considering a market-based scope 2 approach.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45979

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.14.10) Comment

During 2024 CMPC acquired REC's with AES Colombia & Cia. S.C.A. E.S.P. that secure the provision of a 100% non-conventional renewable energy for all the electricity purchased by Softys facilities in Colombia for the years 2024-2027, which implies the annual savings of 4,000-6,000 tCO2e annually considering a market-based scope 2 approach.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

499424

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Maule plant acquires steam from an on site third party group of biomass boilers, belonging to EISA. The last repowering of the boiler, consisting on adding a 5th boiler, was in 2021

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

149669

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Bucalemu plant acquires steam from an on site third party group of biomass boilers, belonging to AES. The biomass used comes from wood wastes generated in Bucalemu and other CMPC operations. All these wood comes from sustainable managed forests and is controlled wood according to FSC and/or PEFC standards

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

329948

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Plywood plant acquires steam from Pacifico mill, which generated the steam using a biomass boiler and a recovery boiler. The biomass used comes from sustainable managed forests and is controlled wood according to FSC and/or PEFC standards
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

144300

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

210100

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

354400.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

719700

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1338500

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12055300

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14113500.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1414500

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2155500

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1018200

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18935500

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23523700.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46200

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

76800

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

123000.00

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3600

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3600.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

116100

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

116100.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

181900

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

324

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

182224.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6900

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6900.00

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25200

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43800

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69000.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000207

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1599373

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7743000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

12.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Acquisitions

(7.45.9) Please explain

The reason for the improvement of the emission intensity indicator, decreasing in 12.3% during 2024 compared to 2023, is due to two reasons: 1) CMPC reduced approximately 278,761 tCO2e mainly because of the implementation of the BioCMPC project and the consequent stoppage and extended shutdown of the coal boiler at the Guaíba plant, thus reducing the consumption of non-renewable fuels. In Biopackaging, a series of improvements were made to increase the efficiency of energy and gas consumption, along with steam generation and reuse in the Maule. In addition, in cordillera mill the cogeneration plant was off operation during several months, thereby reducing their direct emissions. 2) The company acquired plants with lower emission intensity indicators than the previous average

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.165

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1599373

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9678725

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

24.1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Acquisitions

(7.45.9) Please explain

The reason for the improvement of the emission intensity indicator, decreasing in 24.1% during 2024 compared to 2023, is due to two reasons: 1) CMPC reduced approximately 278,761 tCO2e mainly because of the implementation of the BioCMPC project and the consequent stoppage and extended shutdown of the coal boiler at the Guaíba plant, thus reducing the consumption of non-renewable fuels. In Biopackaging, a series of improvements were made to increase the efficiency of energy and gas consumption, along with steam generation and reuse in the Maule. In addition, in cordillera mill the cogeneration plant was off operation during several months, thereby reducing their direct emissions. 2) The company acquired plants with lower emission intensity indicators than the previous average
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

415444

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Hectares conserved, protected and/or restored.

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

CMPC conserves and protects important species of flora, fauna, river basin and critical ecosystems and their services. Approximately 1/3 of our forest assets correspond to protection and conservation areas. During 2019 we committed to continue increasing the conservation and protection areas in our forestry patrimony, committing to add 100,000 ha to the already existing ones in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, considering the 2018 baseline of 321,529 ha. By 2024 we reached 415,444 ha of conservation and protection, 5,618 ha more than 2023 (409,826 ha), reaching a percentage of progress against our baseline of 93.9% and 1.4% over last year.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

143798

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tons of waste sent to landfill.

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

51.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2019, CMPC committed to be a company with zero waste to landfill by 2025 considering 2018 as the baseline where 718,431 (including the plants acquired by CMPC between 2018 and 2024) metric tons were sent to landfill. During 2024 we sent 143,798 metric tons, having made progress in the amount of waste diverted from landfills, reaching a percentage of progress against our baseline of 88.9% and 51.3% compared to last year.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CMPC SBTi Validation Certificate Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1975695

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

480808

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2456503.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1228251.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1521692

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

75859

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1597551.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

69.93

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The coverage of our scope 1 and 2 targets covers all industrial facilities and forestry operations. Due to the nature of CMPC's industrial processes, PFC, SF6 and NF3 are not produced nor emitted. HFC are not relevant to our operations and represent less than 0.11% of the total scope 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore CMPC's scope 1 and 2 goal covers 99.89% of total emissions. Scope 1: Emissions from Mobile & Stationary sources derived from the burning of fossil fuels for the production processes of wood, cellulose, paper, paperboard and cardboard packaging, tissue paper and personal care products. Scope 2: Purchased electricity & steam for the production processes of wood products, cellulose, paper, paperboard and cardboard packaging, tissue paper and personal care products.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In 2021, CMPC committed to being a net zero emissions Company by 2050. After the 2030 Strategy, it was decided to advance the compliance period to 2040. The goal is to: 1) reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to zero or to a residual level consistent with achieving net zero emissions globally or sectorally in eligible pathways aligned to 1.5C and 2) neutralize any residual emissions in the target year and those released to the atmosphere after that. CMPC's forest assets capture atmospheric CO2, which is the basis for products of biogenic origin that retain and store carbon.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, the Company prioritized projects to strengthen the Scope 1 and 2 roadmap. Taking a cost-efficient approach to addressing decarbonization, it formed cross-functional work teams in the areas of Forest Bioenergy, Projects, Research and Operations, prioritizing competitiveness, safety and efficiency, never losing sight of its 2030 and 2040 targets to reduce emissions. It developed an action plan structured around the following four dimensions: 1. Maintain the reduction levels achieved, through operational excellence and the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates. 2. Guarantee existing commitments, aligning competitiveness contracts, which are internal agreements that ensure that factories remain within the top 10% in terms of efficiency on a global level. 3. Operational projects, prioritizing plant-led decarbonization initiatives. 4. Investment and strategic partnerships, exploring new technologies and low-emission fuels, such as hydrogen, e-fuel and biomass. In

2024, CMPC reaffirmed the strategy behind long-term contracts for electricity supply from renewable sources. In addition, it integrated renewable energy contracts, the purchase of renewable energy certificates and consumption reduction targets in subsidiaries such as Softys. In 2025, the Company will update these agreements to continue reducing emissions. To the end of the reporting year CMPC has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions in 35% respect to 2018, which is a 70% of advances for the goal to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50%.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CMPC SBTi Validation Certificate Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2308899

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

143355

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

314119

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1955874

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86621

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2557

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13137

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

395960

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

937971

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1211

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1992348

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8152052.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8152052.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

46.2

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

49.9

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

55.3

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

53.1

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

72.2

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

72.2

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

37.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5095032.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2308899

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39423

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

314119

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1955874

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86621

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2557

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13137

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

118788

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

422087

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

996174

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6257679.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6257679.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

61.97

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The coverage of the target includes all the categories recommended by the GHG Protocol applicable to CMPC. These are: 1. Purchased goods and services. 2. Capital goods. 3. Fuel and energy related activities. 4. Upstream transportation & distribution. 5. Waste generated in operations. 6. Business travel. 7. Employee commuting. 9. Downstream transportation & distribution. 10. Processing of sold products. 11. Use of sold products. 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products. The "14. Franchises" category do not apply, since CMPC has no franchises and "15. Investments" was cero. The "8. Upstream leased assets" and "13. Downstream leased assets" categories are considered not relevant since it was determined through an estimate that they represent less than 1% of emissions, and asset leasing

is not part of CMPC's business model. The target coverage is 72.2%, taking into account the methodological considerations established by SBTi (requires at least 67% coverage). Thus, Scope 3 categories, which are more complex to resolve or manage, were partially covered. For example, category 2 is partially covered due to the fact that CMPC is constantly acquiring capital goods; howev-er, climate variables will be incorporated in the due diligence. In the case of category 9, the coverage is also partial because it depends on our customers' efforts and, overall, it was not such a relevant category in terms of the magnitude of emissions. Category 10 and 12 also have partial coverage due to the feasibility of valorization and recovery of some products such as personal care products, which due to sanitary and health issues are more complex to manage. The rest of the categories are covered 100%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In 2021, CMPC committed to being a net zero emissions Company by 2050. After the 2030 Strategy, it was decided to advance the compliance period to 2040. The goal is to: 1) reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to zero or to a residual level consistent with achieving net zero emissions globally or sectorally in eligible pathways aligned to 1.5C and 2) neutralize any residual emissions in the target year and those released to the atmosphere after that. CMPC's forest assets capture atmospheric CO2, which is the basis for products of biogenic origin that retain and store carbon.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

CMPC has been working on an eESG assessment of suppliers, which focuses on measuring the compliance of its strategic suppliers with the ESG standards established by the Company, with the purpose of building a resilient and sustainable supply chain. Along with the above, the Company is working with its logistics departments and shipping suppliers to align its sustainability goals, especially with regard to GHG emissions, and get information on emissions and emission factors from primary sources. This helps improve the Scope 3 carbon footprint estimate. Furthermore, with the goal of providing better information on the environmental impacts of its products, CMPC is working on its Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) and Product carbon footprints. In 2022, the first EPD for Plywood products began. EPDs were developed in 2023 for products from the Maule and Valdivia Boxboard plants. Durring 2024 we worked on the EPDs of the pulp mills in Guaíba and Santa Fe. Regarding the 2024 scope 3 results, there was a derrease in Category 1 due to more efficient operations in Category 5 due to an increase of waste recovery and in Category 10 due to changes in the mix of product produced by our customers.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

09/02/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☑ metric tons of waste diverted from landfill

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

718119

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

71811

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

143798

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.8618120153

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, but its performance influences and contributes to the level of Scope 3 category 5 emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The targets includes all CMPC subsidiaries.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

On September 2019 CMPC publicly established it's tangible commitments towards sustainable development, related to emissions reductions, waste disposal, conservation and water use. In terms of waste management, CMPC determined that it is going to be a zero waste to landfill company in all it's industrial operations in the 9 countries in which we operate, considering 2018 as baseline. According to international guidelines and consensus (Zero Waste International Alliance, EPA, WRI, Europe Zero Waste, among others), the concept of "zero waste to landfill" refers to a deviation towards recovery treatments of at least 90% of the waste sent to landfills, controlled disposal areas or dumps with respect to a baseline. Therefore, it is expected to reduce by at least 90% the amount of solid waste sent to any of these disposal facilities with respect to the established base year. The baseline was re-calculated including the new facilities acquired by CMPC from 2018 to 2024.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During 2024 more than 120,000 tons of waste were recovered in CMPC's pulp business, considering the valorization of dregs, grits, lime sludge, PTE sludge and ashes. The valorization is carried out through the application of various types of waste as amendments to improve soil quality in agricultural land that was degraded by years of intensive agricultural practices. This initiative was recognized nationally, through the 2023 Circular Territory Southern Zone Award and the 2023 Zero Waste award. In biopackaging, sludge-type waste from the effluent treatment plants was completely recovered by 2023, representing More than 50,000 tons The main processes used for this recovery were composting and energy recovery. One of the main initiatives in 2024 was the collaboration with CORMA to reduce the amount of waste on a sectoral level. This collaboration promotes the concept of by-products, encouraging the reuse of certain waste as raw material for other processes.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

09/02/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Land use change

☑ hectares reforested

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

321529

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

421529

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

415444

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.9150000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, but it might affect the land use emissions and/or removals

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The targets includes all CMPC subsidiaries

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

CMPC has the goal to maintain the existing conservation areas and improving their value, and at the same time has the commitment of restoring and preserving new areas. It's strategy is divided into 3C: Create, Coexiste and Conserve. This 3 lines are linked to the SDGs, where conserve is linked, among others, to the SDG 6 and SDG 15. Aligned with our corporate purpose and SGD 15, specifically 15.1 target, CMPC has a compromise of conserving forests and biodiversity, maintaining 415,444 hectares during 2024, that includes native forests, water catchment areas, river basins, flora, fauna and high conservation value areas (HCVAs). Among these last ones, there are 3 categories: biological, service and socio-cultural. The service HCVA are Geological areas providing basic services in critical situations and fulfilling the basic needs of local communities, for example, water catchment areas. CMPC conserves and restores areas across the whole forestry patrimony in the 3 countries, implementing specific biodiversity management plans in each area, as well as specific restoration plans in reference to the existing ecosystems.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

CMPC has been restoring and conserving biodiversity by protecting and developing biodiversity management plans. CMPC conserves more than 400,000 hectares of native forests, water catchments, river basins and endemic flora and fauna, having an specific biodiversity management plan in all its HCVA, according to the characteristics of the ecosystems present, which are monitored twice a year. At the same time, CMPC has been restoring native forest around water catchments and in biodiversity hotspots across its patrimony. Progress in this area can be measured by reviewing CMPC's restoration goal of 100,000 hectares by 2030, with a baseline of 321,529 hectares in 2018. In 2024, 5,618 hectares were added to be restored, having reached a total of 415,444 hectares. Equal to 93.92% of the established goal. Within the framework of the NC&B Strategy, the Company has developed biological corridors. These initiatives have a high potential for development and growth, which have protected 827.4 hectares by 2024.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/30/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions at least as reported.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In 2021, CMPC committed to being a net zero emissions Company by 2050. After the 2030 Strategy, it was decided to advance the compliance period to 2040. The goal is to: 1) reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to zero or to a residual level consistent with achieving net zero emissions globally or sectorally in eligible pathways aligned to 1.5C and 2) neutralize any residual emissions in the target year and those released to the atmosphere after that. CMPC's forest assets capture atmospheric CO2, which is the basis for products of biogenic origin that retain and store carbon.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We have a commitment and plan to be Net Zero in 2040. The goal is to: 1) reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to a residual level consistent with achieving net zero emissions in eligible pathways aligned to 1.5C and 2) neutralize any residual emissions in the target year and those released to the atmosphere after that. CMPC's forest assets capture atmospheric CO2, which is the basis for products of biogenic origin that retain and store carbon. Although it's our aspiration, due to the nature of our operations and available technologies, we do not yet see feasible to completely face out fossil fuels from our entire value chain. Thus, we plan to neutralize any residual emissions. An estimated 10% of residual emissions that cannot be eliminated after achieving long-term targets and will be neutralized through permanent carbon removal and storage. Worldwide, the GHG Protocol is coordinating and agreeing on the way to account for emissions and captures from the forestry sector; therefore, once the protocol and guidelines are defined we will analyze the factibility of neutralized through permanent carbon removal and storage in our forests and conservation areas.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We are not currently reviewing, replacing or retiring our net-zero traget. However, once the Land Sectors and Removals Guidance of the GHG Protocol is released, we will calculate the emissions and reporting them accordingly and then we plan to revalidate the net zero target with SBTi
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*4*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*3*	*11315*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*7000*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

500000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This initiative aims to displace Natural Gas used in the lime kiln of Guaiba mill with hydrogen. This hydrogen is produced internally as part of the chlorine soda plant as a byproduct.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

16000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Pacific mill will extract lignin from the process. Part of the extracted lignin will be used as a replacement of FO6 in recovery boilers, so direct scope 1 emissions should be reduced. This is part of a larger project called Bioligno proyject
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CMPC has an investment criteria methodology. The criteria used are related to economic, strategic and socio-environmental variables, which leads to 3 categories of projects to be evaluated: 1. Critical projects that respond to operational continuity, environmental regulation, safety and sustainability goals, including GHG emissions reductions. 2. Regular projects for operation continuity, environmental or profitability. 3. For-profit projects that seek to improve the profitability of the business. The methodology during 2022 was refined by prioritizing those projects defined as critical. For profitability projects, a score was computed according to the financial, strategic, social and environmental benefits of the projects, prioritizing those with the highest score. These were weighted with 10% for social benefits and 15% for environmental benefits. We drive our investment in emissions reduction activities to comply with the law and regulations which restrict GHG emissions or make firms pay carbon taxes. In 2017, Chile introduced a carbon tax, meaning that CMPC must make payments based on our GHG emissions and other air quality parameters in several plants, such as Cartulinas Maule, Corrugados Cordillera, Santa Fe, Laja, Pacífico, among others. During 2019-2020 a new boiler in Cartulinas Valdivia, started operating, this investment of USD 15,060,000 was driven so we could reduce our GHG emissions and other air quality parameters such as particulate matter, that if otherwise would have made this facility subject to the carbon tax. Another more recent example corresponds to 2022, in which other investment projects have also been evaluated, such as the replacement of a boiler economizer at the Corrugados Papeles Cordillera plant, which will consequently improve the specific consumption of natural gas and therefore the GHG emissions taxed under the green tax. During 2023, BioCMPC was one of the biggest projects, which required an investment of more than USD 560 million. The plant located in Guaíba has become one of the most sustainable in the region, with parameters aimed at improving waste management, effluent treatment, atmospheric emissions, gas treatment systems and environmental management. In addition, it is in the World Class category for water use.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CMPC has an investment criteria methodology. The criteria used are related to economic, strategic and socio-environmental variables, which leads to 3 categories of projects to be evaluated: 1. Critical projects that respond to operational continuity, environmental regulation, safety and sustainability goals, including GHG emissions reductions. 2. Regular projects for operation continuity, environmental or profitability. 3. For-profit projects that seek to improve the profitability of the business. The methodology during 2022 was refined by prioritizing those projects defined as critical. For profitability projects, a score was computed according to the financial, strategic, social and environmental benefits of the projects, prioritizing those with the highest score. These were weighted with 10% for social benefits and 15% for environmental benefits. CMPC has Energy Management Systems (EnMS) since 2013. An EnMS is a series of procedures that allow a more efficient use of energy by optimizing its consumption at industrial facilities, which leads to significant savings in cost. This process involves the assessment and standardization of energy management practices at all industrial facilities, accounting for the various types of fuel and energy sources they use. The company aims to implement and sustain EnMS at its production facilities as a way to improve the energy performance of its processes by systemically assessing it and setting indicators to track and control. Since the beginning of this project, 27 plants' Energy Management Systems have been certified to the ISO 50001 standard, while others are currently in the process of assessment, design, implementation and verification of their systems. During 2024, costs related to EnMS totaled USD 782,630, resulting in electricity and other energy savings of -101 GWh.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

During 2022, CMPC developed its 2030 Corporate Strategy. This strategy was built around the company's new purpose and comprises five strategic pillars, ambitious actions, and goals aimed at consolidating CMPC as a world-class player and doubling its size. To achieve this, it focuses on meeting the needs of clients and consumers through innovative solutions based on natural and renewable fibers. The five pillars are: Talent, Competitiveness, Growth and Innovation, Client, and Sustainability. The sustainability pillar includes seeking funding to increase its shareholder and investor base, particularly those interested in ESG-conscious stocks, through green and sustainability-linked bonds for financial opportunities. In 2022, CMPC secured two loans from Export Development Canada (EDC), each valued at USD 200 million, structured as Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs). That same year, CMPC issued its first green bond in the Chilean market ("CLF Bond") for CLF 7 million (approximately USD 250 million), with proceeds allocated to finance or refinance eligible projects with environmental benefits. In 2023, CMPC issued two groundbreaking bonds, both labeled as Green and Sustainability-Linked Bonds (GSLBs)—the first of their kind in the region. The first was a USD 500 million bond in the U.S. market, and the second in Mexico for approximately MXN 3,200 million (around USD 190 million), issued in two tranches (fixed and variable rate). In the same year, CMPC also secured a new USD 300 million SLL loan from EDC. In 2024, CMPC strengthened its sustainable financing framework with the issuance of another USD 500 million GSLB and the amendment and up-sizing of its Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) by USD 100 million, bringing the total to USD 400 million. These transactions reinforce CMPC's leadership in sustainable finance and its commitment to aligning capital structure with its climate and sustainability strategy. [Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Restoration

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

CMPC as a forestry industry plants/replants eucalyptus and pines, and during 2024 50,225 hectares were planted in Argentina, Chile and Brazil. The objective of reforestation is to replant areas that used to be covered by forest plantations which have been harvested or which have lost their forest cover due to fire or previous agricultural practices that left the land degraded before the company's ownership. Planting is usually carried out during the winter season between May and September each year. We replant every year and will continue doing so. Each time we harvest, those hectares are replanted leaving a permanent forest cover. It is important to highlight that we use eucalyptus and pine which are non-native species to the countries where we operate, so we do not harvest native forests.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

765702

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

The estimated CO2e saving correspond to the total carbon storage provided by 50,225 ha planted in Chile during 2024

Row 2

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Replacing fossil fuels by renewable energy sources

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Energy from biomass, methanol and black liquor which are Non-Conventional Renewable Energy source (NCRE), represented 81% of CMPC's total energy consumption during 2024. CMPC reduces the consumption of energy coming from fossil fuels such as electricity purchased from non-renewable origins and other primary fossil sources, by generating heat, steam and electricity in it's own facilities with biomass, black liquor and methanol.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

400816

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

For the calculation of the avoided emissions, the total renewable electricity generated by CMPC pulp mills (3 in Chile and 1 in Brazil) were considered. The emissions are obtained as: self-generated electricity in KWh/year multiplied by the respective emission factor of the electricity matrix of each country which is in kgCO2e/kWh. The emissions generated are avoided by the self-generation of electric energy, since plants do not buy this electricity from the grid mix, but use renewable energy generated by biomass combustion and black liquor instead, avoiding this purchase from the matrix.

Row 3

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Biodiversity considerations

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

CMPC conserves, protects and restores areas of important ecosystems and biodiversity adjacent to it's forestry plantations, reaching 415,444 hectares in this category as of december 2024 considering all the countries where we have forestry operations: Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Restoration activities include planting of native tree species that are produced in our tree nurseries, that also help maintain permanent land cover and increase carbon capture, as well as restoring river basins and other important ecosystemic services. CMPC to continue contributing to this, has committed to protect and conserve 100,000 additional new hectares by 2030, considering 2018 as baseline.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

4418524

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

This figure corresponds to the carbon sequestration estimated for all our conservation and protection areas in Chile, Brazil and Argentina during 2024
[Add row]

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP3

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:
☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity
☑ Soil
☑ Water

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

As of 2024, CMPC conserves and protects 415,444 hectares that include areas of important biodiversity, flora, fauna, water catchments and socio-cultural value. The conservation and in some cases restoration of these areas, provide important ecosystem services for our company and value chain. Related to positive impacts, these areas provide habitats for native species, that sometimes are endangered, such as the Huemul in Chile in our conservation area Rucamanqui, increasing their habitat and populations, having a positive impact on biodiversity. At the same time, protecting water catchments and the forest cover around them, help maintain water flows and provide clean water to many of the local communities near our forestry operations. Lastly, soil is protected is this area due to the permanent forest cover of native species that help prevent soil degradation and improve their quality when we restore land that has been degraded.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

All impacts related to this activity are positive, and to continue enhancing these positive impacts. During 2019, CMPC committed to protect and conserve 100,000 additional hectares by 2030, adding to the over 320 thousand hectares CMPC already has of such land in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. By 2024, 93.9% of progress towards this target has been achieved, and CMPC's Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy was launched.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

0.8

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Cardboard products

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

L'Oreal does not purchase products directly from CMPC, therefore we are providing intensities for products sold to our direct clients from Boaxboard. Boaxboard produces cardboard based on virgin fiber specially designed for packaging, containers with dividers and the graphics sector in two plants: Maule and Valdivia.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

metric tonnes

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

770

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

20

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Change is mainly due to an update of some emissions factors for the purchased chemicals

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

BCTMP Pulp & Tissue products

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

The bleached chemi-thermomechanical (BCTMP) pulp, named as B-Yield, it's a high-yield pulp can be used by companies seeking cost optimization in the production of various types of paper, as it offers good whiteness, thickness and absorption properties. The B-Yield is made of 100% eucalyptus wood and can be used in the production of toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, boxboard, specialty paper, notebooks, books, flexible packaging, as well as printing/ writing paper. This product is produced exclusively by our Softys business division, in Brazil, specifically by the Softys Caieiras plant.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

metric tonnes

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

1807

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

4

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The change is due to regular fluctuations in the annual processes due to demands, operating conditions, contingencies, among others, there is no specific reason for it.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Cardboard products

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

770

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

We consider our data to be of good quality because our calculations are based on our internal data for purchased goods, fuels, electricity, etc., which are constantly accounted for in our internal systems such as SAP, invoices and others. The data provided corresponds to emissions intensity indicators, in our GHG estimation process, is done through a corporate approach according to the GHG Protocol guidelines, which during 2024 was verified by the external auditor Deuman, who thoroughly reviewed the data sources for all our emissions calculations. It is necessary to mention that the quantification base structure is also supported by the work developed during 2018 whose approach was under the ISO 14067 standard for product carbon footprint.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The data provided corresponds to emissions intensity indicators, in our GHG estimation process, is performed through a corporate approach according to GHG Protocol guidelines, which was verified by the external auditor Deuman, who thoroughly reviewed the data sources for all our emissions calculations in a limited assurance process. It is necessary to mention that the quantification base structure is also supported by the work developed during 2018 whose approach was under the ISO 14067 product carbon footprint standard.

Row 4

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

BCTMP Pulp

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

1807

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

We consider our data to be of good quality because our calculations are based on our internal data for purchased goods, fuels, electricity, etc., which are constantly accounted for in our internal systems such as SAP, invoices and others. The data provided corresponds to emissions intensity indicators, in our GHG estimation process, is done through a corporate approach according to the GHG Protocol guidelines, which during 2024 was verified by the external auditor Deuman, who thoroughly reviewed the data sources for all our emissions calculations. It is necessary to mention that the quantification base structure is also supported by the work developed during 2018 whose approach was under the ISO 14067 standard for product carbon footprint.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The data provided corresponds to emissions intensity indicators, in our GHG estimation process, is performed through a corporate approach according to GHG Protocol guidelines, which was verified by the external auditor Deuman, who thoroughly reviewed the data sources for all our emissions calculations in a limited

assurance process. It is necessary to mention that the quantification base structure is also supported by the work developed during 2018 whose approach was under the ISO 14067 product carbon footprint standard.
[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Tissue Paper

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

During september 2019, CMPC announced it's 4 corporate sustainability goals. In line with GHG emissions, the company committed to reduce by 50% it's absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions, by 2030, considering 2018 as baseline. This target includes all facilities, as well as Softys, so the reduction activities carried out, will reduce the overall scope 1 and 2 emissions associated to tissue products fabricated in the company's facilities. If we consider the average intensity of all products in Softys' business, we have achieved a reduction compared to thwe baseline equivalent to 225 kgCO2e/ton of product. However, it is necessary to emphasize that our goal is not intensity but absolute GHG emissions reduction.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

225
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Iron and steel

☑ Other, please specify :Wood

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

For CMPC, sustainability, circular bioeconomy and low-carbon economy is a very relevant and priority issue for its development, given the sector to which we belong, the business model itself and the integrated structure of the company. CMPC's business is the production and marketing of wood products, pulp, packaging products, paper, tissue and personal care products. The forestry sector plays a very important role in the transition to a low-carbon economy. Forests have the capacity to

capture carbon, which is also stored in their products. We work with renewable resources that require the best practices to maintain this condition, so our performance should aim to reduce the potential impacts of our operations to ecosystems and communities, and at the same time seek the opportunities that this creates for the company. Waste or by-products generated in one plant have the potential to be used by another to manufacture new products or return to the forest to strengthen the regenerative cycles of the soil. The 80% of the energy we consume is renewable and 96% of our inputs are renewable. Our wood products offer a carbon sequestration benefit that persists during the use phase, in the construction sector generate 30% less waste than concrete, pollute less water and consume less energy in their production compared to steel and concrete. Benefits can be evaluated both compared with forestry industry peers as well as alternative technologies.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Development of an EPD of own plywood products and comparison with bibliography considering reference units (not functional units).

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Metric ton

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Ton of concrete used for construction.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.34

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The base comparison uses one ton of plywood vs. one ton of concrete, the exercise assumes that both materials are used for construction. The publication "Sustainable Buildings, Sustainable Future. Wood and the environment" from 2016, cites and references an EPA (2006) comparison chart with CO2 emission values, which is based on life cycle assessment and include raw material collection and processing, primary and secondary processing, and transportation. During 2022 we developed two Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) under ISO 14025, 14040, 14044, 21930, EN 15804:2012A2:2019 and the Product Category Rule for construction materials (PCR 2019:14), for plywood boards, which aims to know the specific impacts of our board and perform this type of analysis. The calculations are based on these 2 EPDs for the entire family of plywood products and compares them to the concrete case study presented in the publication "Sustainable Buildings, Sustainable Future. Wood and the environment" from 2016. The conservative scenario with which the calculations are made considers only the fossil GWP indicator for stages A1, A2 and A3. On the other hand, if we consider the total GWP indicator, the benefit of our products would be greater since it would also consider the biogenic GWP. In the best case scenario, the estimate of avoided emissions may even reach 1.99 tCO2e/t. Our EPDs are published in the International EPD System.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.33
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

Timber products

(8.2.1) Disclosure volume (metric tons)

19937152

(8.2.2) Volume type

Select all that apply

☑ Produced

☑ Sourced

(8.2.3) Produced volume (metric tons)

19937152

(8.2.4) Sourced volume (metric tons)

19937152
[Fixed row]

(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:
☑ Own land

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in ARG in the Terrestre Campos y Malezales Ecoregion, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 6.76% are located in ARG (57,498 ha). In Argentina 1,441,352 tons of raw material is produced, representing the 7.23% out of the total production volume. On the other hand, Since 2022 the100% of fiber production in ARG was certified by FSC.

(8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

☑ Tree plantations

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

94297

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

1441352

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply
☑ FSC Forest Management certification
☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

Timber products

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:
☑ Own land

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Chile, in the Chilean Matorral & the Valdivian Temperate Forests Ecoregions, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 62.09% are located in Chile (531,495 ha). In Chile 10,804.71 Mtons of raw material is produced CMPC assets plus 1,660.86 Mtons produced by third party, representing a 62.52% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Chile is certified FSC and PEFC.

(8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

☑ Tree plantations

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

706873

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

10804707

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

Timber products

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

☑ Concessions/lease

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Chile, in the Chilean Matorral & the Valdivian Temperate Forests Ecoregions, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 62.09% are located in Chile (531,495 ha). In Chile 10,804.71 Mtons of raw material is produced CMPC assets plus 1,660.86 Mtons produced by third party, representing a 62.52% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Chile is certified FSC and PEFC.

(8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

☑ Tree plantations

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

35008

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

1660859

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

Timber products

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

☑ Own land

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Brazil, in the Atlantic Coast Ecoregion, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 31.2% are located in Brazil (267,064 ha). In Brazil 5,986.66 Mtons of raw material is produced CMPC assets plus 43.57 Mtons produced by third party, representing a 30.25% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Brazil is certified FSC and PEFC.

(8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

☑ Tree plantations

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

282362

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

5986661

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

Timber products

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

☑ Concessions/lease

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Brazil, in the Atlantic Coast Ecoregion, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 31.2% are located in Brazil (267,064 ha). In Brazil 5,986.66 Mtons of raw material is produced CMPC assets plus 43.57 Mtons produced by third party, representing a 30.25% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Brazil is certified FSC and PEFC.

(8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

☑ Tree plantations

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

226716

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

43572.51

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

[Add row]

(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Select from:

☑ Some of the land we own, manage and/or control is not used for production

(8.4.1) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

☑ Own land

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

☑ Set-aside land for conservation

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

179090

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

40.5

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

In Chile, where the forests assets reach the whole amount of 741,881 ha, a 24.32% (180,454 ha) is set-aside land. This corresponds to a 42.84% of the whole Company's assets under conservation and protection. With presence in more than 100 communes of the center-south of the country. Forestal Mininco's biodiversity sites in Chile are primarily located in the Valdivian Forests ecological region, from the Maule Region, in the north, and the snow fields in the south. This zone is known for its evergreen, multilayer forests, and is an eco-region that is classified as having special global biodiversity status by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature. A 7.79% of the set-aside land surface, correspond to HCVAs, with specifically, 14,055 ha that are destinated to 15 Biological, 397 Service and 27 socio-cultural areas, with 10,974, 2,869 and 212 ha, respectively. Also in these places, according to the IUCN Red List classification, there are currently 53 species under some level of conservation concern. Among them, 2 species are critically endangered, 10 are endangered, 10 are considered vulnerable, 13 are near threatened, and 18 are listed as least concern.

Row 2

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

☑ Own land

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

☑ Set-aside land for conservation

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

220011

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

20.5

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

In Brazil, where the forests assets reach the whole amount of 509,078 ha, a 43.22% (220,011 ha) is set-aside land. This corresponds to a 52.24% of the whole company's assets under conservation and protection, characterized as native areas, permanent preservation and/or legal reserves. The areas of CMPC Celulose Riograndense are distributed in four phytoecological regions (IBGE, 1986): Savanna, Seasonal Semideciduous Forest, Seasonal Deciduous Forest and Formation Area, and Mixed Ombrophilous Forest and Steppe, characteristics of the Atlantic Forest Biome in Iguacu. A 4.05% of the set-aside land surface, corresponds to HCVAs, with specifically, 8,914 ha that are destinated to 15 Biological, 8 Service areas, and 1 socio-cultural area, with 8,301, 605 and 8 ha, respectively. Also in these places, based on the IUCN Red List classification, there are 107 species under conservation concern. Of these, 11 species are critically endangered, 38 are endangered, 46 are vulnerable, 11 are near threatened, and 1 is listed as least concern.

Row 3

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

☑ Own land

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

☑ Set-aside land for conservation

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

20721

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

20.5

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

In Argentina, where the forests assets reach the amount of 94,297 ha, a 21.97% (20,721 ha) is set-aside land, this corresponds to a 4.92% of the whole company's assets under conservation and protection, where wetlands, courses and bodies of water, native forests and fauna are protected. Composed by approx 4.7% of native forests, 0.2% of lakes and 15.1% of grasslands. Preserving the natural monuments present in the fields, is a task that Bosques del Plata carries out with great care based on their operational attitude and the approach given to the business, that's why 45.86% of the set-aside land surface in ARG corresponds to HCVAs, with specifically, 9,502 ha that are destinated to 7 Biological and 1 Socio-Cultural areas, with 9,498 and 4 ha, respectively. Also in these places, according to the IUCN Red List classification, there are 42 species under conservation concern. This includes 1 species that is critically endangered, 1 that is endangered, 8 that are vulnerable, 12 that are near threatened, and 20 listed as least concern.
[Add row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in ARG in the Terrestre Campos y Malezales Ecoregion, and from the total of CMPCs own productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 6,72% are located in ARG (57,498 ha). In Argentina, all raw material is produced by the Bosques unit "Bosques del Plata," which in 2024 produced 1,441,352 tons of raw material from owned CMPC assets, representing 7.23% of the total production volume. On the other hand, Since 2022 the 100% of fiber production in ARG was certified by FSC.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1441352.43

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Other, please specify :Owned/managed land

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

CMPC-2024-INTEGRATED-REPORT.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

CMPC is a vertically integrated company which produces, uses, and sells timber to CMPC Celulosas Pulp & Maderas divisions in Chile, and Pulps in Brazil, as well as to CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. All comes from the forest units in ARG-BR & Chile. Celulosa is the biggest of its business units with the most representative percentage of EBITDA (58.05%). The activity of raw materials growing, production and harvesting is done by its three Forestry units: Bosques del Plata in Argentina,

Celulose Riograndense in Brazil, and Forestal Mininco in Chile. Forestry is developed in owned, managed and supplied land by smallholders in the three countries. A 19.46% of the total of the assets are in third-partys hands (equal to 261,724 hectares). On the other hand, the percentage of fiber produced by third-parties raw materials is a 8.55%, equal to 1,704.43 MTons of logs and chunks, and 91,45% of the fiber is produced by own raw materials, equal to 18,232.72 Mtons. By products are recovered and reused for the generation of electric energy and other activities, as well as the recovery of fiber plays a key role, specially in CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. CMPC Maderas produces materials for housing & buildings, as well as CMPC Biopackaging for packaging.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Brazil, in the Atlantic Coast Ecoregion, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 31.2% are located in Brazil (267,064 ha). In Brazil, all the raw material is produced by the Bosques unit "Celulose Riograndense" which in 2024 produced 5,986.66 Mtons of raw material from own CMPC assets plus 43.57 Mtons produced from third party assets, representing a 30.25% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Brazil is certified FSC and/or PEFC.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5986661.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Other, please specify :Owned/managed land

(8.5.7) Please explain

CMPC is a vertically integrated company which produces, uses, and sells timber to CMPC Celulosas Pulp & Maderas divisions in Chile, and Pulps in Brazil, as well as to CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. All comes from the forest units in ARG-BR & Chile. Celulosa is the biggest of its business units with the most representative percentage of EBITDA (58.05%). The activity of raw materials growing, production and harvesting is done by its three Forestry units: Bosques del Plata in Argentina, Celulose Riograndense in Brazil, and Forestal Mininco in Chile. Forestry is developed in owned, managed and supplied land by smallholders in the three countries. A 19.46% of the total of the assets are in third-partys hands (equal to 261,724 hectares). On the other hand, the percentage of fiber produced by third-parties raw materials is a 8.55%, equal to 1,704.43 MTons of logs and chunks, and 91,45% of the fiber is produced by own raw materials, equal to 18,232.72 Mtons. By products are recovered and reused for the generation of electric energy and other activities, as well as the recovery of fiber plays a key role, specially in CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. CMPC Maderas produces materials for housing & buildings, as well as CMPC Biopackaging for packaging.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Brazil, in the Atlantic Coast Ecoregion, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 31.2% are located in Brazil (267,064 ha). In Brazil, all the raw material is produced by the Bosques unit "Celulose Riograndense" which in 2024 produced 5,986.66 Mtons of raw material from own CMPC assets plus 43.57 Mtons produced from third party assets, representing a 30.25% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Brazil is certified FSC and/or PEFC.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

43572.51

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Other, please specify :Leased or rent lands/third party lands

(8.5.7) Please explain

CMPC is a vertically integrated company which produces, uses, and sells timber to CMPC Celulosas Pulp & Maderas divisions in Chile, and Pulps in Brazil, as well as to CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. All comes from the forest units in ARG-BR & Chile. Celulosa is the biggest of its business units with the most representative percentage of EBITDA (58.05%). The activity of raw materials growing, production and harvesting is done by its three Forestry units: Bosques del Plata in Argentina, Celulose Riograndense in Brazil, and Forestal Mininco in Chile. Forestry is developed in owned, managed and supplied land by smallholders in the three countries. A 19.46% of the total of the assets are in third-partys hands (equal to 261,724 hectares). On the other hand, the percentage of fiber produced by third-parties raw materials is a 8.55%, equal to 1,704.43 MTons of logs and chunks, and 91,45% of the fiber is produced by own raw materials, equal to 18,232.72 Mtons. By products are recovered and reused for the generation of electric energy and other activities, as well as the recovery of fiber plays a key role, specially in CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. CMPC Maderas produces materials for housing & buildings, as well as CMPC Biopackaging for packaging.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Chile, in the Chilean Matorral & the Valdivian Temperate Forests Ecoregions, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 62.09% are located in Chile (531,495 ha). In Chile, all the raw material is produced by the Bosques unit "Forestal Mininco" which in 2024 produced 10,804.7 Mtons of raw material from CMPC own assets, plus 1,660.86 Mtons produced from third party assets, representing a 62.52% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Chile is certified FSC and/or PEFC.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10804707

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Other, please specify :Owned/managed land

(8.5.7) Please explain

CMPC is a vertically integrated company which produces, uses, and sells timber to CMPC Celulosas Pulp & Maderas divisions in Chile, and Pulps in Brazil, as well as to CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. All comes from the forest units in ARG-BR & Chile. Celulosa is the biggest of its business units with the most representative percentage of EBITDA (58.05%). The activity of raw materials growing, production and harvesting is done by its three Forestry units: Bosques del Plata in Argentina, Celulose Riograndense in Brazil, and Forestal Mininco in Chile. Forestry is developed in owned, managed and supplied land by smallholders in the three countries. A 19.46% of the total of the assets are in third-partys hands (equal to 261,724 hectares). On the other hand, the percentage of fiber produced by third-parties raw materials is a 8.55%, equal to 1,704.43 MTons of logs and chunks, and 91,45% of the fiber is produced by own raw materials, equal to 18,232.72 Mtons. By products are recovered and reused for the generation of electric energy and other activities, as well as the recovery of fiber plays a key role, specially in CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. CMPC Maderas produces materials for housing & buildings, as well as CMPC Biopackaging for packaging.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

The productive areas disclosed in this section are located in Chile, in the Chilean Matorral & the Valdivian Temperate Forests Ecoregions, and from the total of CMPCs productive areas, equal to 856,057 ha (63.64% out of the total CMPCs assets) located in ARG, BR & Chile, the 62.09% are located in Chile (531,495 ha). In Chile, all the raw material is produced by the Bosques unit "Forestal Mininco" which in 2024 produced 10,804.7 Mtons of raw material from CMPC own assets, plus 1,660.86 Mtons produced from third party assets, representing a 62.52% of the total production volume. On the other hand, 100% of the fiber production in Chile is certified FSC and/or PEFC.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1660859

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Other, please specify :Leased or rent lands/third party lands

(8.5.7) Please explain

CMPC is a vertically integrated company which produces, uses, and sells timber to CMPC Celulosas Pulp & Maderas divisions in Chile, and Pulps in Brazil, as well as to CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. All comes from the forest units in ARG-BR & Chile. Celulosa is the biggest of its business units with the most representative percentage of EBITDA (58.05%). The activity of raw materials growing, production and harvesting is done by its three Forestry units: Bosques del Plata in Argentina, Celulose Riograndense in Brazil, and Forestal Mininco in Chile. Forestry is developed in owned, managed and supplied land by smallholders in the three countries. A 19.46% of the total of the assets are in third-partys hands (equal to 261,724 hectares). On the other hand, the percentage of fiber produced by third-parties raw materials is a 8.55%, equal to 1,704.43 MTons of logs and chunks, and 91,45% of the fiber is produced by own raw materials, equal to 18,232.72 Mtons. By products are recovered and reused for the generation of electric energy and other activities, as well as the recovery of fiber plays a key role, specially in CMPC Biopackaging and Softys. CMPC Maderas produces materials for housing & buildings, as well as CMPC Biopackaging for packaging.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity
[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

CMPC adheres to FSC & PEFC for sustainable management, CoC, and CW. Since 2023, 100% of CMPC's forest assets are covered by these certifications. Their commitment includes no conversion of natural ecosystems, zero gross & net deforestation, no land clearance by burning or clearcutting, no conversion of HCVA, ensuring Free, Prior & Informed Consent, resolving complaints transparently, avoiding illegally produced forest risk commodities, and restricting sourcing to certified sources.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 1993-1997

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2023

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

CMPC's production is based on man-made plantations on highly degraded soils, using exotic species (pine & eucalyptus), so deforestation and/or conversion is not part of CMPC operation. However, CMPC is committed to annually measuring no deforestation by planting more trees than are harvested, which is published annually. All these actions align with our public commitment to No Deforestation and Biodiversity, and our public Strategy on NC&B.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ <1987

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Compliance with initiative, please specify :This is an internal company initiative that aligns with the Nature+ initiative of the FSG of the WBCSD

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2024

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

☑ Hectares under protection

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

09/02/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

321529

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

421529

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

415444

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.92

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

conservation/protection/restoration of natural habitats: adding by 2030, 100 Th ha for conservation, to the existing 320 thousand ones, covering all of CMPC's forest assets in Chile, Brazil, and Argentina

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

CMPC has set a target to add 100,000 hectares of conservation, protection, or restoration by 2030, starting from a baseline of 320,000 hectares established in 2018. By the end of the reporting year, CMPC achieved 93.92% of this goal, with 415,444 hectares already conserved, protected, or restored. The company's Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity (NC&B) Strategy, aligned with global frameworks like TNFD and using the LEAP model, serves as the foundation for guiding its progress in enhancing biodiversity and sustainable land management.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target to increase conservation, protection, and restoration areas by 100,000 hectares aligns with CMPC's broader sustainability objectives. The goal includes ongoing projects in Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, and emphasizes the protection of biodiversity, native ecosystems, and the enhancement of ecosystem services. This commitment is part of the company's long-term vision to safeguard natural resources while promoting sustainable forest management and resilience against climate change

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/10/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

69

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97.06

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

90.52

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage includes 100% of CMPC's forest assets, which encompasses both owned and leased (third-party) assets. CMPC's goal is to ensure that all of these assets are certified under PEFC and/or FSC sustainable forest management standards. There are no exclusions from this target, meaning the commitment applies equally to all forest lands under CMPC's management, whether they are directly owned by the company or leased from third parties. The company's approach is comprehensive, aiming to ensure that all areas, regardless of ownership, adhere to the same high standards of sustainability and responsible forest management. In 2024, CMPC's total certified raw material production, including both self-produced and third-party sourced, reached 19.9 million metric tons, with 100% of its self-produced material certified. Additionally, 99.77% of CMPC's own forest assets and 85.82% of third-party-sourced assets are certified under sustainable forest management standards, bringing the total certified assets to 97.06%.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

CMPC aims to achieve 100% certification of its own and leased (third-party) forest assets under sustainable forest management standards such as PEFC and FSC. By the end of the reporting year, 99.77% of CMPC's own forest assets and 85.82% of third-party-sourced assets were certified, totaling 97.06% of certified assets. The company is focused on working closely with third-party landholders to close the remaining certification gaps by aligning their operations with the required standards.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target of 100% certification under PEFC and FSC reflects CMPC's commitment to full traceability and sustainable management of its forest assets. The goal includes bringing third-party landholders to full compliance with certification standards. Achieving this ensures that all operations meet global sustainability benchmarks, preserving ecosystems, and promoting responsible forest management.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/10/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

100

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2024

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CMPC's public commitment to eliminating deforestation and forest degradation is reflected in its adherence to sustainable forest management standards through certifications, both for its own operations and encouraging them in third-party suppliers. As of 2024, 100% of CMPC's own forest assets raw materials and 100% of raw materials supplied by third parties are certified under FSC and/or PEFC CoC. CMPC continues to work with small landholders, government entities, trade associations, communities, NGOs, and financing tools to promote sustainable forest policies, particularly in Chile. CMPC's nurseries in Chile, Argentina, and Brazil continue to support sustainable management efforts. In 2024, CMPC's total certified raw material production, including both self-produced and third-party sourced, reached 19.9 million metric tons, with 100% of its production certified by FSC and or PEFC Chain of Custody. Additionally, 99.77% of CMPC's own forest assets and 85.82% of third-party-sourced assets are certified under sustainable forest management standards, bringing the total certified assets to 97.06%.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

CMPC's active involvement in certification processes such as FSC and PEFC ensures adherence to sustainable management practices. Collaboration with third-party suppliers to promote and encourage certification in their operations, ensuring they meet strict environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards. Continuous audits and compliance with certification bodies, including internal and external evaluations of forest management practices. Investment in sustainable forest management, training of teams, and technological advancements in monitoring and traceability of materials throughout the supply chain. Partnership with local communities and stakeholders to promote sustainable practices and certifications.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

CMPC's goal to maintain 100% certification for its raw materials reflects its commitment to environmental stewardship. The company has achieved significant progress, certifying 100% of its self-produced raw materials and those sourced from third parties. These certifications guarantee that the raw materials used in pulp, wood, and paper products meet global standards for sustainability, with strict adherence to no deforestation, ecosystem protection, and responsible land management practices. CMPC's strategy includes continuous collaboration with certification bodies and expansion of sustainable initiatives across its entire supply chain.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Chain-of-custody certification
☑ Value chain mapping
☑ Supplier engagement/communication
☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

CMPC has traceability systems to track & monitor its timber production & supply from origin to final destination. For each business,100% of production/consumption volume is known from forest management units to final customer, through: (1) documentary & (2) physical process. The first item works this way: -CMPCs timber comes from owned & in agreement land with clear title deeds. -The harvest, loading & transporting is carried out under own supervision & with all the respective contracts. There are authorizations & legal permissions for harvesting (management plans and cut notifications) -Each load is backed with a dispatch guide, which is a mandatory & legal document for the transfer of wood & with an exhaustive declaration of the certified material type. For the physical process, the company counts in all its operations a traceability systems based in: -Geographic Information System (ARC GIS), and ground-based & aerial monitoring, checking the complete surface

in a total level of detail, covering all productive & conservation areas, type of vegetation, age of plantations, species planted, etc. This allows planifying & acting to prevent eventual emergencies & to control its development, as well as programming ground based-monitoring which is performed by contractors as well. -Bosque del Plata (ARG), Celulose Riograndense (BR) and Forestal Mininco (CL) uses a system that links ARC GIS & SAP for the whole surface under their control (In ARG is called My Forest & in CL, MINGEO). For ground-monitoring, all mapping is done with metric & sub metric GPS, and for aerial, sentenial high definition images (5 &10 meters resolution pixels) with images of the same sector every 1-2 months. In ARG, each operation supervisor has the updated cartography in an app that runs on their cell phones, and in BR a specific software, SGF, to manage all kind of interventions & operations occurring at the field. With this cartographic information, monthly graphic updates are made, maintaining the history of the evolution of the entire property and the changes in the area, by harvesting, planting, forest fires, native forest restoration projects, etc. An example to this: in Chile, Global Forest Watch, is used as a complementary tool, to monitor intact forest landscapes and deforestation related to controlled woods in owned, and in in-agreements and third parties land. All these systems enable us to achieve 100% of our raw material supply with FSC and PEFC CoC certification.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

97.06

(8.9.1.3) Comment

For CMPC's forest assets and raw material production in Brazil and Chile, third-party certification schemes, FSC and PEFC, are implemented. The company's total forest assets amount to 1,345,256 hectares, with 99.77% of owned hectares (1,081,070 ha) certified by Sustainable Forest Management and 85.82% of third-party forest assets (224,609 ha) certified, totaling 97.06% certified assets. Productive areas cover 856,057 hectares, while 421,186 hectares are designated for conservation, protection, and restoration, and 74,296 hectares for other uses. In terms of CoC, CW, and Due Diligence processes for raw material production, CMPC ensures that 100% of its production in Chile, Brazil, and Argentina is certified. The company aims to maintain all its certifications and increase their coverage, reaching 100% of production and consumption by 2030. These indicators are certiffied by FSC and PEFC and verified by independent third parties and reported in CMPC's 2024 Integrated Report, audited by KPMG. The total fiber production amounts to 19,937,152 tons, with 18,232,720.65 tons (91.47%) produced internally and 1,704,431.51 tons (8.55%) from third-party assets. Additionally, since 2006 in Chile and 2009 in Brazil, CMPC has been working on reintroducing native species in its nurseries, such as Carlos Douglas, Los Angeles, and Aysen in Chile, and Barba Negra in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. As active members of The Forests Dialogue, New Generation Plantations, and the Forests Solution Group (part of WWF and WBCSD), CMPC demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable forestry practices. All this information has been verified by KPMG in our 2024 Integrated Report, pages 245 to 246 (PDF).

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

REP INT CMPC INGLES WEB - 31 JULIO_.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.1.3) Comment

For CMPC's forest assets and raw material production in Brazil and Chile, third-party certification schemes, FSC and PEFC, are implemented. The company's total forest assets amount to 1,345,256 hectares, with 99.77% of owned hectares (1,081,070 ha) certified by Sustainable Forest Management and 85.82% of third-party forest assets (224,609 ha) certified, totaling 97.06% certified assets. Productive areas cover 856,057 hectares, while 421,186 hectares are designated for conservation, protection, and restoration, and 74,296 hectares for other uses. In terms of CoC, CW, and Due Diligence processes for raw material production, CMPC ensures that 100% of its production in Chile, Brazil, and Argentina is certified. The company aims to maintain all its certifications and increase their coverage, reaching 100% of production and consumption by 2030. These indicators are certiffied by FSC and PEFC and verified by independent third parties and reported in CMPC's 2024 Integrated Report, audited by KPMG. The total fiber production amounts to 19,937,152 tons, with 18,232,720.65 tons (91.47%) produced internally and 1,704,431.51 tons (8.55%) from third-party assets. Additionally, since 2006 in Chile and 2009 in Brazil, CMPC has been working on reintroducing native species in its nurseries, such as Carlos Douglas, Los Angeles, and Aysen in Chile, and Barba Negra in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. As active members of The Forests Dialogue, New Generation Plantations, and the Forests Solution Group (part of WWF and WBCSD), CMPC demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable forestry practices. All this information has been verified by KPMG in our 2024 Integrated Report, pages 245 to 246 (PDF).

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

REP INT CMPC INGLES WEB - 31 JULIO_.pdf
[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint on the land we own, manage or control

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ During the reporting period

☑ During the last 5 years

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.7) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint during the last five years (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

CMPC ensures raw material has no controversial origin using traceability systems to monitor timber production from origin to final destination. All production and consumption volume is tracked through documentary and physical processes: Documentary Process: - Timber comes from owned and agreement lands with clear title deeds. - Harvesting, loading, and transport are supervised with contracts, authorizations, and legal permissions. - Each load has a dispatch guide, a legal document detailing certified material type. Physical Process: - Uses Geographic Information Systems (ARC GIS), ground-based, and aerial monitoring, covering all productive and conservation areas in detail, including vegetation type, plantation age, and species. - Plans and prevents emergencies, controls development, and programs ground-based monitoring by contractors. For forest assets and raw material production in Brazil and Chile, CMPC implements FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Total forest assets are 1,345,256 hectares, with 99.77% of owned hectares (1,081,070 ha) and 85.82% of third-party forest assets (224,609 ha) certified, totaling 97.06% certified assets. This allows monitoring and third-party certification ensuring no conversion or deforestation.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ During the reporting period

☑ During the last 5 years

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.7) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint during the last five years (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

CMPC ensures raw material has no controversial origin using traceability systems to monitor timber production from origin to final destination. All production and consumption volume is tracked through documentary and physical processes: Documentary Process: - Timber comes from owned and agreement lands with clear title deeds. - Harvesting, loading, and transport are supervised with contracts, authorizations, and legal permissions. - Each load has a dispatch guide, a legal document detailing certified material type. Physical Process: - Uses Geographic Information Systems (ARC GIS), ground-based, and aerial monitoring, covering all productive and conservation areas in detail, including vegetation type, plantation age, and species. - Plans and prevents emergencies, controls development, and programs ground-based monitoring by contractors. For forest assets and raw material production in Brazil and Chile, CMPC implements FSC and PEFC certification schemes, and 100% of the raw materials is CoC certiffied, the whole amount of fiber produced is 19,937,152 tons, where the companys own production is 18,232,720.65 (91.45%) & 1,704,431.51 tons (8.55%) is from third-parties Assets.
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Paper

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

6183.5

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

100

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

L'Oreal does not supply directly from CMPC, but buys Cardboard boxes produced in Boxboard Maule plan from our direct clients in Brasil (CARTONDRUCK GRAFICA LTDA.), USA (SUPREMEX INC.), and Mexico (AGI SHOREWOOD and EDELMANN). Those products are 100% FSC certified.

Row 4

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Paper

☑ Pulp

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

29640

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

100

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

Suzano buys CTMP pulp and paper from Softys Caieiras.
[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:
☑ Yes, from both suppliers and owned/managed/controlled land

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Third parties' rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Third party tools

☑ First party audits

☑ Third party audits

☑ Second party audits

☑ Third party databases

☑ Ground-based monitoring

☑ Supplier self-declaration

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

(8.14.5) Please explain

CMPC's commitment to eliminating deforestation and forest degradation is evident through its adherence to sustainable forest standards, validated by third-party certifications such as FSC and PEFC. Currently, 100% of CMPC's raw material production, whether self-produced or supplied by third parties, is certified with Chain of Custody (CoC) certification from FSC and/or PEFC. This comprehensive certification process ensures compliance with essential criteria, including land use rights, environmental protection, forest-related rules (forest management, biodiversity, and conservation), third-party rights, labor rights, human rights protected under international law, and the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Additionally, CMPC adheres to tax, anti-corruption, trade, and customs regulations across all its operations. To maintain these standards, CMPC employs a multi-layered approach that includes first-party, second-party, and third-party audits, along with robust traceability systems. These systems track and monitor timber production from origin to final destination through both documentary and physical processes. The documentary process involves clear title deeds for owned and agreement lands, legal authorizations for harvesting, and mandatory dispatch guides for wood transfer. For physical monitoring, CMPC uses Geographic Information Systems (ARC GIS), ground-based and aerial monitoring, and geospatial tools like Sentinel high-definition imagery. This technology covers all productive and conservation areas, enabling detailed planning, emergency prevention, and ongoing control of forest management activities. Additionally, tools like Global Forest Watch are used in Chile to monitor intact forest landscapes and deforestation risks. In Chile, CMPC actively participates in external initiatives to promote sustainable forest policies, collaborating with smaller landholders, government entities, trade associations, communities, NGOs, and financing tools. On last year, to comply with the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), CMPC developed the Wood Traceability Platform (WTP), a tool to identify the origin of wood used in cellulose exported to

Europe. The platform provides evidence that CMPC does not deforest and complies with environmental, labor and human rights regulations in Chile and Brazil. Since 2006 in Chile and 2009 in Argentina and Brazil, CMPC has been working in its four nurseries, enhancing its sustainability efforts. As a vertically integrated company, CMPC's total raw material production amounts to 19,937,153 tons, with 100% certified by FSC and/or PEFC (18,232,721 tons from own production and 1,704,432 tons from third parties). To date, CMPC has achieved a 99.77% certification of its own forest assets under Sustainable Forest Management. These practices are regularly verified by independent third parties and are detailed in CMPC's Integrated Report, audited by KPMG.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Organization has operational presence in area
☑ Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
☑ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

When prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in sustainable land use, CMPC considers several criteria to ensure impactful and sustainable outcomes. The Pitao Biological Corridor is an exemplary project that aligns with CMPC's Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity Strategy and was born out of catastrophic wildfires in the Nacimiento area during 2022-2023. Human Well-being: The Pitao Corridor, over 140 km in Biobío and La Araucanía, enhances well-being by providing clean water, air, and recreational spaces, benefiting local communities. Resilience at Scale: The corridor strengthens ecological connectivity, allowing species to migrate and adapt, building resilience against climate change and ensuring ecosystem sustainability. Government Commitment: Local governments in Biobío and La Araucanía support sustainable land use. Their backing integrates conservation into regional planning and policies. Existing Initiatives: The Pitao Corridor builds on existing conservation efforts and partnerships, aligning with broader landscape-scale strategies. Operational Presence: CMPC's presence in these regions facilitates effective project implementation. Understanding local dynamics, CMPC tailors interventions to address conservation and community needs. Prioritization Process: This starts with assessments to identify areas of high conservation value and community needs. For Pitao, mapping High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs) and evaluating socio-economic contexts were crucial. Engaging local governments and communities ensured alignment with priorities and secured collaboration. Implementation Steps: Initiated in response to wildfires, the Pitao Corridor was developed in phases, starting with high-priority areas. Initial steps included restoring native forests and establishing corridors. Continuous monitoring ensures objectives are met and strategies adjusted. The Pitao Biological Corridor exemplifies CMPC's strategic approach to sustainable land use. By focusing on human well-being, ecological resilience, government support, existing initiatives, and operational presence, CMPC ensures its projects are impactful and beneficial to nature and communities.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Pitao Biological Corridor

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Chile

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

The Pitao Biological Corridor is located within the Ñuble, Biobío, and La Araucanía regions in Chile.

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

818

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

☑ Implementer: Executes actions based on the collective goals

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2023

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

3000000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Forest fires monitored and prevented

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

☑ Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)

☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Adequate water availability, water quality or access to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services

Governance

☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Increased rate of employment in the rural economy

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and/or threats to IUCN Red List species in priority areas

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ National government

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

CMPC collaborates with local governments, NGOs, and local communities. The engagement focuses on the planning, execution, and monitoring of reforestation, ecological restoration, and biodiversity protection efforts. CMPC also works closely with these partners to align the project with local conservation strategies, ensuring that the needs of the communities are addressed. The Pitao Biological Corridor supports several key landscape goals: - Avoided deforestation/conversion of natural ecosystems: The corridor helps prevent further deforestation and conversion by restoring and connecting fragmented habitats. - Biodiversity protected and/or restored: It conserves and restores native species, particularly the endangered pitao tree. - Decreased ecosystem degradation rate: The project aims to stabilize and improve degraded ecosystems. - Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced: The corridor contributes to maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services like water regulation and carbon sequestration. - Forest fires monitored: CMPC's broader program includes monitoring and mitigating forest fire impacts. - Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts: The project enhances local community resilience by protecting natural environments and providing ecosystem-based solutions to climate change. - Improved rate of carbon sequestration (through restoration): By planting trees and restoring habitats, the corridor increases carbon sequestration. - Increased and/or maintained protected areas: The corridor adds to Chile's network of protected areas, ensuring long-term biodiversity conservation. - Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored: The focus is on conserving and restoring natural ecosystems affected by the fires. - Adequate water availability, water quality, or access: The project supports water resources by protecting watersheds and natural landscapes. - Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management: The project involves transparent, inclusive processes, engaging various stakeholders in planning and decision-making

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

CMPC's Rebuild-Restore program is a key initiative within its Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity (NC&B) Strategy, particularly under the Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) pillar. This program addresses the severe damage caused by recent fires in rural areas, focusing on strengthening access to water for neighboring communities, promoting economic recovery for farming families and entrepreneurs, and protecting biodiversity. As part of this program, CMPC is developing the Pitao Biological Corridor, which aims to become the most extensive biological corridor in Chile. The corridor is designed to span 140 kilometers in length and 100 meters in width, covering a total of 818 hectares. Within this area, 350 hectares will be converted from plantations to native forest. Native species such as pitao, lingue, and Chilean hazelnut have been planted,. This corridor will connect CMPC's High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) with both its own and third-party protection and conservation zones, creating a green highway that supports the movement and adaptation of native flora and fauna. The project reflects CMPC's commitment to

biodiversity protection, community resilience, and sustainable forest management, reinforcing its leadership in environmental stewardship and Nature-Based Solutions.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

The corridor spans approximately 140 kilometers in length and 100 meters in width, across the Biobío and La Araucanía regions in Chile. This makes it the largest "forest highway" in Chile
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms
☑ Engaging with communities
☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations
☑ Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

CMPC adheres to the Guiding Principles on Human Rights and Business issued by the United Nations and the Global Compact and, since January 2022, the Sustainability Manager, has been elected vice president of the Chile Global Compact Network 2022-2024. for the promotion of sustainable development of companies based on joint collaboration and the establishment of good practices among its members. CMPC is Member of World Business Council for Sustainable Development since 2011. This organization seeks, through business collaboration, to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world. Among the actions carried out, CMPC, together with UPM, led the work of the Forest Solutions Group until 2016. In 2019, it presented to the UN the Forest Sector Roadmap for the coming years, in line with the 2030 Agenda, in 2020 CMPC was part of the construction of the new Forest Solutions Groups KPIs, and in 2021 it was part of the construction of Forest Solutions Groupss Nature Positive Road Map. In 2022, Francisco Ruiz-Tagle, CEO of CMPC, was elected as the first CEO of a Latin American company to join the Board of Directors of the WBCSD and began his tenure as a director in January 2023. The Sustainability Manager, is consequently appointed as a member of the FSG Steerco, in charge of projecting the group toward the future and achieving its main objectives. CMPC adheres and actively participates in external initiatives and/or activities to further the implementation of policies and actions concerning the sustainable production, sustainable forest managemen (PEFC, FSC, HCV Resource Network, The Forest Dialogue, and WWFs New Generation Plantations) and use of pulp, timber and paper, as well as the whole set of opportunities within them. In all the countries where CMPC has presence, and also where its customers are located, CMPC is actively taking action in different initiatives, In the case of Chile, the Company also engages with industries platforms like Global Compact Chilean network, CORMA & SOFOFA (local enterprise association), as well as policy-advising institutions. With all of them, CMPC does community and NGOs engagement, according conservation & restoration purposes, product innovation, sustainable buildings, etc.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Set aside land

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction

☑ Protection of land tenure

☑ Reduction of air pollution

☑ Compliance with regulation

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement of water availability and quality

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals

☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

CMPC follows a conservation, protection, and restoration plan for its forest assets, ecosystems, and biodiversity, aligning with the Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity Strategy launched in late 2022. In 2019, the company set specific sustainability goals, including the target to: "Add 100 Th ha of set-aside land for conservation, protection, and/or restoration by 2030 to CMPC's already existing 321,529 ha in ARG, BR & CL (based on a 2018 baseline), in compliance with SDG 15: Life on Land & specific target 15.1." 2024 Progress: The consolidated progress was 93,915 ha, reaching 93.92% of the 2030 target, with Argentina contributing 1,856 ha. Explanation: CMPC's forest assets include productive and non-productive areas; 63.64% of the total land is for productive plantations, while 31.3%

(421,183 ha as of 2024) is for conservation, protection, and restoration. CMPC extends this commitment beyond certifications and regulations. The difference between the conservation target (415,444 ha) and the total conservation area (421,183 ha) is due to regulatory obligations in Chile, where CMPC is committed to specific restoration activities that are excluded from the conservation target. This reflects CMPC's dedication to legal and broader conservation goals. In Argentina, where the forests assets reach the amount of 94,297 ha, a 22% (20,721 ha) is set-aside land, this corresponds to a 4.9% of the whole companys assets under conservation and protection, where wetlands, courses and bodies of water, native forests and fauna are protected. Composed by approx 6.5% of native forests, 0.2% of lakes and 15.3% of grasslands. Preserving the natural monuments present in the fields, is a task that Bosques del Plata carries out with great care based on their operational attitude and the approach given to the business, thats why 45.8% of the set-aside land surface in ARG corresponds to HCVAs, with specificly, 9,502 ha that are destinated to 7 Biological and 1 Socio-Cultural areas, with 9,498 and 4 ha, respectively. Also in these places, according to the IUCN Red List classification, there are 42 species under conservation concern. This includes 1 species that is critically endangered, 1 that is endangered, 8 that are vulnerable, 12 that are near threatened, and 20 listed as least concern.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2018

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

415444

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

421529

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

27

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

55

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

255000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction
☑ Protection of land tenure
☑ Reduction of air pollution
☑ Reduction of GHG emissions
☑ Compliance with regulation
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
☑ Improvement of water availability and quality
☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice
☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups
☑ Compliance with certification
☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals
☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)
☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The 2018 baseline year is accounted in 321,529 and by 2030, 421,529 ha are expected to be the whole amount of CMPCs assets destinated to Conservation, Protection and/or Restoration. During the forth monitoring year, the advance was tracked and verified according Integrated Reports demand. Through this goal, CMPC will have Biodiversity/Carbon Capture & Sequestration/ Soil/Water/Climate & Financial outcomes assessed annually and projected to 2030. As CMPC has developed guidelines for the conservation of its HCVAs, these will be applied to its voluntary conservation corporate goal: Fire control and prevention Prohibition of use of fire within the HCVAs or in neighbouring areas; No fishing, hunting, logging or any other illegal activity within HCVA boundaries; Coordination with scientists and experts to monitor critical conservation KPIs; Clearing the undergrowth around endemic, rare and endangered species; Communication and outreach in local communities about biological areas; Training its workforce in the care of biological set aside land; Outreach through brochures and pamphlets on biological areas; Fencing and signage on the ground It is not possible to CMPC to give latitude or longitude data, because the group of CMPCs conservation, protection and restoration areas occupy a vast area, and as they are composed by different units, are located in the 3 countries where CMPC operates its forestry. Nevertheless, it is detailed the most northern coordinate of these set aside lands, which corresponds to Predio San Andrés, that belongs to Bosques del Plata, Argentina South Latitude: 27, 64339 or 27 38 36 West Longitude: 55, 72454 or 55 43 28

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Set aside land

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction

☑ Protection of land tenure

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Reduction of air pollution

☑ Compliance with regulation

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement of water availability and quality

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals

☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

CMPC follows a conservation, protection, and restoration plan for its forest assets, ecosystems, and biodiversity, in line with its Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity Strategy launched in 2022. In 2019, it set the goal of adding 100,000 ha of set-aside land by 2030 to its existing 321,529 ha in ARG, BR & CL (2018 baseline), supporting SDG 15. 2024 Progress: The consolidated progress was 93,915 ha, reaching 93.92% of the 2030 target, with Chile contributing 13,676 ha. Explanation: CMPC's forest assets include productive and non-productive areas; 63.64% of the total land is for productive plantations, while 31.3% (421,183 ha as of 2024) is for conservation, protection, and restoration. CMPC extends this commitment beyond certifications and regulations. The difference between the conservation target (415,444 ha) and the total conservation area (421,183 ha) is due to regulatory obligations in Chile, where CMPC is committed to specific restoration activities that are excluded from the conservation target. This reflects CMPC's dedication to legal and broader conservation goals. In Brazil, where the forests assets reach the whole amount of 509,078 ha, a 43.2% (220.011ha) is set-aside land. This corresponds to 52.2% of the company's entire assets under conservation and protection, characterized as Permanent Preservation Areas and Legal Reserves. Of this total, 2,543 hectares are characterized as Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN). The areas of CMPC Celulose Riograndense are distributed in four phytoecological regions (IBGE, 1986): Grasslands and steppe vegetation, characteristics of the Pampas Biome in Guaíba, Rio Grande do Sul; and Seasonal Semideciduous Forest, Seasonal Deciduous Forest, and Mixed Ombrophilous Forest and Steppe, characteristics of the Atlantic Forest Biome in Iguacu, Paraná. A 4.05% of the set-aside land surface, correspond to HCVAs, with specifically, 8,915 ha that are destinated to 15 Biological, 8 Service and 1 socio-cultural areas, with 8,302; 605 and 8 ha, respectively. Also in these places, based on the IUCN Red List classification, there are 107 species under conservation concern. Of these, 11 species are critically endangered, 38 are endangered, 46 are vulnerable, 11 are near threatened, and 1 is listed as least concern.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2018

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

415444

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

421529

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

27

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

55

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

255000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction
☑ Protection of land tenure
☑ Improvement to soil health
☑ Reduction of air pollution
☑ Reduction of GHG emissions
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
☑ Improvement of water availability and quality
☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice
☑ Compliance with regulation
☑ Compliance with certification
☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals
☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)
☑ Other, please specify **:'Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups**

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The 2018 baseline year is accounted in 321, 529 and by 2030, 421,529 ha are expected to be the whole amount of CMPCs assets destinated to Conservation, Protection and/or Restoration. During the forth monitoring year, the advance was tracked and verified according Integrated Reports demand. Through this goal, CMPC will have Biodiversity/Carbon Capture & Sequestration/ Soil/Water/Climate & Financial outcomes assessed annually and projected to 2030. As CMPC has developed guidelines for the conservation of its HCVAs, these will be applied to its voluntary conservation corporate goal: Fire control and prevention Prohibition of use of fire within the HCVAs or in neighbouring areas; No fishing, hunting, logging or any other illegal activity within HCVA boundaries; Coordination with scientists and experts to monitor critical conservation KPIs; Clearing the undergrowth around endemic, rare and endangered species; Communication and outreach in local communities about biological areas; Training its workforce in the care of biological set aside land; Outreach through brochures and pamphlets on biological areas; Fencing and signage on the ground It is not possible to CMPC to give latitude or longitude data, because the group of CMPCs conservation, protection and restoration areas occupy a vast area, and as they are composed by different units, are located in the 3 countries where CMPC operates its forestry. Nevertheless, it is detailed the most northern coordinate of these set aside lands, which corresponds to Predio San Andrés, that belongs to Bosques del Plata, Argentina South Latitude: 27, 64339 or 27 38 36 West Longitude: 55, 72454 or 55 43 28

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Set aside land

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction

☑ Protection of land tenure

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Reduction of air pollution

☑ Compliance with regulation

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement of water availability and quality

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals

☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

CMPC follows a conservation, protection, and restoration plan for its forest assets, ecosystems, and biodiversity, in line with its Nature, Conservation, and Biodiversity Strategy launched in 2022. In 2019, it set the goal of adding 100,000 ha of set-aside land by 2030 to its existing 321,529 ha in ARG, BR & CL (2018 baseline), supporting SDG 15. 2024 Progress: The consolidated progress was 93,915 ha, reaching 93.92% of the 2030 target, with Chile contributing 13,676 ha. Explanation: CMPC's forest assets include productive and non-productive areas; 63.64% of the total land is for productive plantations, while 31.3% (421,183 ha as of 2024) is for conservation, protection, and restoration. CMPC extends this commitment beyond certifications and regulations. The difference between the conservation target (415,444 ha) and the total conservation area (421,183 ha) is due to regulatory obligations in Chile, where CMPC is committed to specific restoration activities that are excluded from the conservation target. This reflects CMPC's dedication to legal and broader conservation goals. In Chile, where the forests assets reach the whole amount of 741,881 ha, a 24.2% (180,454 ha) is for conservation, protection, and restoration. This corresponds to a 42.8% of the whole companys assets under

conservation and protection. With presence in more than 100 communes of the center-south of the country. Forestal Mininco's biodiversity sites in Chile are primarily located in the Valdivian Forests ecological region, from the Maule Region, in the north, and the snow fields in the south. This zone is known for its evergreen, multilayer forests, and is an eco-region that is classified as having special global biodiversity status by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature. A 7.79% of the set-aside land surface, correspond to HCVAs, with specifically, 14,055 ha that are destinated to 15 Biological, 398 Service and 27 socio-cultural areas, with 10,974, 2,869 and 212 ha, respectively. Also in these places, according to the IUCN Red List classification, there are currently 53 species under some level of conservation concern. Among them, 2 species are critically endangered, 10 are endangered, 10 are considered vulnerable, 13 are near threatened, and 18 are listed as least concern.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2018

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

415444

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

421529

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

27

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

55

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

255000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction
☑ Protection of land tenure
☑ Reduction of air pollution
☑ Reduction of GHG emissions
☑ Compliance with regulation
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
☑ Improvement of water availability and quality
☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
☑ Compliance with certification
☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals
☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)
☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The 2018 baseline year is accounted in 321, 529 and by 2030, 421,529 ha are expected to be the whole amount of CMPCs assets destinated to Conservation, Protection and/or Restoration. During the forth monitoring year, the advance was tracked and verified according Integrated Reports demand. Through this goal, CMPC will have Biodiversity/Carbon Capture & Sequestration/ Soil/Water/Climate & Financial outcomes assessed annually and projected to 2030. As CMPC has developed guidelines for the conservation of its HCVAs, these will be applied to its voluntary conservation corporate goal: Fire control and prevention Prohibition of use of fire within the HCVAs or in neighbouring areas; No fishing, hunting, logging or any other illegal activity within HCVA boundaries; Coordination with scientists and experts to monitor critical conservation KPIs; Clearing the undergrowth around endemic, rare and endangered species; Communication and outreach in local

communities about biological areas; Training its workforce in the care of biological set aside land; Outreach through brochures and pamphlets on biological areas; Fencing and signage on the ground It is not possible to CMPC to give latitude or longitude data, because the group of CMPCs conservation, protection and restoration areas occupy a vast area, and as they are composed by different units, are located in the 3 countries where CMPC operates its forestry. Nevertheless, it is detailed the most northern coordinate of these set aside lands, which corresponds to Predio San Andrés, that belongs to Bosques del Plata, Argentina South Latitude: 27, 64339 or 27 38 36 West Longitude: 55, 72454 or 55 43 28
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Volumes are measured daily using digital flow meters. Results are tracked automatically (online) in the primary plants and manually in others.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water intake by source is measured and monitored across all CMPC's subsidiaries. Volumes are measured daily using digital flow meters. Monthly monitoring is vital for the Company's processes. Results are tracked automatically (online) in the primary plants and manually in others. Our total water withdrawals by source are publicly disclosed in our integrated report and verified by a third party.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Volumes are measured daily using digital flow meters, and the results are tracked automatically (online) in the main plants and manually in others.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water intake by source is tracked across all the Company's subsidiaries. Our total water withdrawals, by source, are publicly disclosed in our integrated report and are verified by a third party. Volumes are measured daily using digital flow meters, and the results are tracked automatically (online) in the main plants and manually in others.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality is monitored by sending samples to external laboratories, monthly. For industrial uses, water quality indicators including temperature, pH and suspended solids are monitored monthly by internal laboratories. Quality of water for human consumption is reported to the local authority on a monthly basis under Chilean law 409.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality is monitored where needed for processes or extracted for human consumption by sending samples to external laboratories, on a monthly basis. For industrial uses, water quality indicators including temperature, pH and suspended solids are monitored monthly by internal laboratories. Quality of water for human consumption is reported to the local authority on a monthly basis under Chilean law 409.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge volumes are measured constantly using digital and manual flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In order to comply with laws in each country, discharges of water and effluents are measured and reported on a daily basis, across all plants. Discharge volumes are measured constantly using digital and manual flow meters.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge volumes are measured constantly using digital and manual flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In order to comply with laws in each country, discharges of water and effluent by destination are measured and reported daily across all plants. Discharge volumes are measured constantly using digital and manual flow meters.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharges are tracked according to the treatment method applied (e.g., primary, secondary, and tertiary). Discharged volumes are measured daily, and the results are tracked automatically (online) in the main plants and manually in others by flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharges are tracked according to the treatment method applied (e.g., primary, secondary, and tertiary). Discharged volumes are measured daily, and the results are tracked automatically (online) in the main plants and manually in others by flow meters. In Brazil, daily measurements are reported publicly in an online environmental portal.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality by standard effluents parameters is monitored daily by internal laboratories, and other water quality parameters are monitored monthly by internal laboratories. In Guaiba, daily measurements are reported publicly every two weeks. External measurements are conducted by accredited and certified laboratories by the competent authorities are used to report to the sanitary or environmental authorities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality by standard effluents parameters is measured by both, internal and external laboratories. Water quality indicators including temperature, pH and conductivity are monitored daily by internal laboratories, and other water quality parameters, such as BOD, COD, suspended solids, among others, are monitored monthly by internal laboratories. These internal measurements are mainly for operational control. In Guaiba, daily measurements are reported publicly every two weeks in their environmental portal, as part of their commitment with local authorities. External measurements conducted by accredited and certified laboratories by the competent authorities and are used to report to the sanitary or environmental authorities according to local legislation and environmental commitments obtained in the resolutions that authorize the operation of the plant. This measurements are reported monthly by each plant in compliance with local laws, e.g. Chilean laws DS 90, 46, and 609.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality by emissions to water are monitored daily by internal laboratories, and other water quality parameters are monitored monthly by internal laboratories. In Guaiba, daily measurements are reported publicly every two weeks. External measurements are conducted by accredited and certified laboratories by the competent authorities are used to report to the sanitary or environmental authorities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality by emissions to water are measured by internal and external laboratories. Indicators including BOD, COD, suspended solids (STT), AOx, nitrogen and phosphorus, are monitored monthly by internal laboratories following the ISO 17025 standard as a minimum. These internal measurements are mainly for operational control; in most cases, concentrations of pollutants are nonexistent or too low to be captured. In Guaiba, daily measurements are reported publicly every two weeks in their environmental portal, as part of their commitment with local authorities. External measurements conducted by accredited and certified laboratories by the competent authorities and are used to report to the sanitary or environmental authorities according to local legislation and environmental commitments obtained in the resolutions that authorize the operation of the plant. These measurements are reported monthly by each plant in compliance with local laws, e.g. Chilean laws DS 90, 46, and 609.9.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge temperature is measured and monitored by all plants that require it, daily, using digital flow meter at the discharge site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge temperature is measured and monitored by all plants that require it, daily, using digital flow meter at the discharge site. All plants comply with the corresponding local legislation and measure the required discharge parameters. For example, in Chile, the regulatory bodies DS 90 and DS 609, consider temperature as one of the parameters to be monitored, therefore they must be measured by all the plants to which these regulations apply and comply with the established ranges.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption (i.e., the difference between withdrawals and discharges) is regularly measured and monitored by all plants, daily, as the difference between the measurements at the withdrawal site and at the discharge site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption (i.e., the difference between withdrawals and discharges) is regularly measured and monitored by all plants, daily, as the difference between the measurements at the withdrawal site and at the discharge site. Furthermore, during 2019 we started to standardize information and concepts so that all plants communicate and report in a single language, mainly differentiating the extraction from consumption, which will help to better manage this information. As of now, water-related concepts and how to calculate these indicators is understood by all employees.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In some plants, we have processes which recycle/reuse water. In all these plants, the recycled water is measured daily. Then, a recycling indicator (%) is reported monthly at a corporate level. These percentages are estimated calculating the total water recycled/reused divided by total water withdrawal, multiplied by 100. It is important to note we do not store water, so it is not included in this calculation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water intake by source is measured and monitored across all CMPC's subsidiaries. Volumes are measured daily using digital flow meters. Monthly monitoring is vital for the Company's processes. Results are tracked automatically (online) in the primary plants and manually in others. Our total water withdrawals by source are publicly disclosed in our integrated report and verified by a third party.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

WASH services volume is measured on a monthly basis, when the service is provided by the municipal water company. Water quality is also measured and monitored monthly by external laboratories wherever water withdrawn is treated for human consumption. These quality parameters are reported to local authorities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Fully-functioning managed WASH water is provided always without interruptions to all our workers. Its volume is measured on a monthly basis, when the service is provided by the municipal water company. Water quality is also measured and monitored monthly by external laboratories wherever water withdrawn is treated for human consumption. These quality parameters are reported to local authorities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

183981.31

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We consider that the values remain "about the same" when the difference is equal or below 5%. The total water withdrawal in 2024 compared to 2023 decreased by 3.71%. CMPC has been more efficient in the use of water resources, since the company's 2024 performance was 26.01 m3/t compared to 27.63 m3/t in 2023. This was mainly due to the implementation of water efficiency and re-circulation projects, advancing 16% towards our corporate goal in sustainable development of 25% reduction of industrial water per ton produced by 2025, considering 2018 as the baseline. In the medium to long term, is part of our aspiration as a company to decrease our dependence of the water, implementing new system to measure exactly the amount of resource that we need in our facilities to produce. This will make our operation more efficient and decouple the direct relationship between water use and production. Through our sustainability strategy and the development and implementation of ambitious goals we expect in the short term to reduce the extraction of fresh water, increase the re-circulation of water within our operations, reduce consumption, returning almost all the water used and with a better quality, through water efficiency projects, water re-circulation, circuit closure, process improvements and effluent treatment, among other measures. Based on a forecast analysis performed with historical water withdrawal and sales data from 2018 to 2024, it is estimated that a total water withdrawal efficiency of 43.52 m3/sales would be obtained by the year 2025. It should be noted that this analysis is significantly influenced by the 2020 pandemic period. However, during 2024, different projects are budgeted focused on reducing water withdrawals to contribute to improving the estimated indicator.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

157519.34

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We consider the values remain "about the same" when the difference is equal or less than 5%. The total water discharge 2024 compared to 2023 decreased by 4.51%. If we consider the decrease in water withdrawal, we see that the ratio of discharge to catchment increases, reaching approximately 86%. Through our sustainability strategy and the development and implementation of ambitious goals, such as the water goal that seeks to reduce, by 2025, by 25% the use of industrial water per ton produced considering 2018 as a baseline, in the short term we expect to reduce the extraction of fresh water, increase the re-circulation of water within our operations, reduce consumption, returning almost all the water used and with a better quality, through water efficiency projects, water re-circulation, circuit closure, process improvements and effluent treatment, among others. It is also part of our aspiration as a company, in the medium to long term, to depend less and less on water, making our operation more efficient and decoupling the direct relationship between water use and production. It is important to remark that CMPC is increasing yearly its efforts to reduce the total discharges by specific plans in all the facilities with specific technological improvements and operational advances. Every facility has its monitoring system, enabling project tracking from their technical feasibility studies to the project implementation. Many of the efforts point to the reuse of water in different processes.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

26461.96

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We consider the values remain "about the same" when the difference is equal or less than 5%. The total water consumption 2024 compared to 2023 increased slightly by 1.36%. CMPC has been more efficient in the use of water resources, since the company's 2024 performance was 26.01 m3/t compared to 27.63 m3/t in 2023. This was mainly due to the implementation of water efficiency and re-circulation projects, advancing 16% towards our corporate goal in sustainable development of 25% reduction of industrial water per ton produced by 2025, considering 2018 as the baseline. In the medium to long term, is part of our aspiration as a company to decrease our dependence of the water, implementing new systems to measure exactly the amount of resource that we need in our facilities to produce. This will make our operation more efficient, decoupling the direct relationship between water use and production. The global reduction in total and specific water consumption between 2023 and 2024 is based mainly on projects of operational excellence and awareness of the rational use of industrial water. Many manual industrial processes, such as equipment cleaning, have reduced their use of freshwater by having stricter operation and maintenance procedures and increasing awareness of not using water indiscriminately. Through our sustainability strategy and the implementation of goals, we expect in the short term to reduce the extraction of fresh water, increase the re-circulation of water, reduce consumption, returning almost all the water used and with a better quality through water efficiency projects, water re-circulation, circuit closure, process improvements and effluent treatment, among others.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

118078.62

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

64.18

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

*We consider that the values remain about the same with respect to the previous year, since the difference is below 5%. In this case, there is a decrease of 2% in water extraction from water stressed areas in 2024 compared to 2023. To note, pulp and paper production uses larger amounts of freshwater, since good quality is vital to achieve high standard final products. However, constant work is developed by the facilities to reduce their consumption, implement projects and good practices focused on achieving better water efficiencies, resulting in a small increase of 0.3% in water consumption (catchment minus discharge) from water stress areas, remaining stable over the mentioned year. The WRI Aqueduct tool was used to determine water stressed areas. The criteria for determining which plants are exposed to water risk corresponded to those that presented the variable "water stress" in the "high" AND "extremely high" category. Thus, it was determined that during 2024, 26 out of the 51 plants, which represent 63% of the total water extraction, are in water stressed zones. The plants identified correspond to: Biopackaging Maule, Celulosa Santa Fe, Laja, Pacífico, Mulchén, Nacimiento, Bucalemu and Plywood; Corrugados Pulpa Moldeada, Cordillera Plant, Sack Kraft Guadalajara and Irapuato in Mexico; Corrugados Buin and Til Til; Softys Talagante, Puente Alto in Chile; Panamericana in Softys Peru and Mogi and Caieiras in Softys Brasil. *This includes all plants for the reporting period 2024, including new plants with over one year under operational control. The largest number of plants exposed to the risk of water stress are located in Chile (13). Many of these plants also coincides with the supreme decrees published during 2021, which declare the localities where they are located as "water scarcity zones", which validates the analysis carried out through WRI Aqueduct. The purpose of these decrees is to provide certain tools to water users and the general population to minimize damages caused by drought, such as extraction of water without the need for water extraction rights and the delivery of emergency funds for the distribution of water supply through water trucks. For these reasons, we have set goals to reduce water extraction through operational efficiency and closure of circuits, initiated a process of information standardization for better management and quantification of the water footprint, conducting studies that include modelling climatic and water availability in the regions where we operate, and development of eucalyptus and pine phenotypes that require a smaller amount of water to grow, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change, adapt to its consequences and be more resilient and sustainable. Additionally, the Company voluntarily conducts preventive studies and monitoring of underground and surface water bodies in the catchment areas, not only surrounding its operations through environmental water monitoring plans, but throughout the basin using infiltration and hydro-geological studies coupled with environmental water monitoring plans (EWMP). Because water stress conditions vary, CMPC annually monitors the status of the basins through the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas platform.*
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

168520.25

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We consider the values remain "about the same" when the difference is equal or less than 5%. Fresh surface water is used in a high quantity in our processes, it represents about 91% of our water withdrawal. This water source is used in all of our production plants. Being large quantities of water, this source is relevant for all plants because they depend entirely on this source, also having other mentioned sources as an emergency backup. This amount decreased by around 3.65% in 2024 compared to 2023. CMPC has been more efficient in the use of water resources, since our 2024 performance was 26.01 m3/t compared to 28.24 m3/t in 2023. This was mainly due to the implementation of water efficiency and re-circulation projects, advancing by 16% towards our corporate goal in sustainable development of 25% reduction of industrial water per ton produced by 2025.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant because our plants are not very close to these water sources in most cases, not being a viable option for withdrawal. In the close future, the withdrawal from this source will likely continue to be not relevant since our industry needs high quality water for pulp and paper production, and brackish surface water/sea water would need considerable treatment to reach those standards.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13505.8

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We consider values to be lower when the difference is between 5% and 10%. Groundwater-renewable use decreased by around 5.78% in 2024 compared to 2023. Ground-renewable water is not used in a high quantity in our processes, it represents about 7.34% of our water withdrawal. This water source is used in 16 of the 51 production plants. Despite not being large quantities of water, this source is relevant for these plants because some of the facilities depend entirely on this source, and others have it as an emergency backup source. CMPC has been more efficient in the use of water resources, since our 2024 performance on extracted water for production per ton was 26.01 m3/t compared to 28.24 m3/t in 2023. This was mainly due to the implementation of water efficiency and re-circulation projects, advancing by 16% towards our corporate goal in sustainable development of 25% reduction of industrial water per ton produced by 2025.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for CMPC, because it does not use non-renewable groundwater as a water source. We do not expect to withdraw water from this source in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for CMPC, because it does not use Produced/Entrained water as a water source. We do not expect to withdraw water from this source in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1955.25

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We consider that the values are "higher" when the difference is between 5% and 10%. This category corresponds to water supplied by municipal water services and other CMPC facilities that function as water services for other plants. The amount declared for 2024 has increased by 6.9% compared to 2023. This is relevant to our processes even though it only represents about 1.06% of the total volume of water withdrawn, because this is the only source for the facilities that use it to operate. CMPC has been more efficient in the use of water resources, since our 2024 performance was 26.01 m3/t compared to 28.24 m3/t in 2023. This was mainly due to the implementation of water efficiency and re-circulation projects, advancing by 16% towards our corporate goal in sustainable development of 25% reduction of industrial water per ton produced by 2025.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

154402.16

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider the values remain "about the same" when the difference is equal or less than 5%. The fresh water discharge in 2024 compared to 2023 decreased by 4.8%, which implies that water discharge decreased in a similar proportion in comparison to consumption. CMPC has been more efficient in the use of water resources, since our 2024 performance in water discharged per productive ton was 22.27 m3/t compared to 24.64 m3/t in 2023. This was mainly due to the implementation of water efficiency and re-circulation projects, advancing by 16% towards our corporate goal in sustainable development of 25% reduction of industrial water per ton produced by 2025.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

114.68

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider that the values are "much higher/lower" when the difference is higher than 10%. This discharge destination is only relevant to one of our Softys plants in Cañete, Chile, the only one which discharges into the sea. Discharge increased by 24.23% compared to 2023. This was mainly due to the increase in global production, which increased by 2.27% in 2024. However, efficiency re-circulation projects, which are aligned with our corporate goal of reducing water per ton of product are still underway regardless of variations in discharge.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3.02

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider values to be "much lower" when the decrease is greater than 10%. This discharge destination is only relevant to one of our Biopackaging facilities in Tiltil (Chile), the only one which discharges to groundwater and is located in an area with water stress and scarcity, which is why the discharge, despite being minor, takes on greater relevance. The discharge is used for irrigation to avoid further extraction of fresh water. This amount decreased by 48.64% in 2024 with respect to 2023. This was in line with a decrease in groundwater withdrawal during 2024 and our strategy towards 2025 to be more efficient in the use of water resources, since our 2024 performance in water discharched per productive ton was 22.27 m3/t compared to 24.64 m3/t in 2023. This was mainly due to the implementation of water efficiency and re-circulation projects, advancing by 16% towards our corporate goal in sustainable development of 25% reduction of industrial water per ton produced by 2025.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2999.47

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider that the values are "much higher/lower" when the difference is higher than 10%. Our third-party destination is important because it's the second main discharge destination. The total volume of water discharged to third party destinations increased by 14.68% in 2024 in contrast to 2023. This increase is mainly driven by the increase in global production, which increased by 2.27% in 2024. Moreover the Pulpa Moldeada plant's operational management projects are underway focusing on: Recovery of process water through the enabling of an industrial water pool, circuit closures in plant 2, awareness, and training in responsible water use, among other initiatives, as a result of the corporate water plan. We expect this quantity to improve in the future, showing a decrease in our third party water consumption.
[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

56635.17

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We consider that the values is "much higher" when the difference is higher than 10%. Tertiary treatment is considered relevant because it complies with the operating requirements for the operation of the plants, as required by the authorities, is the most exhaustive treatment and ensures the removal of potential pollutants beyond secondary treatment. The tertiary treatment of water represents 30% of the total effluent discharged and is carried out by 4 CMPC plants, 2 of which are carried out in their own effluent treatment plants, and 9 Softys plants. Although most plants in this category decreased their discharge, some of them, such as Santa Rosa and Guaíba, increased their production, driving the discharge increase. Additionally, there are new Softys's plants in this category, increasing the discharge. For this reason our tertiary treatment volume increased by 13.7% in comparison to 2024. Through our sustainability strategy and the development and implementation of ambitious goals, such as the water goal that seeks to reduce by 25% the use of industrial water per ton produced by 2025 considering 2018 as a baseline, we expect in the short term to reduce the extraction of fresh water, increase the re-circulation of water within our operations, reduce consumption, returning almost all the water used and with a better quality through water efficiency projects, water re-circulation, circuit closure, process improvements and effluent treatment, among others. It is also part of our aspiration as a company, in the medium to long term, to depend less and less on water, making our operation more efficient and decoupling the direct relationship between water use and production.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

100089.5

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We consider that the values are "much higher/lower" when the difference is higher than 10%. Secondary treatment is very important in terms of total effluent discharged, because it represents 70% of the company's discharges. In addition, it complies with the operating requirements for the operation of the plants, as required by the authorities, besides complying with all discharge parameters and returning water with a good quality. The total volume of water with secondary treatment decreased by 12.7% in 2024. This was due to the ongoing implementation of our operational water efficient strategy and implementation of ambitious goals, such as the water global goal that seeks to reduce, by 2025, 25% the use of industrial water per ton produced considering 2018 as a baseline. Additionally, some of the Softy's plants increased their treatment, from secondary to tertiary. We expect in the short term to reduce the extraction of fresh water, increase the re-circulation of water within our operations, reduce consumption, returning almost all the water used and with a better quality through water efficiency projects, water re-circulation, circuit closure, process improvements and effluent treatment, among others. It is also part of our aspiration as a company, in the medium to long term, to depend less and less on water, making our operation more efficient and decoupling the direct relationship between water use and production.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

512.56

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We consider that the values is "higher" when the difference is higher than 5%, but less than 10%. Primary treatment is considered relevant because it complies with the operating requirements for plant operation, as required by the authorities, in addition to complying with all discharge parameters and returning water of good quality. All discharges in CMPC have at least this level of treatment. However, in terms of total effluent discharged, it represents only 0.33%. The total volume of water with primary treatment increased by 7.1% in 2024 due to an stabilization in operation, since 2024 corresponds to the second year of operation of the Sack Kraft Iguazú Campos Novos plant, which now represents 90% of the discharges with primary treatment. Campos Novos had an increase of production of 9.6% in 2024 compared to its first year of production in 2023. It is important to mention that in most facilities with primary treatment there was a decrease of discharge, which is explained by a decrease in water extraction and the development and implementation of ambitious goals, such as the global water goal that seeks to reduce 25% the use of industrial water per ton produced by 2025 considering 2018 as a baseline. We expect in the short term to reduce the extraction of fresh water, increase the re-circulation of water within our operations, reduce consumption, returning almost all the water used and with a better quality through water efficiency projects, circuit

closure, process improvements and effluent treatment, among others. It is also part of our aspiration as a company, in the medium to long term, to depend less and less on water, making our operation more efficient and decoupling the direct relationship between water use and production.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This category is not relevant because CMPC does not discharge its effluents untreated into the natural environment. Nor do we expect to discharge untreated effluents in the future that will not meet the required quality parameters.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This category is not relevant because CMPC does not discharge its effluents untreated into third party. Nor do we expect to discharge untreated effluents in the future that will not meet the required quality parameters.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This category is not relevant because CMPC does not discharge its effluents into any other category.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

168.2

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cadmium and its compounds, Mercury and its compounds

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Water quality by emissions to water is measured by internal and external laboratories. Indicators including nitrogen and phosphorus, are monitored monthly by internal laboratories following the ISO 17025 standard as a minimum. These internal measurements are mainly for operational control; in most cases, concentrations of pollutants are nonexistent or too low to be captured. External measurements are conducted by accredited and certified laboratories by the competent authorities and are used to report to the sanitary or environmental authorities according to local legislation and environmental commitments obtained in the resolutions that authorize the operation of the plant. These measurements are reported monthly by each plant in compliance with local laws (e.g., Chilean laws DS 90, 46, and 609.9). Additionally, traces of pesticides or herbicides are measured and monitored as part of a study on local honey production inside CMPC's plantations and the local basin. Although no traces of any kind pesticides have appeared in the sampling, monitoring will continue to ensure we continue to meet this standard. The number reported here, is extrapolated from concentration samples (in mg/l) and represents the total amount of nitrates, phosphates, cadmium and mercury emitted through our effluents in 2024, covering 92% of our total discharge. To note, 70% of the emissions to water correspond to nitrates and 30% to phosphates.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

4

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

The Company defines "facilities" as any industrial plant in which CMPC has 100% operational control. CMPC has 54 facilities, of which 21 use water for their production processes and are located in areas exposed to water stress risks. 13 of them obtained in this variable the category of "extremely high water risk" according to the information provided by the WRI Aqueduct tool, and the remaining 8 are in the category of "high water risk". From these 21 facilities, 4 currently have a "high" financial or strategic impact, considering stress and production & extraction >5% variables (2% of the total number of plants). Subsequently, when projecting the simulation into 2030 and 2050 under the Business as usual (BAU) scenario plus climate scenario RCP 8.5, the analysis points to the same 4 installations, one of them in the "extremely high" category. All will have potential financial or strategic water risk in the future, corresponding to 7% of the total plants. It was also taken into account that 7 of the 21 facilities are in scarcity areas declared during 2021 by Chilean supreme decrees. This result was based on the assumption that the scarcity of water for production processes could lead to the need to increase expenditures in the acquisition of water from other sources and technologies to reduce water use in operations. This would result in increasing production costs. The economic evaluation of the financial impact assumes 10% more water supplied externally in the future with a reference price range and an increase in production of 3% per year. Two values were considered for the price range. The first (minimum) price corresponded to the shadow price of water and was calculated for each plant through the "Fair, and Conscious Use of Water" project carried out by the research area

using the Water Risk Monetizer tool. The second price (maximum) corresponds to the current value for purchasing 1m3 of water. Thus, the price range fluctuates between 1.5 and 9 USD/m3.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

CMPC implemented an ESG evaluation of strategic suppliers, in order to give preference to suppliers with a better ESG performance in the supplier selection and contract award processes. During 2024 we continued incorporating ESG criteria as a minimum weight in our evaluation process, ensuring that sustainability considerations play a significant role in our decision making. On the other hand, suppliers that do not meet the minimum ESG requirements within a set period will be excluded from contracting with us. In this way, we encourage our suppliers to actively contribute to sustainable business practices and generate a positive impact on society and the environment. During 2024, a total of 883 suppliers were evaluated through remote or face-to-face evaluations: -CMPC evaluated 1.043, and 231 suppliers are actually developing strategic action plans to close the gaps of their ESG assessment, and fully adopt good practices -Softys evaluated 26 suppliers based on ESG criteria, with 5 suppliers adopting strategic action plans to close the gaps of their ESG assessment, and fully adopt good practices. No special capacity building programs were implemented for any vendor, as all met or exceeded the minimum score. However, all evaluated vendors were given the option to access courses available on the platform at no additional cost, allowing them to further enhance their ESG capabilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Boxboard Maule

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Albania

☑ Other, please specify :Maule basin, Chile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-35.605255

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.586895

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7432.47

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

7432.47

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6719.66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

6719.66

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

712.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Maule mill is a paperboard mill, producing paperboard mainly for export. For comparisons, we consider the values to be "about the same" when the difference is between 0-5%, "low or high" when the difference is between 5-10% and "much lower or higher" when the difference is more than 10%. In this case, the Maule Plant

decreased extraction by 1.21% and discharge increased by 3.66% compared to the previous year (2023). Since discharge increased and extraction decreased slightly, total consumption decreased. The use of the resource is more efficient, as water intensity per production ton decreased, due to improvements to the water circuit of the paper machine. This facility extracts renewable groundwater only. In addition, it does not discharge into brackish surface water/saltwater, groundwater or third parties.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Celulosa Pacifico

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile
☑ Biobio

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-37.804094

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-72.464931

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

18015.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

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

18015.22

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

15985.79

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

15985.79

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2029.42

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Plant located in Collipulli, Araucania, Chile. It started operating in 1992. It mainly produces softwood kraft pulp. For comparisons, we consider the values to be "about the same" when the difference is between 0-5%, "low or high" when the difference is between 5-10% and "much lower or higher" when the difference is more than 10%. The plant's water consumption increased by 14443%, mainly due to the treatment of other plant's effluents and an increase due to anomalous rainfall during 2024 which resulted in a considerable amount of discharge, out of which rainwater was a significant amount, resulting in an alteration of the number reported for 2024. In addition, this plant does not discharge to brackish surface water/saltwater, groundwater and third parties.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Celulosa Santa Fe

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Biobio

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-37.515833

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-72.653333

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

54854.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

54109.07

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

745

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

41862.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

41862.7

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

12992.07

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Plant located in Los Angeles, Biobio, Chile. It produces hardwood kraft pulp. For comparisons, we consider the values to be "about the same" when the difference is between 0-5%, "low or high" when the difference is between 5-10% and "much lower or higher" when the difference is more than 10%. The plant's extraction and discharge remained stable, along with the total consumption, which decreased by 0.24%. However, the water intensity improved from 42 m3/t to 40 m3/t in 2023 due to water saving projects, actions of the water management committee and operational control in the use of water through standards. In addition, it does not discharge to brackish surface water/saltwater, groundwater and third parties.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Celulosa Laja

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Biobio

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-37.54344

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-72.584932

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

26958.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

26958.83

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

25610.88

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

25610.88

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1347.94

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Plant located in Laja, Biobio, Chile. It was the first kraft pulp built in Chile and the second in Latin America. It mainly produces softwood kraft pulp. For comparisons, we consider the values to be "about the same" when the difference is between 0-5%, "low or high" when the difference is between 5-10% and "much lower or higher" when the difference is more than 10%. Overall, this plant had a decrease of 9% in 2024 compared to 2023 in all its indicators, extraction, discharge and consumption. This was due to the replacement of water cooling systems and air conditioning. Additionally, this plan does not discharge to brackish surface water/saltwater, groundwater and third parties.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

These figures are monitored and audited by the Chilean regulatory bodies (DGA), with calibration procedures and established frequencies in line with ISO 14001. Also, these figures were externally audited by KPMG based on the SASB standard RRPP-140a.1 for all plants, as reported in our publicly available Integrated Report, with a disclosed verification letter.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

These figures are monitored and audited by the Chilean regulatory bodies (DGA), with calibration procedures and established frequencies in line with ISO 14001. Also, these figures were externally audited by KPMG based on the SASB standard RRPP-140a.1 for all plants, as reported in our publicly available Integrated Report, with a disclosed verification letter.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

These figures are monitored and audited by the Chilean regulatory body (Seremi de Salud), dependent on The Health Ministry.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

These figures are monitored and audited by the Chilean regulatory bodies (DGA), with calibration procedures and established frequencies in line with ISO 14001. Also, these figures were externally audited by KPMG based on the SASB standard RRPP-140a.1 for all plants, as reported in our publicly available Integrated Report, with a disclosed verification letter.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

These figures are monitored and audited by the Chilean regulatory bodies SMA, the" environment superintendence" dependant of the Environment Ministry. Also, these figures were externally audited by KPMG based on the SASB standard RRPP-140a.1 for all plants, as reported in our publicly available Integrated Report, with a disclosed verification letter.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water discharges are monitored and audited by the Chilean regulatory bodies (DGA), with calibration procedure and established frequencies in line with ISO 14001. Considering that each plant uses always the same treatment methods established by current regulations and their effluent plant parameters, it is understood that these volumes are verified.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

These figures are monitored and audited by the Chilean regulatory bodies SMA, the" environment superintendence" dependant of the Environment Ministry. Also, the figures were audited by KPMG for all plants and were reported in our publicly available Integrated Report. A verification letter was given and is publicly available.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The overall figures were audited by KPMG, an external audit base in standard SASB number RRPP-140a.1 for all the plants and were reported in our publicly available Integrated Report. A verification letter was given and is publicly available.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Boxboard Maule

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ L'Oréal

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

L'Oreal does not supply directly from CMPC, but buys Cardboard products produced in the Boxboard Maule plant from our direct clients. Risks and impacts identified refer to the plant's location in a basin exposed to water stress risks. However, the Maule Plant decreased consumption by 31.57% and extraction by 1.21% compared to the previous year (2023). The use of the resource is slightly more efficient in 2024, as water intensity per production ton decreased, due to improvements to the water circuit of the paper machine.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

L'Oreal does not supply directly from CMPC, but buys Cardboard products produced in the Boxboard Maule plant from our direct clients. Risks and impacts identified refer to the plant's location in a basin exposed to water stress risks. However, the Maule Plant decreased consumption by 31.57% and extraction by 1.21% compared to the previous year (2023). The use of the resource is slightly more efficient in 2024, as water intensity per production ton decreased, due to improvements to the water circuit of the paper machine.
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

7743000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

42085.80

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Based on a forecast analysis performed with historical water withdrawal and sales data from 2018 to 2024, it is estimated that a total water withdrawal efficiency of 46,247 USD/m3 would be obtained by the year 2025. It should be noted that this analysis is significantly influenced by the 2020 pandemic period. During 2024, different projects are budgeted focused on reducing water withdrawals to contribute to improving the estimated indicator.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Cardboard boxes

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.82

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Metric tons of tissue paper produced.

(9.12.5) Comment

L'Oreal does not supply directly from CMPC, but buys Cardboard boxes produced in Boxboard Maule plan from our direct clients. Water intensity reported above is calculated taking the average intensity of the plant. Is calculated as Volume of water consumption [m3] / Corrugated paper produced [metric tons].

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Tissue products

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

13

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Metric tons of tissue paper produced.

(9.12.5) Comment

Suzano buys tissue products from Softys Caieiras. Water intensity reported above is calculated taking the average intensity of the plant. Is calculated as Volume of water consumption [m3] / Tissue paper produced [metric tons].
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

CMPC products are supported by third-party verified Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), which confirm that no substances listed on the EU Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) are present in our products. You can access CMPC's EPDs through the official EPD website: https://www.environdec.com/library The EPD for CMPC plywood specifically states: "No dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC are included in the product." This statement also applies to the EPDs of all other CMPC products. Additionally, our products are certified under multiple internationally recognized standards, such as FSC, PEFC, ISO 14001, ISO 9001, and HACCP. These certifications collectively demonstrate that our products meet all applicable legal requirements, are environmentally responsible, and do not contain hazardous substances.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Since there is no common definition or threshold to define "low water impact" in our industry, we do not label any of our products as a "low water impact product". However, we can define low water impact products as those having a lower water footprint than the other CMPC products. Although CMPC is working towards its water reduction goal, the pulp production can be highly water intensive, thus, cardboard and paper products may have a considerable water footprint. However, our forests and wood products from the Bosques and Maderas businesses, use relatively low quantities of water on their production as they don't contain processed pulp, representing less than 0.5% of the company's water catchment. Moreover, we don't use any type of irrigation in our forest plantations. Some of these products are: pulpable logs, sawlogs, peelable logs (pruned and knotty), fuel logs, wood chips, green and dried sawn wood, boards, plywood, molding, glue laminated panels, laminated veneer lumber (LVL) and cross laminated timber (CLT). Additionally, through the BioCMPC project, the Guaíba plant has become one of the most sustainable in the region, with parameters aimed at improving waste management, effluent treatment, atmospheric emissions, gas treatment systems and environmental management. This plant is in the World Class category for water use. We are committed to developing and offering products that avoid negative impacts on the environment. Identified benefits of our products include reduction of waste to landfill, decreased virgin or primary raw material use, smaller environmental footprint and less embedded emissions for customers. Benefits can be evaluated compared with forestry industry peers as well as alternative technologies; in many cases, our products are substitute for non-renewable alternatives, such as using wood (Plywood) instead of concrete, or paper bags and packaging instead of plastic. We are in the process of further assessing our products environmental impact through Life Cicle Analysis and Environmental Performance Declarations. In 2022, our Softys division carried out an LCA for its toilet paper products under the ISO14040 and ISO14044 requirements, and we are soon expecting to do a new LCA again in the near future. In our Plywood products, we have an LCA publicly available. Our Bio-packaging division has LCA studies for various products following the ISO 14040 standard. Currently, we are developing LCAs for our main products in Pulp and Boxboard, including information about the water footprint associated with the manufacture of these products.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We are in the process of further assessing our products environmental impact through Life Cicle Analysis and Environmental Performance Declarations. In 2022, our Softys division carried out an LCA for its toilet paper products under the ISO14040 and ISO14044 requirements, and we are soon expecting to do a new LCA again. In our Plywood products, we have an LCA publicly available. Our Bio-packaging division has LCA studies for various products following the ISO 14040 standard. Currently, we are developing LCAs for our main products in Pulp and Boxboard, including information about the water footprint associated with the manufacture of these products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/02/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

31.51

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

23.1

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

26.01

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

65

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The targets includes all CMPC subsidiaries.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve this goal, the 2025 Water Roadmap was drafted, a plan composed of strategies and projects aimed at reducing water use. Three specific areas of work have been outlined: 1. Technological front: Technological improvements associated with project execution (CAPEX). 2. Operational front: Operational measures aimed at restoring plants and their processes to their original design conditions (OPEX). 3. Innovation Front: Innovative improvements, generally focused on research and development. From 2018 to 2024, we have reduced specific water use by 16% (4.79 m3/t), which is equivalent to 63% of the total reduction target (7.70 m3/t). At the beginning of 2024, the reduction was 10%, however, the implementation of some technological and operational projects/initiatives has generated an additional 6%.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This goal emerges as a measure of adaptation to the climate emergency with the aim to continue operating in a sustainable and resilient way, and contributing as a company to the fight against climate change. Furthermore, this goal is aligned with the SDGs and mainly with the specific objective 6.4, "to significantly increase the efficient use of water resources in all sectors and guarantee the sustainability of extraction and fresh water supply to address water shortages". For this, CMPC established the intensity target of reducing 25% the use of industrial water per ton produced, by 2025, considering 2018 baseline. By reducing freshwater withdrawals from different basins in different countries, it helps maintain water availability, for different stakeholders. In this way, by reducing our water use, we are also ensuring availability for others, including most importantly, human consumption.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

☑ Increase in watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation activities

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/02/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

321529

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

421529

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

415444

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

94

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The targets includes all CMPC subsidiaries.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

CMPC has been restoring and conserving biodiversity by protecting and developing biodiversity management plans. CMPC conserves more than 389,000 hectares of native forests, water catchments, river basins and endemic flora and fauna, having an specific biodiversity management plan in all its HCVA, according to the characteristics of the ecosystems present, which are monitored twice a year. At the same time, CMPC has been restoring native forest around water catchments and in biodiversity hotspots across its patrimony. Progress in this area can be measured by reviewing CMPC's restoration goal of 421,529 hectares by 2030, with a baseline of 321,529 hectares in 2018. In 2024, 5,618 hectares were added to be restored, having reached a total of 415,444 hectares. Equal to 98.5% of the established goal.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

CMPC has the goal to maintain the existing conservation areas and improving their value, and at the same time has the commitment of restoring and preserving new areas. It's strategy is divided into 3C: Create, Coexiste and Conserve. This 3 lines are linked to the SDGs, where conserve is linked, among others, to the SDG 6 and SDG 15. Aligned with our corporate purpose and SGD 15, specifically 15.1 target, CMPC has a compromise of conserving forests and biodiversity, maintaining during 2024 415,444 hectares that includes native forests, water catchment areas, river basins, flora, fauna and high conservation value areas (HCVAs). Among these last ones, there are 3 categories: biological, service and socio-cultural. The service HCVA are Geological areas providing basic services in critical situations and fulfilling the basic needs of local communities, for example, water catchment areas. CMPC conserves and restores areas across the whole forestry patrimony in the 3 countries, implementing specific biodiversity management plans in each area, as well as specific restoration plans in reference to the existing ecosystems.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/02/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

27.3

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

16.4

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

15.1

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

112

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This targets covers Softys, one of CMPC's subsidiaries

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The CMPC subsidiary Softys, aligned with corporate sustainability goals, decided to advance in the area of water and set a more ambitious intensity goal by 2025, which consists of a 40% reduction in the use of industrial water per ton of product considering as a baseline in 2018. Thus, its goal is to maintain water use below 16.5 m3/t in 2025, which was met during 2024 since water use was 15.1 m3/t in 2024. The percentage reached is measured considering the percentage change in the ratio between the total extraction of water for industrial use and the total tons produced with respect to the base year (2018). This goal was launched in November 2020, and the facilities have been taking actions during all 2024 in this direction because this target is aligned with the company-wide target. We consider this target as achieved since the reporting year figure did not surpass the threshold of 16.5 m3/t as defined by this specific goal.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed drinking water services around our facilities and operations

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

854

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

43

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This targets covers Softys, one of CMPC's subsidiaries.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve this goal, in 2022, Softys announced an investment of US 6 million and sealed an agreement with the TECHO Foundation for the implementation in Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador and Uruguay, of a infrastructure consisting of: a) 1,125 sanitary units. b) 496 water storage and distribution solutions. c) 225 rainwater collection systems for human consumption. d) 102 community sinks. e) 16 waste management and gas generation solutions. f) 6 community spaces with water and sanitation kits. In 2024 we made progress in the challenge of concentrating at least 80% of the 2,000 health solutions planned for 2026 in the areas of influence of our plants, to the extent that there is a need for them in those areas. By the end of 2024, 422 of the 854 (49.4%) advanced solutions already met this condition, and our goal is to continue working along these lines in 2025. As of December 2024, we reached a total of 26,112 beneficiaries of this initiative.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The social investment program for all Latin America extends the reach of Softys Water Challenge. This initiative, developed by Softys, selected ten innovative water projects, which will improve access to this essential resource in vulnerable communities in the region, incorporating the dimension of sanitation and hygiene education. Thus, Softys and Fundación TECHO launched an investment plan for USD 6 million over five years (2022-2026) to provide access to safely managed water and sanitation to thousands of families living in encampments and informal settlements in eight countries from Latin America. Softys Contigo has three axes focused on care and hygiene: 1. Water and sanitation: Provide access to clean water and sanitation to thousands of Latin American families, considering the increase in extreme poverty in the region due to the pandemic and water's vital role in developing towns. 2. Hygiene education 3. Timely help The solutions are developed through community and collaborative work between corporate volunteers, TECHO volunteers and community residents. The goal is to have at least 500 volunteers

from the Company trained on how to build the infrastructure. The target is to build 2,000 solutions that provide access to water and safe sanitation to thousands of families in Latin America during a period of 5 years (2022 to 2026). This axis considers an investment plan of US6 million and an estimated impact of 14 thousand people directly and 30 thousand indirectly.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

27.3

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

16.4

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

15.3

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

110

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This targets covers Softys, one of CMPC's subsidiaries

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, Softys achieved a regional water use of 15.3 m3/t, which is in line with the 2025 target of maintaining water use below 16.4 m3/t. This was due to both to the implementation of projects and initiatives and water committees that made it possible to sustain reductions. Softys' total regional water reduction was 0.9 m3/t compared to 2023, i.e., 5.5% less, which is explained by: 1) At the Zárate plant, a reduction of water use by 18% compared to 2023. These initiatives include the reactivation of water recirculation from the effluent plant to the paper machine, replacement of fresh water with water recovered from MP1 and MP2 dust extractors. 2) At the Sepac plant, the implementation of a system that allows water to be recovered from the backwashing of sand filters at the industrial water treatment plant, enabling a reduction of 1.6 m3/t. 3) At the Talagante plant, implementation of a project to recirculate 30% of water from the effluent plant to the paper machines.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The CMPC subsidiary Softys, aligned with corporate sustainability goals, decided to advance in the area of water and set a more ambitious intensity goal by 2025, which consists of a 40% reduction in the use of industrial water per ton of product considering as a baseline in 2018. Thus, its goal is to maintain water use below 16.5 m3/t in 2025, which was met during 2024 since water use was 15.3 m3/t in 2024. The percentage reached is measured considering the percentage change in the ratio between the total extraction of water for industrial use and the total tons produced with respect to the base year (2018). This goal was launched in November 2020, and the facilities have been taking actions during all 2024 in this direction because this target is aligned with the company-wide target.

Row 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

197.1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

137.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

137.5

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

AOx compounds are generated by the Pulp facilities (Santa Fe, Pacifico, Guaiba and Laja). Each of these facilities have annual intensity targets for the discharge of this compound. These targets are aligned with the environmental authorizations that result from the environmental impact assessments by the authorities of the country for each of the plants, therefore these are specific regulations for that particular plant according to the production process that it develops and the local context.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The Company follows country-specific technical standards for assessing and monitoring water quality, which establish regulations on effluents released into surface water bodies (both fresh and marine), underground aquifers (by infiltration), sewage systems, and for irrigation purposes. All CMPC activities that involve effluents discharge, take into consideration the regulations of all countries of operation. In 2023 work was done at all plants to implement calibrated flowmeters that are used to report discharges to the authorities and monitor the parameters specified in the operating licenses. Laboratories accredited by the authority are hired to perform sampling and analysis. Softys adheres to current legislation at each plant and is preparing for regulatory changes on discharge limits in Peru and Mexico. Moreover, the Company did not face any water-quality related infraction in 2024.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is not to exceed a concentration of the pollutant AOx in water discharges, therefore an extrapolation was carried out to bring it to a mass flow in tonnes, considering the effluent flow. In this particular case, as an example, we are declaring the specific target for the Santa Fe pulp mill located in Chile, whose performance exceeded by 30% the target, which is far more ambitious than local regulations. During 2024, the target was not to surpass the discharge of 197.1 metric tonnes of AOx. These results are a consequence of quantitative and qualitative improvements through the installation of control equipment, formation of a water management committee and a water unit chief. AOx compounds are generated by the Pulp facilities (Santa Fe, Pacifico, Guaiba and Laja). Each of these facilities have annual intensity targets for the discharge of this compound. These targets are aligned with the environmental authorizations that result from the environmental impact assessments by the authorities of the country for each of the plants, therefore these are specific regulations for that particular plant according to the production process that it develops and the local context. Please note that the % of achievement calculated automatically represents the achievement of the goal, since the goal is not to surpass 197.1 metric tonnes of AOX. For 2024 the figure was 137,5, and the target of not surpassing the limit of 197.1 was achieved, since the target is to remain below 197.1t.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of single-use plastics in processes

(10.1.3) Please explain

As part of the Beyond Challenge: "No more plastics", Sack Kraft Chile managed to successfully reduce the use of this material by 20%, specifically inter-layer film, in the sacks it sells. The Sack Kraft Chillán team and Supply Chain and Development set the goal of advancing the reduction of single-use plastics in processes, which is why this initiative begun in March 2022. The use of plastic was gradually reduced until 20% less was reached in the last quarter. This optimization was achieved through tests, laboratory studies, and conducting different pilots validated with clients to understand their experience and opinion regarding the improvements. The project continues to work actively on other initiatives to reduce the use of this material in the Company's different areas, products, and processes.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

CMPC does not produce or commercialize plastics. However, some of its products may use plastic as part of their packaging or in some cases, plastic is incorporated into the structure of certain items. The company primarily focuses on sustainable solutions, using natural fibers in most of its products, aiming to minimize the use of plastic and promote environmentally friendly packaging alternatives. CMPC is committed to reducing its environmental impact and continues to explore innovative ways to substitute plastic where possible.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

CMPC does not produce or commercialize plastics. However, some of its products may use plastic as part of their packaging or in some cases, plastic is incorporated into the structure of certain items. The company primarily focuses on sustainable solutions, using natural fibers in most of its products, aiming to minimize the use of plastic and promote environmentally friendly packaging alternatives. CMPC is committed to reducing its environmental impact and continues to explore innovative ways to substitute plastic where possible.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

CMPC does not produce or commercialize plastics. However, some of its products may use plastic as part of their packaging or in some cases, plastic is incorporated into the structure of certain items. The company primarily focuses on sustainable solutions, using natural fibers in most of its products, aiming to minimize the use of plastic and promote environmentally friendly packaging alternatives. CMPC is committed to reducing its environmental impact and continues to explore innovative ways to substitute plastic where possible.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Biopackaging, a division of CMPC, includes a specialized unit called Sorepa, which is responsible for recovering and recycling cellulose-based materials. Sorepa handles products that may be mixed with plastics or other contaminants, ensuring they are processed and valorized effectively. The unit also plays a crucial role in

organizing collection campaigns for plastic products, which are then repurposed into new materials or products in collaboration with third parties. Through Sorepa, Biopackaging supports CMPC's commitment to sustainability and the circular economy by maximizing the reuse of materials and minimizing environmental impact.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report
Plastic packaging used	*68552*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The total plastics used in CMPC's packaging are all monomaterials, including items such as sleeves, plugs, films, and straps, which are fully recyclable. This approach aligns with CMPC's sustainability goals, ensuring that the materials used for packaging can be easily recovered and reprocessed, minimizing environmental impact and supporting a circular economy. Through the use of monomaterials, CMPC reinforces its commitment to sustainable packaging solutions and environmental responsibility.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Processing of plastic waste

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Landfill

(10.6.12) Please explain

CMPC does not recycle plastic waste directly but works with third-party partners to valorize these materials. Currently, a significant portion of plastic waste, such as residual sludges from paper machines, is still sent to landfills. However, this is part of our efforts to meet our Zero Waste to Landfill by 2025 target. Through

collaboration with external recycling partners and ongoing improvements in waste management, CMPC is actively working to minimize landfill use and achieve this ambitious sustainability goal.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CMPC's forestry activities are located near or adjacent to legally protected areas within the National System of Protected Wild Areas. In these properties, silvicultural practices are carried out with precautionary measures to prevent impacts on these protected areas. In cases where we share borders with these areas, we have declared High Conservation Value Areas, in accordance with our FSC and PEFC sustainable forest management certifications. CMPC's activities span across seven regions of the country, with proximity to the following sites: National Parks: Nahuelbuta, Cerro Castillo National Reserves: Contulmo, Trapananda, Mañihuales National Monuments: Dos Lagunas

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CMPC's activities are located within the "Nevados de Chillán - Laguna del Laja" Biosphere Reserve. Management plans and specific actions are required, and CMPC is addressing these through the creation of a High Conservation Value Area within the reserve. The company's productive activities are regulated by procedures and a precautionary approach to ensure minimal impact on this protected area.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CMPC's forest assets are located within areas recognized for their biodiversity importance, including: - Valdivian Temperate Rainforest Ecoregion (WWF, 2009) - Intact Forest Landscapes (Global Forest Watch, 2014) - Valdivian Ecoregion (BirdLife International) - Valdivian Ecoregion (Conservation International) - Priority Conservation Sites (CONAMA, 2002)

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CMPC has identified High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs) within its forest assets through analysis from various national and international sources, in alignment with FSC and PEFC certification methodologies. Each HCVA holds one or more conservation attributes that necessitate protection. These areas include: 1. Alto Escuadrón: Boundary of the natural distribution of the Valdivian forest relic. 2. Pitao: Home to the endangered species Pitavia punctata, a natural monument and endemic species. 3. Villa Las Araucarias: Habitat of the vulnerable Araucaria (Araucaria araucana), a natural monument. 4. Rucamanqui: Located within the Nevados de Chillán-Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve. Habitat of the endangered Huemul (Hippocamelus bisulcus) and extensive primary Roble-Raulí-Coigüe forest. 5. Huillín: Habitat of the endangered Huillín (Lontra provocax) and riverbank forest crucial for its recovery. 6. Hualos de Loanco: A rare fragment of Maulino Coastal Forest, home to numerous species, located in a priority conservation site. 7. Ruiles de Empedrado: Relic forest of Nothofagus alessandrii (Ruil), an endangered, endemic species, and natural monument, along with Nothofagus glauca (Hualo), a near-threatened species. 8. Los Alpes: Adjacent to a national park, with the only continental population of the endangered Darwin's Fox (Pseudalopex fulvipes). 9. Trongol: Presence of Darwin's Fox and Araucaria, part of a priority conservation site. 10. Piedra Santa: Adjacent to Contulmo Natural Monument, located within a priority conservation site, featuring a unique southern Chilean temperate rainforest. 11. Adesmia: Habitat of the endemic Adesmia bijuga, with limited spatial distribution and vulnerability to extinction. 12. Cerro Castillo: Adjacent to a national park, habitat of the endangered Huemul (Hippocamelus bisulcus). 13. La Cascada: Adjacent to a national reserve, habitat of the endangered Huemul. 14. Parcelas Cabrera: Habitat of the vulnerable Araucaria (Araucaria araucana), a natural monument.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The Nevados de Chillán - Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve is a critical area for biodiversity, housing endangered species like the Huemul (Hippocamelus bisulcus) and extensive primary Roble-Raulí-Coigüe forests.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

7038

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CMPC operates within this reserve and has created a High Conservation Value Area (HCVA) to protect biodiversity. Management plans and precautionary measures regulate all productive activities to ensure minimal environmental impact.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Although we are inside the reserve, our activities take place in the buffer zone. Our operations could affect protection and conservation zones that may constitute refuge areas for fauna and flora.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Target-setting methodology

☑ Project-based carbon credits

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Allocation of emissions to customers
☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards
☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In CMPC's 2023 Integrated Report, a significant portion of the company's most relevant indicators, particularly those related to its material topics, are verified by KPMG, as detailed on pages 208 to 210 of the report. Additionally, Deuman verifies CMPC's corporate carbon footprint across its 48 industrial plants, 3 forestry operations, and corporate offices located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. The process aligns with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and was conducted following ISO 14064-3:2019 for validation and verification of greenhouse gas claims, as seen in the verification letter on pages 205 to 207 of the report.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Forests
☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Ecosystem restoration and long-term protection projects

☑ Origins of sourced volumes

☑ Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

☑ Other forests verification standard, please specify :SASB RR-FM-000.A Area owned, leased, and/or managed SASB RR-FM-000.C Timber harvest volume RR-FM-160a.1 Area certified SASB RR-PP-430a.1% of wood fiber sourced from third-party certified CMPC 1 Conservation, protection & restoration goal

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In CMPC's 2023 Integrated Report, a significant portion of the company's most relevant indicators, particularly those related to its material topics, are verified by KPMG, as detailed on pages 208 to 210 of the report. Additionally, Deuman verifies CMPC's corporate carbon footprint across its 48 industrial plants, 3 forestry operations, and corporate offices located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. The process aligns with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and was conducted following ISO 14064-3:2019 for validation and verification of greenhouse gas claims, as seen in the verification letter on pages 205 to 207 of the report.

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination
☑ Facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Water-related standards
☑ Other water verification standard, please specify :SASB RR-PP-140a.1 Total water withdrawn, consumed, % in regions with Water Stress SASB RR-PP-140a.2 Description of water management risks CMPC 9 Water withdrawal intensity/production target CMPC 13 Water discharge parameters (DQO and AOx)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In CMPC's 2023 Integrated Report, a significant portion of the company's most relevant indicators, particularly those related to its material topics, are verified by KPMG, as detailed on pages 208 to 210 of the report. Additionally, Deuman verifies CMPC's corporate carbon footprint across its 48 industrial plants, 3 forestry operations, and corporate offices located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. The process aligns with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and was conducted following ISO 14064-3:2019 for validation and verification of greenhouse gas claims, as seen in the verification letter on pages 205 to 207 of the report.
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	For any additional information, you can visit our website at www.cmpc.com or refer to our Integrated Report.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute