



## **CMPC Patagonia Reserve**

Photographs by Tomás Munita

2023 Integrated Report **cmprc** 



# CMPC Patagonia Reserve



Photographs by Tomás Munita

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His work has been recognized with various international awards including five World Press Photos, Leica Oskar Barnack, Gabriel García Márquez, Visa D’or, NPPA Photojournalist of the Year, POY Latin America Photographer, the Chris Hondros Fund, the Human Rights Press Award, among others.



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This integrated report includes non-financial information from January 1 to December 31, 2023, for the Celulosa, Biopackaging, and Softys business areas in the eight countries where the company operates, in alignment with our public financial accounting boundaries.



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1. CMPC

Patagonia Reserve

Mosses and Patagonian Lichens at Las Maravillas woodland.



Panoramic view of Cerro Negro,  
Parque El Condor.



Pages 10 - 11: Starting to  
demarcate the reception area  
for visitors to Cerro Negro,  
El Cóndor park.

Pages 12 - 13: El Cóndor park.















1.1

# CMPC

## Patagonia

### Reserve: more than 25,000 hectares of reclaimed land for the country

After being ranked in 2023 as the “most sustainable company in the world” in the paper and forest products sector according to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, CMPC now presents its Patagonia Reserve project. The initiative is aligned with the Company’s environmental goals and its Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy.

CMPC’s presence in the Aysén region began in the late 1980s, when the company started a pioneering plantation project to recover areas that were already degraded or at high risk of erosion due to the techniques used in the 1930s to adapt the terrain for local settlements, such as burning native forests to prepare land for agricultural use and livestock.

The forests planted by CMPC successfully recovered more than 12,000 hectares of highly degraded land with another 13,000 hectares of native forests conserved within the Company’s properties.

The Company has decided to convert this land into what the CMPC Patagonia Reserve project. With 25,893 hectares, the initiative is part of the Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategies (NC&B) and aims to enhance the provision of services based on nature and biodiversity, incorporating new areas under conservation, studies on productive coexistence, areas for sports, recreation and contemplating nature. The

initiative also includes an annual fund to support projects of organizations with a local presence that contribute value in terms of the Reserve’s objectives.

### CMPC Patagonia and its two stories: dev-astation and recovery

Between 1920 and 1940, the territory of Aysén in southern Chile underwent severe deterioration of its natural capital, as it was left at the mercy of intentional forest fires during the process of colonization of the land adjacent to the concessions that the Chilean State granted to private individuals and large cattle ranching companies.

According to sources from the Fire Department of the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), up to 1952, around 3.5 million hectares of native forest were burned in the Aysén region, which brought long-term environmental impacts that significantly damaged the region’s natural ecosystems. For example, Cisnes, Erasmo and Emperador Guillermo became areas of desertification that led to the erosion of thousands of tons of soil, damming rivers and lakes.

Towards the end of the 1980s, CMPC began the plantation project in the region, propagating forest cover by establishing plantations in the most degraded areas. This was the start of the recovery process of severely eroded soils, helping meet production objectives and other ecosystem service goals.

The 25,893 hectares of the project are distributed between Aysén (6,785 ha), Coyhaique (16,379 ha), and Río Ibáñez (2,729 ha). Of these, 52% is under protection and conservation, and 48% is covered with Ponderosa, Oregon and Contorta pine plantations.

In this context, the CMPC Patagonia Reserve project is subdivided into three categories:

- **Conservation** of current native forest

areas (13,280 ha) composed mainly of Lenga, Coihue de Magallanes and Evergreen forest types. It also includes other natural ecosystems such as meadows and wetlands, and the protection of the different animal and forest species that coexist there.

- **Restoration** of areas that currently have non-native species (4,513 ha) in which pine trees will be carefully thinned to set up the right conditions for native species to regenerate. The remaining pines will provide proper light and shade conditions, as well as shelter from the wind necessary for native species to germinate.

- **Carbon sink** (8,100 ha), corresponding to forests with exogenous species that will not be productively intervened to maintain soil protection (mostly high slopes). Their main function is to prevent erosion, protect biodiversity and capture carbon by becoming permanent cover.

### Ecosystem services for human well-being

The CMPC Patagonia Reserve was also designed with the purpose of enhancing the provision of ecosystem services - meaning they are based on nature and biodiversity, which is one of the pillars of the NC&B strategy - by incorporating spaces for conservation, research, integrated land use (logging and others), spaces for sports, recreation, culture, and contemplating nature.

Ecosystem services are benefits that humans obtain from ecosystems such as forests, grasslands and mangroves and that are produced by interactions within them. These services are the supply of food, water, fiber and timber; the regulation of climate and air, which prevents erosion; the cultural benefits provided by spaces for sports and recreation; and the sustainability provided by soil formation and nutrient cycling, necessary to maintain the other services.

The CMPC Patagonia Reserve is an initiative that seeks to implement the conservation of native forests, the reconversion or restoration of plantations to native forests, and the preservation of permanent canopies, valuing the ecosystem services that these recovered areas provide to human well-being.

#### FORESTS FOR CHILE

The CMPC Patagonia Reserve will also have a park in Coyhaique, part of the Bosque Vivo Network, called CMPC El Cóndor Park, with nearly 300 hectares for sports, recreation, contemplation, and education, among other activities.

In 2023, the Bosque Vivo Network had more than 43,000 on-site visits in addition to 11,171 followers on social networks. The network includes:

– **CMPC Pumalal Park (Temuco):** with an area of 100 hectares of plantations and 338 hectares of native forest. It was inaugurated in January 2023.

– **CMPC Junquillar Park (Angol) :** whose surface area covers 21 ha of plantations and 437 ha of native forest and was inaugurated in November 2023.

– **CMPC Lastarria Park (Loncoche):** has a total area of 1,783 ha, mostly plantations. It was inaugurated in 2023.

– **CMPC El Cóndor Park (Coyhaique) :** is in the construction stage and scheduled to open in 2024. It covers 358 hectares in an area that is frequently visited because of its proximity to the urban center, scenic beauty, and good conditions for hiking and mountain biking, among other activities.



La Pradera woodland before planting. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.



La Cabaña woodland, view of Cerro Mano Negra. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.



Villager clearing a path in the snow La Cabaña woodland. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.





Panoramic view of Alto Río Ibáñez woodland After the Hudson Volcano eruption. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.

Transporting plants to properties without access roads. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.



Group of planters establishing Ponderosa pine forests. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.



Subsoiling fertilization and weed control trial at El Bagual woodland. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.





Preparation of plants for helicopter transport. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.



Collection of sprouted plants on the property. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.

Ponderosa pine plantations in volcanic ash at Alto Río Ibáñez woodland. Record from the CMPC photographic archives.





1.2

# Letter from Luis Felipe Gazitúa A., CMPC Companies Chairman

Dear Shareholders,

I am writing to you with a mixture of concern and hope. As a global company with major industrial and commercial operations in twelve countries on three continents, we are direct witnesses to the growing momentum of the forestry and paper industry around the world.

We are active participants in the sustained growth going on in Brazil, a country that has positioned itself as the world's largest pulp producer, with recognized natural advantages and sufficient professional and technical talent to continue building out this development.

We are also aware of the plans of various Latin American governments to promote forestry development, both for its positive impact on economic growth and its capacity as a carbon sink.

We are also witnessing the continued relevance of the sector in countries that many consider to be examples of sustainable and inclusive development, such as Sweden where more than 70% of the territory is covered by forests, at least 70% of which are productive. In turn, our innovation office in Finland helps us find out about and make progress on the new opportunities that are opening up for natural fibers and how European producers are capitalizing on this.

It could not be any other way. Growing consumer interest in sustainable products derived from natural fibers translated into a 2.6% growth in global pulp demand in 2023, while long-term pro-

jections point to increases of over 21% for the next decade.

According to United Nations estimates, the forestry sector contributes more than USD 1.52 trillion to world GDP and employs 33 million people.

Two areas in which CMPC has extensive experience and a key share of equity stake explain a significant part of this demand; sustainable packaging and the consumption of tissue paper for hygiene and personal care, as confirmed by the growth and excellent results achieved by Softys in 2023.

In fact, for the first time in its history, our subsidiary exceeded USD 500 million in EBITDA, reaching or consolidating leadership positions in the markets of Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, where I would like to highlight the thorough and successful takeover of Mabe.

However, this positive outlook contrasts dramatically with the situation of the forestry industry as a whole in Chile. According to the 2023 Yearbook of the Forestry Institute (INFOR in Spanish), the plantation area is around 2.3 million hectares, but sectoral estimates indicate that this area is actually below two million hectares if we discount the land threatened by encroachment, fire and theft.

This amount is not enough to sustain the development of the sector nor to satisfy exports and domestic demand for products derived from these forests. The same public agency warns that in 2022 only 788 new hectares were forested, putting at risk the sufficiency of forests and the supply of wood for initiatives promoted by the State itself, such as the construction of social housing, the reduced use of less environmentally friendly materials, and carbon sequestration to achieve emissions neutrality.

The pioneering internationalization process initiated by Empresas CMPC in the early 1990s as well as commercial diversification are helping us address the weakened condition of the forestry sector in Chile. But we are facing a setback that is not in line with the global opportunities offered by the industry,

nor with the success of the policies developed in the past in our country to recover degraded soils, or even with the global needs of forestation or the subsistence of hundreds of small- and medium-sized companies that are part of the productive chain of this important sector of the economy. It is also not in line with the vocation and concern that we at Empresas CMPC have for the country in which the company first got its start 104 years ago.

More than 400 thousand hectares of forests were affected by fires between the end of 2022 and early 2023. In addition, there has been timber theft, an estimated 100,000 hectares of usurped land, and insecure access to several thousand more, which provides some of the context that explains a significant percentage of the retreat of the Chilean forestry industry.

The consequences of this situation can be seen, in turn, in the 15% of small and medium sawmills that were paralyzed in 2022 or in the more than 40,000 employees of contractor companies whose normal working conditions are affected by physical attacks and rural violence. Behind such a backdrop, there is the scant or even non-existent relevance of the sector in terms of public policies and the proliferation of myths and ignorance that have served to produce a negative image of the industry.

One example I would like to call attention to is the recent draft of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Forestry and Livestock Sector that criticizes “the pressure that the expansion of plantations exert on supplanting native forests” despite the fact that official figures show a decrease in the forested areas together with native ground cover that has held steady at around 14.5 million hectares for more than five decades.

The breezy way in which some people attribute water scarcity to forestry plantations is also surprising, ignoring or hiding the fact that the same thing is going on in agricultural and urban zones. It seems to matter little that scientific studies have ruled out the responsibility of plantations in the provision of water, such as the UNESCO study “Large-scale effect of forest

cover on long-term variations of water flow in the Mediterranean basins of central Chile”, which concluded that the basins have largely been unaffected by water shortages, and that the forest stands have even helped capture water from rainfall to nourish groundwater and rivers.

To the best of our ability, at CMPC we are determined to address the root of the problem, which is the lack of water management and investment, by promoting the Desafío Agua para Chile [Water for Chile Challenge], having already benefited more than 2,000 families in alliance with the Desafío Levantemos Chile [Support Chile Challenge]. In practice, as with other initiatives, this means getting involved in problems that are under the purview of the State. But that doesn't bother us. To the contrary, we operate proactively under the firm conviction that private companies not only have an opinion to offer in the face of society's challenges, but also a duty to act, placing their capabilities, leadership, innovation and efficiency at the disposal of a community that expects more from our role as actors in a society that believes in and promotes free enterprise as a fundamental tool for developing and improving people's quality of life.

We are involved in profound and far-reaching challenges, such as the matter of accessing quality education, a task our company has been working on for more than two decades through the CMPC Foundation, with programs focused on primary education and parenting as well as comprehensive support scholarships for more than 800 students in higher education, mainly in the communities of Tirúa, Cañete and Contulmo, among other initiatives.

We also get involved in crisis situations, as we demonstrated in 2023 by providing water solutions within a few short days after the major forest fires that left hundreds of families in south-central Chile without a water supply, or by providing aid to the municipalities affected by the floods in Rio Grande do Sul.

Furthermore, we do so from the vantage point of an industry that has demonstrated its current and future

contributions to environmental, labor and production matters. This explains why governments of different political positions have been promoting forestry together with the pulp and paper industry in recent years. “Nature is the future, but I don't believe that ecology means restricting oneself to a single snapshot in time,” said the former president of Uruguay, José Mujica, when he inaugurated a pulp mill in his country in 2017.

Regarding Chile, the legal reform that updates the promotion of small- and medium-sized landowners was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and has not made any progress in the Senate for a decade.

It makes no sense that a country like ours, which has had a public policy for more than 70 years for the purpose of recovering eroded soils and creating what in the late 1960s was described as “a second salary for Chile”, ends up stalling out at a time when the world is demanding more sustainable solutions based on nature, and forestry can be a key tool for emissions neutrality.

I want to make it totally clear that we're not suggesting tax incentives for our operations. We haven't had them since 1995, nor do we need them. The necessary growth of a sectoral restart on the basis of a tax incentive initiative wouldn't work anyhow. In order to believe and grow again, small- and medium-sized landowners need the assurance that their forests will not be torched or stolen and, more importantly, they need their efforts to be recognized on their own merits so as to be unaffected by the smear campaign affecting the industry.

It is true that the decision of the regional and provincial authorities as well as the dedication and commitment of the Carabinero Police Force, the Armed Forces and the Public Prosecutor's Office have resulted in fewer acts of violence in southern Chile. That said, we must not normalize the average of four attacks on forestry operations every month for the past decade, nor should the State resort to constitutional exceptions to guarantee order and security in any part of our Republic.

On several occasions, we have acknowledged the historical responsibility of the industry players themselves in the reputational damage. We also know that we have opportunities for improvement looking forward. As the FAO warns in its State of the World's Forests 2022 report, “The forestry sector can and must drive the transition to a more efficient and circular use of biomaterials with greater added value.”

CMPC's firm commitment to sustainability and innovation is advancing precisely along these lines. We've received global recognition, such as the first place globally in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index in the Pulp & Paper Products category, and our outstanding inclusion in S&P's Sustainability Yearbook 2024.

We must recognize the value of forests, both planted and native, because their different ecosystem services provide us with natural products, water, soil and air quality, as well as recreation and tourism.

This is understood and acknowledged by the more than 43,000 people who visited CMPC's network of Bosque Vivo parks (found in Angol, Temuco and Loncoche) in 2023, which brings people in contact with nature to experience the coexistence of recreational services with productive plantations coupled with restoration and conservation areas.

The United Nations estimates the benefits of these forest ecosystem services at around 9% of world GDP, so it is of great importance that countries make progress in estimating and incorporating them into the national balance.

The perplexity and pessimism that this whole scenario causes the forestry industry in our country can only be dealt with and overcome using courage, conviction and determination. At CMPC we will not falter in our efforts to explain and disseminate the virtues of planted forests, natural fibers and paper, nor will we cease to strengthen our production activities and our firm commitment to our employees, communities, consumers, service companies and shareholders.



That is why we are so happy about the inauguration in 2023 of the CMPC Duoc UC Campus in Nacimiento, an institute and training center of excellence that brings enormous and appreciated development opportunities for thousands of young people in the province. This is a tangible and very significant contribution that demonstrates our strong commitment to people through our actions.

Although we have emphasized the need to become more competitive, including efficiencies and cost control in the face of slower global growth, this has not prevented our executive team and board of directors from paying close attention to investment opportunities as they arise. This is quite evident in the closing of the purchase of Mabe in Mexico and the acquisition of Powell Valley Millwork in the United States, which reflects our vision of the opportunities available in the North American market.

Such development opportunities are also reflected in the various projects being carried out by the innovation department. From advances in digitalization, which - in simple terms - has enabled us to add tons of production, to research and support in new materials, to make the “biofuture” a real and palpable concept. We hope that the new USD 100 million innovation fund will serve to strengthen this major commitment to biomaterials.

In 2023 we also completed and started up the BioCMPC project. In addition to expanding the production capacity of the Guaiba Plant, it has made significant environmental improvements possible. I would like to call attention to the entire team behind this initiative and congratulate them on their dedication so that we could finish the work as planned in all areas and begin operations without any impediments.

In the commercial arena, we’ve strengthened the sale of our products in the North American market with the creation of a partnership with the North American company International Forest Products, which we’ve renamed CMPC Forest Products North America, to expand markets, improve logistics and have a direct presence and relationship with our customers, as we have been doing in Europe since last

year with a focus on the customer pillar of our 2030 strategy.

In conclusion, this Integrated Report is the eighth annual edition that merges the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements, as well as the Sustainability Report into one, prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines and those of the International Integrated Reporting Council. 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.

Sincerely,

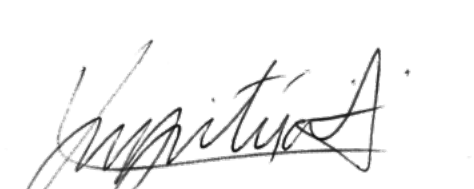
Luis Felipe Gazitúa Achondo  
CMPC Companies Chairman

### 1.3


# Liability Statement

GRI (2-13)

In compliance with the provisions of General Standard No. 283 of the Financial Market Commission (CMF), the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of Empresas CMPC S.A., under oath, hereby declare that they are responsible for the accuracy of all the information in this Integrated Report 2023, which complies with 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) and the principles of the Value Reporting Foundation.



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Nalca plant at Las Maravillas  
woodland.





# 2.Company

Profile:  
Connect with our essence

Native vegetation at El Hudson woodland.







Cuesta del Diablo, Ibáñez descent View of Río Ibanez  
Road to Cerro Castillo.







El Cañadón woodland. The difference between bare soil and soil with basal cover can be seen.





Settler's house El Mate woodland,  
Thompson lake.



2.1

# CMPC Experience

CMPC is a global company with 104 years of existence, dedicated to providing solutions based on natural fibers from certified and renewable forest plantations, and recyclable materials.

## Mission, vision, purpose and values

NCG 461 (2.1)

“We make natural fibers for a better future.”

The relationship between human beings and the planet is becoming more responsible, meaningful and conscious. Our essence, the forest, natural fiber and our products are fundamental to contribute to a sustainable society.

At CMPC, we are committed to this perspective, which encourages us to evolve as people, as a company, the forestry industry and society. We do so based on our values, history and vocation to grow together serve as our foundation.

**Together we grow natural fiber and biodiversity,** investing in science and technology to achieve balance, sustainability and the protection of nature.

**Together we grow our people and their families in all their diversity,** opening opportunities for them to develop their potential.

**Together we grow a culture of safety** that respects and protects the life and well-being of people.

**Together we grow our customers,** by innovating to offer solutions that enhance the circular economy.

**Together we grow our business,** making it economically sustainable for our shareholders and our future.

**Together we grow shared value with communities** driving their development.

**Together we grow the connection of each human being and their relationship with nature,** being part of it, enjoying it and caring for it.

### MISSION

Produce and market – from human-developed plantations – wood, cellulose, paper, tissue and personal care products that are sustainable over time, with superior and competitive quality, innovating and adding value for shareholders and customers, and creating development opportunities for workers and local communities. We aim to be sustainable to achieve good economic performance through respect for stakeholders and care for the environment.

### VALUES

#### Collaboration

We work as a team, strengthening horizontality, the sense of responsibility, and empowerment with the conviction of achieving excellence and creating value for our customers and society. We deliver the best of ourselves in everything we do.

#### Courage

We make decisions and express our ideas with courage, constantly challenging ourselves. We seek to learn from our mistakes and develop innovative ideas to create solutions with a vision for the future, being leaders in what we do.

#### Integrity

We act with honesty, transparency and humility, honoring our word and taking responsibility for our actions and consequences. We build bonds of trust by committing ourselves to creating shared value and growing together.

#### Respect

We are committed to the safety, well-being, development and protection of people's lives and their environment, treating them with dignity, listening to them, valuing their diversity and the contributions that each person makes from their authenticity.

ting them with dignity, listening to them, valuing their diversity and the contributions that each person makes from their authenticity.

## Foundational standards and principles

NCG 461 (2.1)

CMPC adheres to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights that prioritize the conservation of ecosystems and decent work, in addition to other aspects. It is also aligned with other organizations such as the Global Compact and in compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

**The United Nations’ Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.** A set of guidelines agreed upon by the international community of the United Nations, which are materialized in standards and agreements aimed at protecting, guaranteeing and restoring the rights of people in relation to business activities.

#### Global Compact

Universal guidelines for promoting and disseminating the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact and mobilizing the contribution of the private sector.

#### International Labor Organization

A specialized United Nations entity that works on labor rights and social justice, establishes labor standards, formulates policies and develops programs to promote decent work for men and women.

#### Sustainable Development Goals

17 goals driven by the United Nations that constitute a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and improve the lives and prospects of people around the world with an eye toward 2030.

2.2

# More than a century around the world

## The story of our 104 years

NCG 461 (2.2)

**1920**  
**Origin of the La Papelera**  
Paper and Cardboard Manufacturing Company that produces paper and cardboard in Puente Alto (Santiago, Chile).

**1940:**  
**Start of the forestry business**  
Acquisition of Pinares and the first radiata pine plantations in the Biobío Region (Chile).

**1959**  
**First export shipment**  
First export of Chilean cellulose to South American customers.

**1970**  
**Recycling begins**  
Creation of creation of Sorepa, a subsidiary that recycles paper and cardboard in Chile in charge of collecting waste paper and cardboard.

**1983**  
**Entry into the personal care business**  
Creation of Prosan, a health products subsidiary, and entry into the diaper market.

**1994**  
**Entry into Argentina and Uruguay**  
Adquisición de las empresas FABI, en Argentina e IPUSA, en Uruguay, de tissue.

**1996**  
**Paper Company Acquisition in Argentina**  
Purchase of Papelera del Plata, a tissue producer in Argentina.

**Operational start-up in Peru**  
Tissue product operations begin in Peru.

**2000**  
**Fundación CMPC**  
Establishment of the foundation that supports strengthening early education.

**2002**  
**Inception of CMPC USA**  
The first commercial office operating in the North American market is created.

**2003**  
**Commercial expansion**  
Entry into the feminine hygiene products market with the addition of the Confidence and Ladysoft brands.

**2004**  
**Forest certifications begin**  
CERTFOR (PEFC) certification is achieved for eucalyptus and pine plantations in Chile.

**2006**  
**Operations begin in Mexico**  
Acquisition of the tissue and diaper producer Absormex.

**2007**  
**Operations in Colombia**  
Acquisition of Drypers Andina, a children's diaper manufacturing and marketing company.

**2008**  
**Entry to Ecuador**  
Start of industrial operations with a tissue conversion and diaper manufacturing plant in Guayaquil.

**2009**  
**Arrival to Brazil**  
Acquisition of the Guaíba pulp mill from Aracruz Celulose in Rio Grande do Sul. Purchase of the company Melhoramentos Papeis in São Paulo.

**2012**  
**FSC® Forest Certification**  
FSC certification of the forest assets in Chile and Brazil.

Note: Forestal Mininco SpA FSC-C006246, CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda. FSC-C109350, rporate Building Project CMPC Los Angeles FSC-P001672.

**2014**  
**Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI)**  
The first time being included in this index that recognizes companies that follow best practices in sustainability matters.

**2017**  
**First green bond**  
First Chilean company to issue a green bond in the US market.

**2018**  
**First building in Chile to obtain FSC® certification.**  
The Los Angeles corporate building is a reflection of innovation in construction and an architectural landmark with FSC®, LEED and CES certifications, backing its environmentally friendly construction.

**2019**  
**New offices and acquisitions**  
Entered into an agreement with the GUSCO group Handel G. Schürfeld + Co GmbH in Germany and opened a commercial office in Shanghai, China.

Acquisition of the company Sepac, located in Paraná and Brazil, by the Softys subsidiary.

**2020**  
**Purchase of Florestas do Sul Agroforestal Ltda.**  
Acquisition of 5.3 million m³ of eucalyptus trees planted in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

**2021**  
**Expansion in Brazil**  
Signing of the contract of sale/purchase agreement and for all shares of Carta Fabril, in Goiás and Rio de Janeiro, with nine personal care production lines.

Start of the FSC forest certification process in its forest management standard and CoC.

**2022**  
**Growth in Brazil**  
Takeover of the forest and industrial assets of the Iguagu Celulose, Papel S.A. in Paraná and Santa Catarina (Brazil).

**2023**  
**Acquisition in the United States**  
Purchase of Powell Valley, a poplar wood products manufacturer.

**Joint Venture with IFP–USA. Acquisition of ONTEX México**  
Acquisition of the Company Grupo P.I. Mabe in Mexico by the Softys subsidiary.



# Key moments in 2023

NCG 461 (2.2)

## JANUARY Inauguration of the CMPC Pumalal Park in Temuco, the first one in the Bosque Vivo network

The park explores the ecosystemic potential of the forest, such as the production of sustainable products and areas dedicated to restoring native forest, among others.

With the support of *Outlife*, a company specializing in developing and managing outdoor spaces, the park offers mountain bike trails, hiking paths and trail running, recreational plazas with pump tracks, and other activities. This park joins the two already built in southern Chile: Alessandri Park in Coronel and Alessandri Park in Nacimiento.

## FEBRUARY CMPC and the Universidad de Concepción join forces to carry out the Gesfire project

In the context of the rural fires that occurred between 2022 and 2023, CMPC and the Data Science Unit of the Faculty of Engineering at the Universidad de Concepcion in Chile created Gesfire, a tool that guides decision-making when fighting rural fires.

The program is based on the integration of three essential processes: data management, resource use optimization and the development of a system capable of organizing every associated process.

## MARCH First academic year begins at the CMPC – Duoc UC Nacimiento campus

3,500 m² of infrastructure located in Nacimiento in the Biobío Region (Chile) welcomed its first cohort of professional technical students on March 8.

The institution offers specialized technical degree programs with daytime or evening classes, equipped for 200 students.

The campus features state-of-the-art classrooms, technology laboratories, a library, a multi-court complex, amphitheater, cafeteria, and other facilities.

## APRIL CMPC Rebuilds: support for people affected by the fires

In conjunction with various public and private institutions, municipalities, unions and NGOs, the Company began a project that benefits the communities located in the rural areas of Nacimiento in the Araucanía Region of Chile.

The program focused on re-establishing the supply of drinking water, rebuilding damaged homes and community buildings, local economic reactivation, recovering land affected by fire, and restoring water basins.

## MAY CMPC and the Cruzados alliance: birth of the first sustainable stadium in Chile

With a capacity for 20,000 people, wood will play a predominant role in the construction of the new Universidad Católica's soccer stadium in the San Carlos de Apoquindo neighborhood of Santiago. Thanks to Niuform, the stadium is positioned as one of the most ambitious projects of its kind in Latin America.

The stadium construction materials include Glued Laminated Timber (Glulam), a carbon negative material derived from sustainably managed forests. It emits three times less CO2 than an equivalent construction in reinforced concrete.

## Softys acquires “Grupo P.I. Mabe” from Ontex, Mexico

Softys has significantly strengthened its presence in personal care and tissue products in the Mexican market through the acquisition of Ontex's operations in Mexico.

With this acquisition, Softys has achieved approximately 30% market share in the baby diapers segment in Mexico. The acquisition includes brands that are well-recognized in that market including BBTips, Biobaby, Kiddies, Chicolastic, Affective, Fiore and Mia.

This transaction, valued at approximately USD 304 million, positions Softys as the second largest player in the personal care sector in the country and is part of the strategy to consolidate its position as a leader in tissue and personal care products in Latin America.

## JUNE CMPC becomes the first company in Latin America to issue a green bond linked to SDGs in international markets.

The Company reaffirmed its commitment to sustainable business models by raising funds for the “Green and Sustainability Linked Bond” (GSLB) for USD 500 million, for a 10-year term. These funds will be allocated to sustainable projects linked to greenhouse gas emission reduction targets by 2030.

The GSLB includes a mechanism through which the coupon bond will increase if the company does not meet its commitment by the expected date. This structure is in line with the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles published by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) and provides incentives for the company to achieve results in line with sustainability goals.

## CMPC issues its first bonds in the Mexican market

In line with the commitment to increase its presence in the Mexican market beyond its latest acquisitions in that country, CMPC placed its first sustainability-linked bond for USD 188 million.

## JULY CMPC’s announces its Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy

The Company is committed to valuing, protecting and expanding the more than 400,000 hectares under conservation through a strategy based on four pillars: biodiversity, ecosystem services, nature-based solutions and territoriality.

The strategy was presented in Concepción in conjunction with a seminar to debate the role of the private sector in conservation.

## Acquisition of Powell Valley Millwork

In 2023 CMPC acquired Powell Valley Millwork, a wood products remanufacturing company with two mills located in the state of Kentucky in the United States. This acquisition is the first step of CMPC in its industrial expansion in the United States and allows it to locally manufacture remanufacture products locally and take advantage of Powell Valley's commercial and industrial experience while supporting the Company's logistics chain in the North American market.

This acquisition is strategic because it brings CMPC closer to its customers, takes advantage of logistical and operational synergies, expands distribution channels and the customer base, and more efficiently competes in the United States, ensuring faster and more direct product delivery.

## AUGUST CMPC holds the first Sustainability Forum in Brazil with the participation of the creator of the Conscious Capitalism global movement

The main challenges for consolidating the bio-economy were discussed.

The Indian leader Raj Sisodia, author of the bestseller “*The healing organization*” and Company CEO Francisco Ruiz-Tagle shared their views on the relevance of the sustainable agenda for the future of the population and the global economy.

## SEPTEMBER Largest green corridor in Chile

The biological corridors are part of the CMPC Rebuild-Restore plan, an initiative that aims to improve the more than 450,000 hectares impacted by the fires through the recovery of different species.

The Pitao Biological Corridor will connect more than 140 kilometers of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) of CMPC in sectors of Biobío and La Araucanía in Chile, being a green highway for the transit of local fauna. In total there will be 818 hectares of corridor, of which 350 will be converted into native forest.

## OCTOBER CMPC installs a photovoltaic plant at the Carlos Douglas tree nursery

With the implementation of 648 bifacial solar panels, an annual savings of around USD 57,000 are expected, thanks to an in-house solar energy consumption that exceeds 50%. There are similar initiatives in Buin, Chillán and Tiltill, complementing the current in-house energy generation through biomass at the pulp mills. The solar installation occupies 5,000 m² with a capacity of 350 kWp, generating around 560 MWh/year.

## NOVEMBER CMPC tops the global sustainability ranking in the forestry and paper industry of DJSI

CMPC was ranked as the most sustainable company worldwide in the “Paper & Forest Products” sector according to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), a global indicator that evaluates the sustainable performance of companies worldwide. This index provides a comprehensive view of various industries in environmental, social and economic terms.

## BioCMPC project start-up

The investment of approximately USD 630 million for the expansion of the pulp mill in Guaíba represents a significant component of the Company's expansion and growth in the region.

## CMPC Junquillar Park opens in Angol, adding to the Bosque Vivo network

With a total of 458 hectares, where 21 hectares are dedicated to plantation and 437 to protection, visitors have the opportunity to experience nature through outdoor activities like hiking, trail running, mountain biking or simply walking the trails amidst trees that include mañíos, oaks, raulí, canelos or peumos.

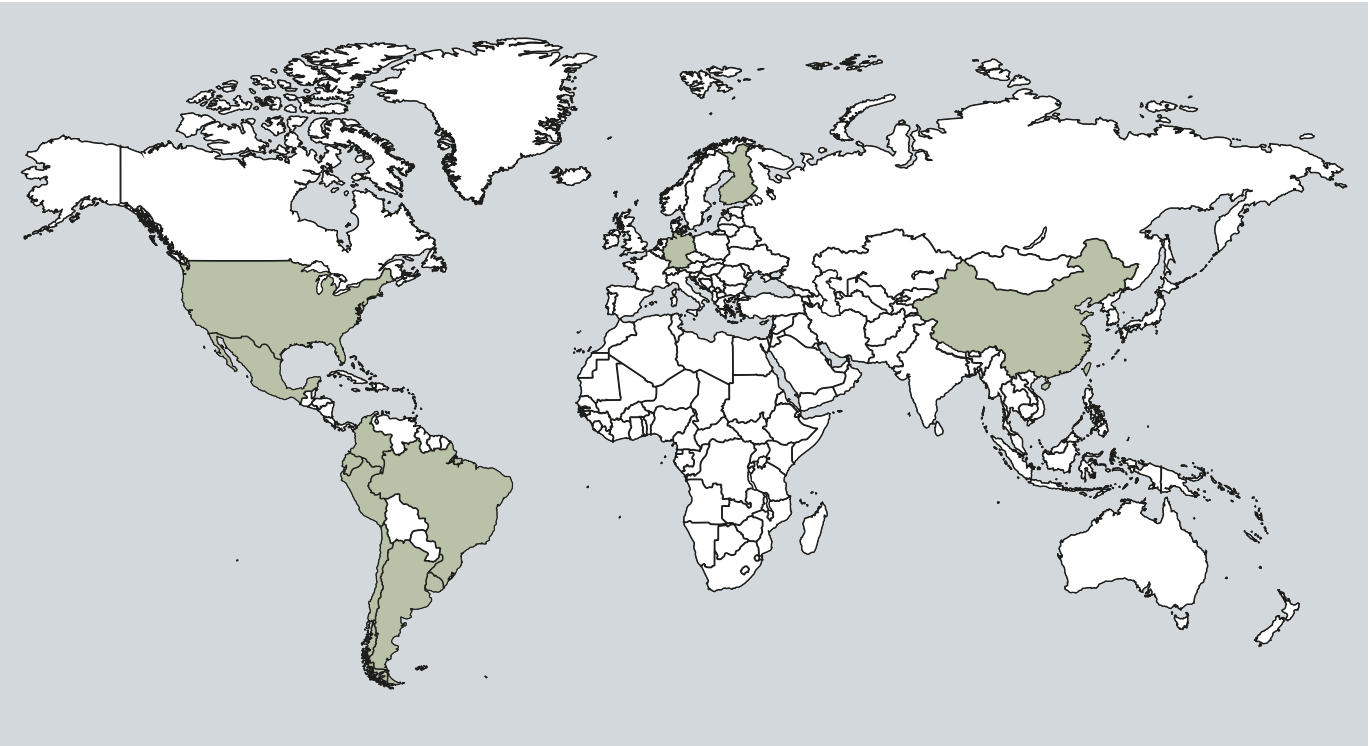
## DECEMBER USD 100 million fund for innovation

The fund will invest within five years in startups, R&D development and collaborations with academia and centers that foster innovation. It will further promote alliances with other companies in digitalization, circularity, textile fibers, sustainable packaging, wood, biomaterials and green energy. In this way, CMPC seeks to create processes and biosolutions for the needs of the future.

## CMPC Forest Products North America

In a bid to strengthen the alliance with International Forest Products (IFP) made in December, “CMPC Forest Product” will be launched in 2024, which will bring CMPC closer to North American customers and expand business options in the region.





## Global presence and growth

### FIGURES BY COUNTRY

**Argentina:** 4 industrial plants

**Brazil:** 10 industrial plants

**Uruguay:** 1 industrial plant

**Colombia:** 2 industrial plants

**Ecuador:** 1 industrial plant

**Peru:** 6 industrial plants

**Mexico:** 6 industrial plants

**Chile:** 22 industrial plants

**United States:** 2 industrial plants,  
1 commercial office

**Germany:** 1 commercial office

**China:** 1 commercial office

**Finland:** 1 innovation office

### GENERAL STATISTICS

**12** countries with an innovative, industrial and commercial presence

**54** plants

**25,351** direct collaborators

**33,968** collaborators of contractor companies

**2,438** contractor companies

**27,734** total suppliers

**1,835** local suppliers

**22,373** total customers<sup>1</sup>

### FINANCIAL FIGURES

**USD 8.1 billion** in third-party sales

• Celulosa: **USD 3,294 billion**

• Biopackaging: **USD 1,169 billion**

• Softys: **USD 3,624 billion**

**USD 1,337 million** de EBITDA

• Celulosa: **USD 800 million**

• Biopackaging: **USD 103 million**

• Softys: **USD 506 million**

### Sustainable financing

• **6** projects financed through green bonds

• **4** sustainable credits

### ESG FIGURES

#### Environmental

**99.62%** certified forest assets

**98.56%** total forest assets own FSC® certification

**88.99%** PEFC certified forest assets

**414,732** ha protected, conserved and restored

**79.74%** renewable energy

**1,877 kt CO<sub>2</sub>** Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions

**2,819,063** tons of non-hazardous waste recovered

#### Social

**21.5%** women

**27.06%** women in leadership positions

**1.52%** people with disabilities

**USD 24.7 millones** million in social investments

#### Governance

**33%** women on the Board

**14** risk categories analyzed

**3,567** employees trained on the Crime Prevention Model

## Celebrating our recognitions

### CMPC receives two awards for issuing a green bond linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Following the bond issued in June, CMPC received two recognitions for the best ESG bond issuance 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 green bond in Latin America related to sustainability.

### CMPC is recognized for its work on gender diversity and obtains first place in the Impulsa Chile Award

This distinction is granted by the Fundación Chile Mujeres, PwC Chile and LT Pulso to honor companies with the best gender diversity indicators. Unlike any other awards in Chile, this is the first one that gathers data from publicly available information. Some of the figures that give credence to this award are the fact that 33.3% of CMPC’s board of directors is made up of women and the percentage stands at 26.97% for senior management positions. Additionally, female workers represent 21.5% of the total collaborators.

### S&P recognizes CMPC in second place 21 hectares are dedicated to plantation and 437 to protection in the Paper and Forest category

The Company took second place in the Paper and Forest industry category and was also honored as one of the top companies in the 2023 S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook released in February based on the 2022 results.

### LinkedIn 2023 Top Companies ranked CMPC among the top ten best companies for professional development

The ranking published in April analyzes which companies best allow for the development and promotion of career paths. CMPC came in eighth place after seven parameters were reviewed. These are: capacity for professional growth, skills development, company stability, external opportunities, affinity with the company, gender diversity and academic background.

### Two Sack Kraft plants in Mexico are recognized with the Socially Responsible Company prize

In July, the Mexican Center for Philanthropy (CEMEFI) and the “Aliarse por México” organization recognized the Biopackaging plants in Irapuato and Guadalajara for the second consecutive year as agents committed to the social development of employees, communities, authorities and customers in the industry. The award focused its analysis on aspects related to safety, environmental sustainability, governance and occupational wellness.

### CMPC is recognized by the Biobío Provincial Presidential Delegation for its rural fire-fighting efforts

In July, the public account of the provincial body in Chile recognized the Company for its work dealing with the fires that affected the area. The delegation also highlighted the company’s support due to the local flooding as a result of the heavy rains during the month.

### CMPC’s Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy receives award from Fundación Futuro

The *Fundación Futuro*, dedicated to building connections between teachers and citizens in with the city, heritage, education and nature, honored CMPC with the “Ciudad Concepción 2023” award. At the event, the contribution to environmental improvement through its Strategy for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity was recognized.

### Softys Contigo is honored for its sustainability work throughout Latin America

The social investment initiative *Softys Contigo* was recognized as the best social management project during 2023 by the British Chamber of Commerce of Chile. It also received the award for its volunteer work from Vol in Brazil, from DERES in Uruguay and from INDECI in Peru, for its timely help given to the community.

### CMPC is placed on the first Sustainability Ranking of IPSA companies

The Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez and the consulting firm Brinca launched their first IPSA Sustainability Ranking of companies, whose purpose is to recognize companies that put sustainability at the center of their strategy. At the event, CMPC received an award for

“most outstanding company in society” for its “Comuna sin Basura” project, which collected 100 tons of recyclable waste in three regions, thus reusing many types of waste.

### CMPC 2023 Eikon Awards winner

The Eikon awards recognize professionals in the area of communication for transparency and dissemination of information. CMPC in 2023 was awarded in the categories of “General institutional communication campaign”, “Sustainability in education” and “Social media campaign” for its CMPC: creating natural value, the CMPC Forest School, and Proud of who we are: We are CMPC.

### CMPC obtains second place in the category of Leading Company in Investor Relations, awarded by ALAS20

In its 2023 edition ALAS20 [Spanish acronym for Sustainable Leaders Agenda], recognized CMPC 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. This is an initiative of GOVERNART, with the mission of promoting sustainable development in Latin America and Spain.

### CMPC is chosen as Top Ser Humano 2023 in Brazil

Promoted by ABRH-RS (the Brazilian Human Resources Association - Rio Grande do Sul), “Top Ser Humano” is an award that highlights and recognizes companies in Brazil that take unique and innovative measures and actions for people management. CMPC received the award in the Organization category for its “CMPC Operator Training Program” project, geared toward training professionals on industrial operations.

### CMPC obtains first place in energy management and third place for its Duoc Nacimiento project at the 2023 CONECTA Awards

In the fourth edition of the CONECTA Corporate Recognitions 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. The “Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Attributes in Our Operations in Chile” project won first place in SDG Interconnection, while “Campus Nacimiento Duoc UC” placed third for

<sup>1</sup>This amount includes the sum total of customers in all of the Company’s lines of business. Some may be clients of more than one business..

Note: Forestal Mininco SpA FSC-C006246, Forestal Mininco SpA Proyecto Aysén: FSC-C107775; Forestal Bosques del Plata FSC-C166616, CMPC. Celulose Riograndense Ltda. FSC-C109350.



Prosperity. Both projects stood out for their alignment with several SDGs, underscoring CMPC’s commitment to sustainability.

CMPC is recognized for its waste recovery project

The Company was given this award for a new soil treatment designed in the Celulosa business of the company to improve land that had been degraded by agricultural activity. The project was able to reuse more than 120,000 tons of waste. A total of 125 environmental projects were evaluated for this award by SO-FOFA HUB, the Ministry of the Environment and CORFO.

The 2023 Circular Territory Award in the “medium-sized individual” and “large companies” categories was given to the Company at a ceremony held at the Concepción campus of the Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello.

The awarded project is part of CMPC’s Waste Strategy and the Roadmap of enabling projects for fulfilling the sustainability goal aiming to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2025.

CMPC takes 1st place in the 2023 Zero Waste Awards for the category of Productive Process – Waste Management

The forestry waste recovery project designed to recover degraded agricultural land is a tangible example of how CMPC turns challenges into opportunities, having a positive impact on the environment. Thanks to this project, the Company won the Productive Process-Waste Management category in the fifth edition of the competition organized by Empresa Eco-Lógica.

Luis Felipe Gazitúa is named “Executive of the Year” at the 16th edition of the El Mercurio awards

EY and El Mercurio recognized the Company Chairman in April for his leadership and determination to make meaningful changes in the world of forestry. He stands out for the Company’s development in recent years and the respect for his human touch when engaging with employees and peers.

CMPC Chairman receives the FEN Alumni 2023 Circle of Honor Award in the Management Category

This award comes from the Faculty of Business and Administration at the Universidad de Chile established in 1995 to distinguish the professional excellence of its most prominent and outstanding graduates on the national scene. Luis Felipe Gazitúa received the honor for his more than 25 years of experience leading various companies.

CMPC CEO Recognized by the Council of the Americas as CEO of the Year in Sustainability

CMPC CEO Francisco Ruiz-Tagle was honored as the 2023 BRAVO Sustainability CEO of the Year by the Council of the Americas, becoming the first Chilean to receive this award. His leadership has been essential to the Company earning sustainable management certifications for more than 95% of its forest assets, progress toward emissions reduction goals for all three scopes certified by Science Based Targets (SBTi), sustainable debt issuance that has been given priority since 2017, and other remarkable achievements.

Ownership and stocks

NCG 461 (2.3.4.i; 2.3.4.iii.c)

CMPC is an open corporation with private equity, which as of December 31, 2023, had 19,553 shareholders and 2,500,000,000 single-series shares.

Company control

NCG 461 (2.3.i; 2.3.4.iii.c)

Control of the Company is exercised through a joint control and joint action agreement established between Forestal O’Higgins S.A. and other companies, which includes limitations on the ready availability of shares.

Behind the controller are the Larraín Matte, Matte Capdevila and Matte Izquierdo families in the following proportions:

|       |                                 |
|-------|---------------------------------|
| 6.49% | Patricia Matte Larraín          |
|       | 4.333.299-6                     |
| 2.56% | María Patricia Larraín Matte    |
|       | 9.000.338-0                     |
| 2.56% | María Magdalena Larraín Matte   |
|       | 6.376.977-0                     |
| 2.56% | Jorge Bernardo Larraín Matte    |
|       | 7.025.583-9                     |
| 2.56% | Jorge Gabriel Larraín Matte     |
|       | 10.031.620-K                    |
| 7.22% | Eliodoro Matte Larraín          |
|       | 4.436.502-2                     |
| 3.26% | Eliodoro Matte Capdevila        |
|       | 13.921.597-4                    |
| 3.26% | Jorge Matte Capdevila           |
|       | 14.169.037-K                    |
| 3.26% | María del Pilar Matte Capdevila |
|       | 15.959.356-8                    |
| 4.26% | Bernardo Matte Larraín          |
|       | 6.598.728-7                     |
| 4.61% | Bernardo Matte Izquierdo        |
|       | 15.637.711-2                    |
| 4.61% | Sofía Matte Izquierdo           |
|       | 16.095.796-4                    |
| 4.61% | Francisco Matte Izquierdo       |
|       | 16.612.252-K                    |

All of these individuals are part of the same business group due to kinship.

Relevant changes in ownership for 2023

NCG 461 (2.3.2)

No significant changes in control and ownership of the Company occurred in 2023.

Shareholders and majority stockholders

NCG 461 (2.3.3)

The main shareholders and controllers in recent periods are:

Controllers and number of shares in recent years

| Name   | TAX ID       | 2022          | 2023          |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Forestal Cominco S.A.                                    | 79.621.850-9 | 487,492,057   | 487,492,057   |
| Forestal, Constructora y Comercial del Pacifico Sur S.A. | 91.553.000-1 | 478,715,048   | 478,715,048   |
| Banco de Chile on behalf of third parties                | 95.980.000-6 | 229,954,793   | 229,954,793   |
| Forestal O’Higgins S.A.                                  | 87.014.900-K | 106,457,955   | 106,457,955   |
| Banco Santander-Jp Morgan                                | 94.645.000-6 | 2,504,340     | 2,504,340     |
| Forestal Bureo S.A.                                      | 80.231.700-K | 46,575,370    | 46,575,370    |
| A.F.P. Habitat S.A. for Pension Funds                    | 77.868.100-5 | 14,408,280    | 14,408,280    |
| Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.                        | 77.868.050-5 | 8,823,060     | 8,823,060     |
| A.F.P. Provida S.A. for Pension Funds                    | 81.280.300-K | 6,501,641     | 6,501,641     |
| Coindustria LTDA.  | 87.014.500-4 | 5,141,294     | 5,141,294     |
| Income from Santa Marta Limitada                         | 87.014.600-0 | 3,863,334     | 3,863,334     |
| A.F.P. Capital S.A. for Pension Funds                    | 87.014.700-7 | 2,332,209     | 2,332,209     |
| Matte Larraín Eliodoro                                   | 4.436.502-2  | 1,187,078     | 1,187,078     |
| Matte de Larraín Patricia                                | 4.333.299-6  | 961,342       | 961,342       |
| Agrícola e Inmobiliaria Rapel LTDA.                      | 87.014.800-3 | 617,993       | 617,993       |
| Larraín Bunster Jorge Gabriel                            | 4.102.581-6  | 158,712       | 158,712       |
| Total number of shares                                   | --           | 1,395,694,506 | 1,395,694,506 |
| Percentage total   | --           | 55.83%        | 55.83%        |

Source: Shareholders’s Registry

Number of shares owned by state entities or companies of the State of Chile

| Shareholders  | 2022    | 2023    |
|---|---------|---------|
| Faculty of Legal Sciences of the Universidad de Chile | 713,940 | 713,940 |
| Treasury of Chile                                     | -       | 58      |

Source: Shareholders’s Registry  
Note 1: The shares of the Faculty of Legal Sciences of the Universidad de Chile were acquired in 1942.  
Note 2: The shares of the Treasury of Chile correspond to vacant succession, temporary balances.  
Note 3: In 2022, no shares of the Treasury of Chile are registered.

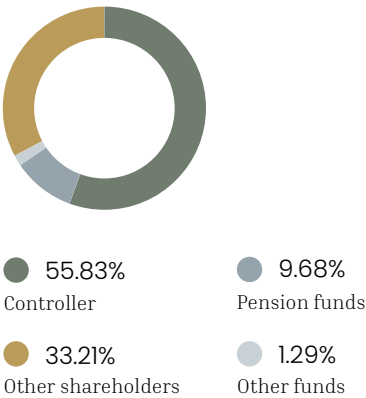


Number of shares of the top 12 shareholders in 2023

| Shareholders   | TAX ID       | No. of shares |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Forestal Cominco S.A.                                    | 79.621.850-9 | 487,492,057   |
| Forestal, Constructora y Comercial del Pacifico Sur S.A. | 91.553.000-1 | 478,715,048   |
| Banco de Chile on behalf of third parties                | 97.004.000-5 | 248,979,960   |
| Forestal O'Higgins S.A.                                  | 95.980.000-6 | 229,954,793   |
| Banco Santander-Jp Morgan                                | 33.003.217-0 | 137,694,336   |
| Forestal Bureo S.A.                                      | 87.014.900-K | 106,457,955   |
| A.F.P. Habitat S.A. for Pension Funds                    | 98.000.100-8 | 80,770,281    |
| Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.                        | 96.571.220-8 | 67,404,375    |
| A.F.P. Provida S.A. for Pension Funds                    | 76.265.736-8 | 51,084,900    |
| Coindustria LTDA.  | 80.231.700-K | 46,575,370    |
| Income from Santa Marta Limitada                         | 86.911.800-1 | 41,531,124    |
| A.F.P. Capital S.A. for Pension Funds                    | 98.000.000-1 | 38,895,917    |
| Total number of shares                                   | --           | 2,51,556,116  |
| Percentage total   | --           | 80.62%        |

Source: Shareholders's Registry

Shareholders’ participation ratio



Source: Shareholders's Registry  
Note: CMPC does not present Majority Shareholders or ADRs or other certificates issued abroad.  
CMPC does not have shareholders other than the controllers who are natural or legal persons that can independently appoint anyone to the Board of Directors.

DIVIDEND POLICY

NCG 461 (1 2.3.4.ii; 2.3.4.ii.a)

The dividend policy is defined annually and reported by the Board of Directors to the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting. In 2023, this meeting took place on April 27th, where it was agreed to distribute 40% of the Distributable Net Profit for the year through the payment of two provisional dividends, payable approximately in September and December of 2023 or January of 2024. Subsequently, the Board of Directors agreed not to distribute the interim dividend set for September.

In addition, a final dividend was determined, which must be agreed upon by the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting that reviews the financial statements for 2023, payable on a date agreed by that meeting.

Finally, it was agreed that dividends may be paid in Chilean pesos (CLP) or in US dollars (USD) by shareholders as they prefer.

In 2023, the Company distributed USD 332.6 million, with USD 210.5 million being interim dividends and USD 122.1 million in final dividends

| Year | Dividends per share/Single Series |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 2021 | CLP 12.00                         |
|      | USD 0.18500                       |
| 2022 | USD 0.19880                       |
| 2023 | USD 0.08420                       |

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

A. Dividends

NCG 461 (2.3.4.iii.a)

Table of dividends per share, paid over the last 4 years

| Type        | No. dividends | Payment date | Amount per share | Dividend debited against upcoming earnings:   |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| Provisional | 273           | 12/MAY/2021  | CLP 3.00         | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2020 |
| Final       | 274           | 12/MAY/2021  | CLP 9.00         | Accumulated profits from previous years       |
| Final       | 275           | 30/07/2021   | USD 0.032        | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2021 |
| Potential   | 276           | 30/SEP/2021  | USD 0.100        | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2021 |
| Provisional | 277           | 29/12/2021   | USD 0.053        | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2021 |
| Provisional | 278           | 11/MAY/2022  | USD 0.042698     | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2021 |
| Provisional | 279           | 01/SEP/2022  | USD 0.0761       | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2022 |
| Provisional | 280           | 12/12/2022   | USD 0.08         | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2022 |
| Final       | 281           | 10/05/2023   | USD 0.0842       | Distributable net profit for fiscal year 2023 |

Source: Shares Department  
Note: CMPC has single series shares.

B. Stock market transactions

NCG 461 (2.3.4.iii.b)

| Quarter | Year | Number of shares (volume) | Amount traded (CLP) | Average price (CLP/ share) | Stock market presence (%) | Stock market transactions |
|---------|------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1st     | 2020 | 168,866,226               | 290,691,543,100     | 1,721.43                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 2nd     | 2020 | 176,200,353               | 302,880,343,809     | 1,718.95                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 3rd     | 2020 | 121,035,725               | 200,569,199,518     | 1,657.11                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 4th     | 2020 | 136,614,732               | 234,573,151,038     | 1,717.04                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 1st     | 2021 | 153,398,479               | 332,082,634,236     | 2,164.84                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 2nd     | 2021 | 171,934,081               | 336,669,657,480     | 1,958.13                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 3rd     | 2021 | 131,003,780               | 215,016,747,689     | 1,641.30                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 4th     | 2021 | 192,526,006               | 274,485,703,696     | 1,425.71                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 1st     | 2021 | 158,581,043               | 229,083,429,158     | 1,444.58                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 2nd     | 2022 | 146,243,907               | 200,125,092,195     | 1,368.43                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 3rd     | 2022 | 189,543,288               | 313,098,789,100     | 1,651.86                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 4th     | 2022 | 153,479,374               | 223,571,224,506     | 1,456.69                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 1st     | 2023 | 135,245,085               | 184,999,399,998     | 1,367.88                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 2nd     | 2023 | 129,846,130               | 180,833,349,811     | 1,392.67                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 3rd     | 2023 | 133,488,033               | 213,590,588,376     | 1,600.07                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |
| 4th     | 2023 | 131,734,262               | 223,437,929,465     | 1,696.13                   | 100%                      | BCS; BECH                 |

Source: Santiago Stock Exchange, Electronic Stock Exchange of Chile.



OTHER SECURITIES

The Company concentrates its financial debt with third parties in Inversiones CMPC S.A., which in turn finances its operating subsidiaries. Debts are mainly concentrated through bank loans and bonds, placed both in international markets and the Chilean market.

CMPC S.A. Investment Bonds, 2023

| Currency | Creditor name                     |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| USD      | Bond – Rule 144A                  |
| USD      | Bond – Rule 144A                  |
| USD      | Bond – Rule 144A                  |
| USD      | Bond – Rule 144A                  |
| USD      | Bond – Rule 144A                  |
| MXN      | Bond – CMCP 23V(***)              |
| MXN      | Bond – CMCP 23L(***)              |
| *UF      | Bond – Serie F, Reg. 570 CMF (**) |
| UF       | Bond – Serie G, Reg. 733 CMF (**) |
| UF       | Bond – Serie H, Reg. 570 CMF (**) |
| UF       | Bond – Serie M, Reg. 733 CMF (**) |
| UF       | Bond – Serie O, Reg. 928 CMF (**) |
| UF       | Bond – Serie Q, Reg. 928 CMF (**) |
| PEN      | Bond – Series A                   |

[\* UF = Unidad de Fomento; Indexation Unit in Chile]

Lenga beech in area of high conservation value on La Pradera woodland.













| Bosque Vivo La Cascada waterfall

| Pages 54 - 55: Juan Carlos Moreira View of the summit of La Cascada high conservation value area.







# 3. Governance: Driving the future

| Native vegetation in Las Maravillas woodland.





















Coyhaique Alto road in Los Flamencos woodland

Pages 60 - 63: Los Flamencos woodland.

Pages 64 - 65: Snow-covered house of a settler on Puente El Zorro in the Coyhaique Alto sector.

Pages 66 - 67: Adult Lenga beech Los Flamencos woodland sector.



3.1

# Governance Framework

NCG 461 (3.1.i; 3.1.ii)  
GRI (2-23)

CMPC runs its corporate governance in compliance with the principles and standards established in its **Corporate Governance Manual**. This manual promotes a culture of integrity, honesty and responsibility, and lays out the structures and functions of corporate management through its Board of Directors and Committees.

The manual is complemented by the rules of best corporate governance established in the **Compendium of Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures**, which are mandatory for CMPC directors, executives and employees, as appropriate.

The commitments established in the corporate policies and manuals include the due diligence processes, through the Human Rights Policy, as well as the application of the precautionary principle, contained in the Environmental Policy and the Climate Change Policy.

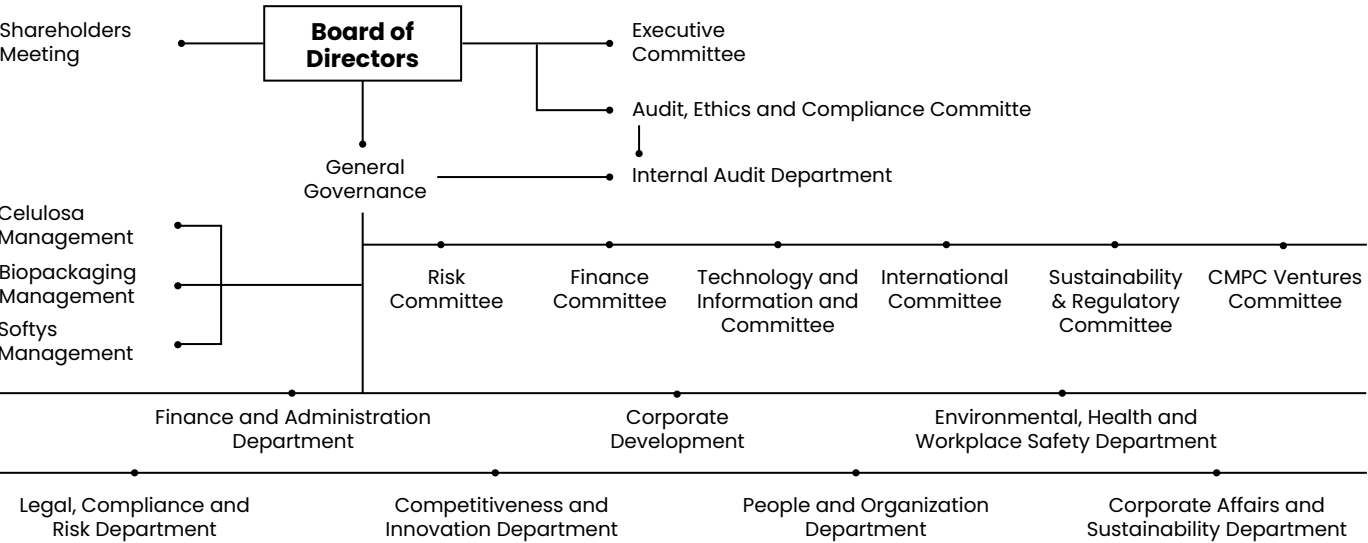
## FRAMEWORKS FOR CMPC GOVERNANCE

| Corporate policies and frameworks <sup>2</sup>  |                                |  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Governance and business ethics  | Sustainability, societal realm | Sustainability, environmental realm            |
| Corporate Governance Manual   | Human Rights Policy            | Environmental Policy                           |
| Compendium of Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures                              | Diversity & Inclusion Policy   | Climate Change Policy                          |
| Code of Ethics  | Code of Conduct for Suppliers  | Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy |
| Integrity Policy – Corporate Probity  | Community relations framework  |  |
| Integrity Policy – Free Competition   |                                |  |
| Crime Prevention Model  |                                |  |
| Competition & Antitrust Manual  |                                |  |
| Practical Guide to the Whistleblower Hotline  |                                |  |
| Manual for Managing Information of Market Interest                                      |                                |  |
| General Policy on Regular Ordinary Operations of the Business Line with Related Parties |                                |  |
| Compensation, Severance and Incentives Policy   |                                |  |
| Credit Policy   |                                |  |
| Corporate Risk Policy   |                                |  |

<sup>2</sup>If interested, please see the Company policies at: <https://www.cmpc.com/politicas-y-normas-corporativas/>

# Corporate governance structure

NCG 461 (3.1.\*; 3.1.ii; 3.1.iii; 3.1.v; 3.1.vi; 3.1.vii)  
GRI (2-9; 2-15; 2-22; 2-24)



## HOW ARE STAKEHOLDER INTERESTS ORGANIZED AND ADDRESSED?

### Legal, Compliance and Risk Departments:

To detect and manage possible conflicts of interest, anti-competitive behavior, unfair competition, corruption, money laundering and illicit financing, CMPC has a Legal, Compliance and Risk Department that, through the Integrity and Compliance Program, ensures to prevent, detect and handle acts or conducts contrary to the values, internal standards and laws in force in each country of operation.

### Competitiveness and Innovation Department:

CMPC promotes innovation and efficiency through the Competitiveness and Innovation Department, a unit in charge of leading CMPC's Competitiveness plan to achieve efficiencies in all Company processes and generate value for consumers and clients.

It is also responsible for the administration and implementation of a USD

100 million fund to invest in innovation, launched in November 2023.

### People & Organization Department:

To detect and reduce organizational barriers that impede the diversity of skills and to identify the range of skills, knowledge and visions of all those who perform functions in the organization, CMPC has the People and Organization Department, which ensures compliance with the Diversity and Inclusion Policy and the Human Rights Policy, as well as the goals set out for diversity, equity and inclusion. These goals make amendments to the hiring policies in order to achieve and preserve this diversity.

### Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department:

To integrate the sustainability approach in its different business areas, CMPC has a Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department, responsible for managing environmental, social and governance issues. The Company also has a sustainability strategy that has various evaluation processes linked to corporate goals (see more in section 9.2.1 Sustainability Strategy).

### The Finance and Administration Department :

Is in charge of investor relations. The Legal, Compliance and Risk Department is in charge of relations with shareholders and the market regulator, and the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department is in charge of relations with the media, press and the community.

Periodically, risk assessments are carried out on anti-corruption and anti-trust matters, among others, which allow us to detect situations or activities of greater exposure and establish appropriate control and mitigation measures in line with their impact and probability.

Note 1: The communication of commitments and policies on responsible business conduct and impact on human rights is presented in detail in section 3.8 of this chapter.



3.2

# Board of Directors

## Roles, nomination and selection of the Board

NCG 461 (3.7.iii; 3.7.iv)  
 GRI (2-10)

The role of the Board of Directors is to approve the Company's objectives and the policies by which it should be managed, and to evaluate its performance. It is responsible for developing, reviewing, challenging, and validating the strategic planning processes, and then monitoring their execution. In particular, it reviews the strategic plan, approves the annual business plan and the necessary budget for achieving those plans.

The Board monitors the Company's progress towards achieving objectives by reviewing and guiding their course in light of changing circumstances.

It also reviews updates regarding the internal culture such as the corporate purpose, values, strategies and policies. It oversees the organization's due diligence and the economic, environmental and people impacts, involving stakeholders through liaison opportunities to consider their expectations as need be.

### OTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

- Be informed about the management and operation of the Crime Prevention Model.
- Approve the development or cessation of business activities.
- Approve the Company's risk model, its policies and stewardship.
- Decide on how to make relevant investments or divestments.
- Approve talent selection systems and provide for the adequate and timely succession of executive functions.
- Develop the internal auditing plan.
- Propose an external audit firm and risk classifiers to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

Source: Corporate Governance Manual

The election of the Board of Directors is carried out by the Shareholders' Meeting at least every three years. Shareholders are given prior information about the nomination process and the candidates' characteristics. Participants are encouraged to prioritize candidates that ensure certain values such as diversity, training and experience in the election process.

#### 1. Eligibility requirements

A natural person who complies with the requirements stipulated in the Company's bylaws and the respective legal regulations; i.e.:

- Be a free administrator of one's assets and remain excluded from any of the cases expressly indicated in Articles No. 35 and No. 36 of Law No. 18,046 on Chilean Corporations.
- Own a minimum of 500 shares in CMPC.
- In order to be an independent director, the conditions set forth in Article 50 bis of Law No. 18,046 must also be met.

#### 2. Incorporation of independent directors

Pursuant to Article 50 bis of Law No. 18,046, open stock corporations must appoint at least one **independent director** when they have:

- Stock market equity equal to or greater than the equivalent of 1,500,000 Unidades de Fomento (UF).
- At least 12.5% of its issued voting shares held by shareholders who individually control or own less than 10% of such shares.

An **independent director** is one who does not have any of the ties or relationships with the controlling shareholder described in Article 50 bis.

#### 3. Provision of information to shareholders

The Board of Directors makes available to shareholders:

- All documents and information on persons applying for the position of director that have to do with their experience, profession and occupation, and on whether they have maintained contractual, commercial or other relationships with the controller or its main competitors or suppliers.
- The list of candidates for director who have accepted their nomination and declared to not be disqualified from holding the position.

- In the case of applicants for independent director, the sworn statement required in accordance with the fifth paragraph of article 50 bis of No. 18,046.

#### 4. Elections at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting

The Board of Directors receives candidate proposals from shareholders:

- At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting the shareholders vote to elect the members of the Board of Directors.

It is worth noting that the Company provides shareholders with technological options for remotely participating in the Shareholders' Meetings. Information about such methods is given by means of notices and summons letters.

The **Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting is *streamed* so that the general public can be informed in real time of the resolutions adopted at the meetings.**

## CMPC Board of Directors

NCG 461 (3.2.i)  
 GRI (2-10; 2-11)

The Board of Directors is composed of nine directors, seven of whom are related to the controller and two of whom are independent. The Board of Directors is an administrative body elected by the Shareholders' Meeting that serves for a three-year term. Each member is eligible for reelection, as stipulated in Chilean Corporations Law No. 18,046.

The chairman, vice-chairman and other directors do not perform executive functions at CMPC.

**Luis Felipe Gazitúa A.**  
Incumbent Chairman  
Commercial Engineer  
Date of last re-election: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: No

**Bernardo Larraín M.**  
Incumbent Vice-chairman  
Commercial Engineer  
Date of last re-election: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: No

**Ximena Corbo U.**  
Incumbent Director  
Commercial Engineer  
Appointment Date: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: No

**María Cecilia Facetti S.**  
Incumbent Director  
Chemical Engineer  
Appointment Date: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: Yes

**Jorge Marín C.**  
Incumbent Director  
Company administration  
Date of last re-election: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: Yes

**Jorge Matte C.**  
Incumbent Director  
Commercial Engineer  
Date of last re-election: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: No

**Bernardo Matte I.**  
Incumbent Director  
Lawyer  
Appointment Date: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: No

**Carmen Sfeir J.**  
Incumbent Director  
Lawyer  
Appointment Date: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: No

**Pablo Turner G.**  
Incumbent Director  
Commercial Engineer  
Date of last re-election: 28/APR/2022  
Independent: No

**Patricio De Solminihac T.**  
Permanent advisor to the Board of Directors



Knowledge and skills of the Board of Directors

NCG 461 (3.2.iv)

| Name                                  | Profession  | Industry experience | Business strategy | Culture and organization | Risks and/or auditing | Innovation and/or technology | Sustainable development |  | IT and cybersecurity | Administration and finance | Mergers and acquisitions | Relevant experience  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Luis Felipe Gazitúa A. (Chairman)     | Commercial Engineer, Universidad de Chile                     | x                   | x                 | x                        | x                     | x                            | x                       |  | x                    | x                          | x                        | Extensive knowledge of the pulp and paper industry. Chairman of the Softys subsidiary. Chairman of Almendral S.A. and board member of Minera Valparaíso S.A. Extensive experience in risk management as president of the Audit Committee and member of the Financial Risk Committee of CMPC. Director for 16 years of the telecommunications company ENTEL S.A, of which he is currently vice president, and president of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee. Entel has cybersecurity as one of its lines of business. He has been a union leader and is currently a director of SOFOFA, where he heads the Chile-Brazil business committee.   |
| Bernardo Larraín M. (Vice President)  | Commercial engineer, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile | x                   | x                 | x                        | x                     | x                            | x                       |  | x                    | x                          | x                        | He was a director of the Softys products subsidiary in the 2000s, as well as of Celulosa and Forests. He was CEO between 2005 and 2011 and Chairman of the Board between 2011 and 2017 of Colbún S.A., an electricity generation company that is a CMPC supplier. He is currently Colbun's Vice Chairman of the Board. He was also a director of the port and logistics company Puertos y Logística S.A. (PULOGSA) until 2019. He was president of SOFOFA between 2017 and 2021. As CEO and Chairman of Colbún S.A. he implemented the Risk Management Model and was part of the Risk Committee for approximately seven years following its creation. Cybersecurity has been a recurring theme for the boards of directors in which he participates, and all of these companies have adopted prevention and mitigation models.   |
| Ximena Corbo U.                       | Commercial Engineer, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile | x                   | x                 | x                        | x                     | x                            | x                       |  | x                    | x                          | x                        | With almost 24 years of experience in Nestlé, a food company where paper and corrugated products are of utmost importance, she had indirect experience in the use of these materials as packaging and product containers. The visibility she had as a member of Nestlé's Steering Committee since 2007 has helped her to identify some of the risks impacting the food industry and the continuous production processes industry, such as the dairy segment, which she began to lead in 2016. She also directly participated in mitigating crises and discussing the position of the company and industry in legislative processes. She was on the Board of Directors of the Regulatory Committee of the Chilean Dairy Consortium, anticipating regulatory issues that would have an impact on the various links in the dairy chain. She took over as Gerber CEO during its acquisition and merger into Nestlé. She has extensive experience in crisis management, working on behalf of child nutrition in six Southern Cone countries. She led the implementation of consumer websites where risk mitigation of system vulnerability to theft or misuse of information is an issue. These were connected to online food retailers. She served in various front-line leadership positions at Nestlé from 2006 to 2022. She has been a member of the ICARE Marketing Circle since 2021, was Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Exporlac and a Director of the Chilean Dairy Consortium since 2016. Ms. Corbo was also a Board Member of the Manufacturing Development Corporation from 2018 until April 2022 and a member of the Sustainable Business Development Committee of that institution, as well as part of the COP25 team. She studied Advanced Strategic Management at IMD (Institute for Management Development) in Switzerland and is a Certified Director of the Institute of Directors in London. She was chosen as one of the 100 women leaders by El Mercurio newspaper in 2007 and 2021. |
| Jorge Marín C. (Independent Director) | IPEVE company administrator                                   | x                   | x                 | x                        | x                     | x                            | x                       |  | x                    | x                          | x                        | Serves as Vice President of Detroit Chile S.A. and is a director of Grupo Security S.A. and Banco Security S.A. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Universidad del Desarrollo, the Business School of Universidad de los Andes and the Centro de Estudios Públicos. He is responsible for the globalization and growth of CMPC and has also served as Chairman of the Board. He worked at the CGE Group from 2006 to 2014. He has extensive experience in risk management, especially in the Financial Services sector, as part of Banco Security. He constantly monitors cybersecurity risks and finds ways to mitigate them through Banco Security's Board of Directors.  |
| Jorge Matte C.                        | Commercial Engineer, Universidad de los Andes                 | x                   | x                 | x                        | x                     | x                            | x                       |  | x                    | x                          | x                        | He is a director of Celulosa, Biopackaging, Softys and Inversiones Portoseguro SpA, as well as president of the Amulen Foundation. He worked in Corporate Finance at Empresas CMPC, after which he assumed as director of CMPC Celulosa. Between 2012 and 2014 he was president of CMPC Forestal. He has worked on developing risk management models and their comprehensive incorporation into corporate administration at CMPC and other companies where he holds administrative positions and business strategy responsibilities. He has served on the boards of Colbún, Puertos, Minera Valparaíso and is also founder and president of the MC Foundation and Amulen Foundation.   |



| Name  | Profession  | Industry experience | Business strategy | Culture and organization | Risks and/or auditing | Innovation and/or technology | Sustainable development |  | IT and cybersecurity | Administration and finance | Mergers and acquisitions | Relevant experience  |
|---|---|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| María Cecilia Facetti S. (Independent director) | Chemical Engineer, National University of the South - Argentina | X                   | X                 | X                        | X                     | X                            | X                       |  | X                    | X                          | X                        | <p>She has worked for more than 25 years in various leadership positions in companies such as Unilever, Monsanto, Danone and Coca-Cola System with regional responsibilities in LATAM. During the last 12 years as an executive, she was a member of the Directors Committee of directors, which enabled her to be involved in the management of the business. Here she gained experience in areas such as: risk management, M&amp;A, digital transformation projects, investment in production operations and logistics operations, product and process innovation, management of union conflicts, talent management, and any and all issues that come under the remit of the Director of Supply Chain &amp; Customer Service of mass-market product companies. This experience is very important to the Softys' business since sales of tissue and personal care products are done through retailers. Furthermore, she also gained international experience in her regional positions. In tandem with her role as an executive, she started her own company in 2001 in the Argentine construction industry, of which she is a partner and director today. During the last years she has served as a non-executive director in several companies such as: ECSA, Coca Cola system, CINTAC and INTASA (the latter two are open corporations), subsidiaries of Grupo CAP that she became president of, and vice president of the Chilean-Argentine Chamber of Commerce as of 2021. Her most recently gained experience has to do with ESG, Compliance &amp; Auditing, identification and management of Corporate Risks, which includes cybersecurity, people's safety, and many others that are specific to each company, industry and country in which she works, strategic planning incentives &amp; compensation policy as well as regulatory issues. During her years as an executive she had the opportunity to participate in a large number of training programs, while in recent years she was certified as an Ontological Coach and as a director by the Institute of Directors in London, also participating in director training programs on topics such as ESG, Role &amp; Responsibility of the independent director, and more. Most recently, in 2022 she was chosen as one of the 100 Women Leaders of Chile.</p> |
| Bernardo Matte I.                               | Lawyer, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez                               | X                   | X                 | X                        | X                     | X                            | X                       |  | X                    | X                          | X                        | <p>He has extensive industry experience as director of companies with similar industrial processes, including Forestal O'Higgins, Forestal Constructora and Comercial del Pacífico Sur S.A. During his time as director of DP World Chile, he was on the risk committee that designed the crime prevention program, and was also responsible for developing the company's risk map. He has had similar roles in companies such as Pasur and Minera Valparaíso, in corporate and industrial environments. He has experience in company-wide risk committees in the port and logistics company DP World Chile, where cybersecurity has been classed as a corporate risk and is part of the company's risk maps. Over the course of his career, his professional services at Barros, Letelier &amp; González, Abogados stand out. He is also a Director of Forestal O'Higgins, Forestal Constructora and Comercial del Pacífico Sur S.A.</p>  |
| Carmen Sfeir J.                                 | Lawyer, Universidad de Chile                                    | X                   | X                 | X                        | X                     | X                            | X                       |  | X                    | X                          | X                        | <p>She has more than 20 years of experience in the domestic and foreign industry: Chief Counsel of LAN Chile (today LATAM Airlines), in-house counsel of MAN Ferrostaal (Essen, Germany), executive of Volkswagen AG (Wolfsburg, Germany) and Volkswagen do Brazil (Sao Paulo, Brazil). This background resulted in the rich multicultural experience that enabled her to gain valuable knowledge about complex operations and transactions, ethics, compliance and integrity (resulting in part from her experience on the Volkswagen Dieselgate crisis), governance and risk management, including those related to data protection, cybersecurity, new technologies and artificial intelligence. She is a member of the Ethics Committee of the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC) and the Sustainability Committee of the Brazilian Business Institute (IBRADEMP). She is a member of international lists of arbitrators and mediators and a visiting professor at the Universidad de Chile. She currently teaches Corporate Governance and Ethics in the Post Graduate Program of the Law School of the Universidad de Chile. She is a lawyer in Chile, Brazil and England, holds an LL.M. from Duke University, is a Certified Mediator from the London School of Mediation and also obtained a Certificate in Company Direction from the Institute of Directors in London.</p>  |
| Pablo Turner G.                                 | Commercial engineer, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile   | X                   | X                 | X                        | X                     | X                            | X                       |  | X                    | X                          | X                        | <p>He was CEO of Falabella, Almacenes París and Viña San Pedro between 2000 and 2007. He is currently a director of Watts S.A., Moneda S.A. General Fund Administrator, Holding Gastronomía y Negocios, Grupo Interbank in Peru and the companies of the InterCorp Retail group in that country as well as Softys. Experience in financial risk management, credit risk, compliance and regulatory risks in industries with a high level of regulation such as retail and financial services. He worked on mitigating these risks during his 20 years with Falabella and also serves as a member of several Risk and IT committees.</p>  |

Note: Industry experience includes the following: forestry, containers and packaging, pulp and paper and personal care products.



Board Diversity

NCG 461 (3.2.xiii.a, 3.2.xiii.b,3.2.xiii.c, 3.2.xiii.d, 3.2.xiii.e)  
GRI (2-9)

CMPC does not have any alternate directors. The nine directors are all incumbents.

Composition of the Board of Directors, by gender and type (2023)

| Categories | Men | Women | Total |
|------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Incumbents | 6   | 3     | 9     |
| Alternates | 0   | 0     | 0     |
| Total      | 6   | 3     | 9     |

Composition of the Board of Directors by nationality (2023)

| Categories | Men | Women | Total |
|------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Argentina  | 0   | 1     | 1     |
| Chile      | 6   | 2     | 8     |
| Total      | 6   | 3     | 9     |

Composition of the Board of Directors by age range (2023)

| Categories        | Men | Women | Total |
|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Under 30 years    | 0   | 0     | 0     |
| Between 30 and 40 | 0   | 0     | 0     |
| Between 41 and 50 | 2   | 0     | 2     |
| Between 51 and 60 | 1   | 3     | 4     |
| Between 61 and 70 | 3   | 0     | 3     |
| Above 70          | 0   | 0     | 0     |
| Total             | 6   | 3     | 9     |

Composition of the Board of Directors by tenure (2023)

| Categories          | Men | Women | Total |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Under 3 years       | 2   | 3     | 5     |
| Between 3 and 6     | 0   | 0     | 0     |
| Above 6 and under 9 | 3   | 0     | 3     |
| Between 9 and 12    | 0   | 0     | 0     |
| Above 12            | 1   | 0     | 1     |
| Total               | 6   | 3     | 9     |

Composition of the Board of Directors by disability status (2023)

| Categories | Has a disability | Does not have a disability | Total |
|------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Men        | 0                | 6                          | 6     |
| Women      | 0                | 3                          | 3     |
| Total      | 0                | 9                          | 9     |

Remuneration

NCG 461(3.2.ii; 3.3.iii)  
GRI (2-19; 2-20)

The compensation policy of the Board of Directors is reviewed annually at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting without any third-party participation. At the Shareholders’ Meeting held on April 27, 2023, it was agreed that the directors

would receive during the year an allowance consisting of whichever is higher of the following amounts:  
• 1.5% of the interim and final dividends to be distributed out of the 2023 profits, duly adjusted, divided equally for each director, or;  
• Fixed monthly compensation in any event of CLP 8,000,000, which will be charged against the amount that each director would receive as per the above point.

• Whoever holds the position of Chairman receives double the amount paid to the Directors, and the Vice-chairman receives an additional 50%.

In 2022 and 2023, the members of the Board of Directors and participants of the Directors Committee received remuneration as shown in the following table:

Board of Directors Remuneration (ThUSD)

| Name  | Directors' Income |          |       |       |          |         |       | Directors Committee Income |          |       |       |          |       |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|---------|-------|----------------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
|   | 2022              |          |       | 2023  |          |         |       | 2022                       |          |       | 2023  |          |       |
|   | Fixed             | Variable | Total | Fixed | Variable | Oth-ers | Total | Fixed                      | Variable | Total | Fixed | Variable | Total |
| Luis Felipe Gazitúa A.                            | 196               | 384      | 580   | 219   | 950      | 148     | 1,317 | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |
| Bernardo Larraín M.                               | 136               | 192      | 327   | 164   | 724      | -       | 888   | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |
| Kimena Corbo U.                                   | 75                | -        | 75    | 109   | 308      | -       | 417   | 25                         | -        | 25    | 36    | 103      | 139   |
| María Cecilia Facetti S.                          | 75                | -        | 75    | 109   | 308      | -       | 417   | 25                         | -        | 25    | 36    | 103      | 139   |
| Jorge Matte C.                                    | 98                | 192      | 290   | 109   | 475      | -       | 584   | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |
| Jorge Marín C.                                    | 98                | 192      | 290   | 109   | 475      | -       | 584   | 33                         | 64       | 97    | 36    | 158      | 195   |
| Bernardo Matte I.                                 | 75                | -        | 75    | 109   | 308      | 74      | 491   | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |
| Pablo Turner G.                                   | 98                | 192      | 290   | 109   | 475      | 74      | 658   | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |
| Carmen Sfeir J.                                   | 75                | -        | 75    | 109   | 308      | -       | 417   | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |
| Directores Empresas CMPC S.A. until 28/ APR/2022: |                   |          |       |       |          |         |       |                            |          |       |       |          |       |
| Ramiro Mendoza Z.                                 | 23                | 192      | 215   | -     | 167      | -       | 167   | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |
| Vivianne Blanlot S.                               | 23                | 192      | 215   | -     | 223      | -       | 223   | 8                          | 64       | 72    | -     | -        | -     |
| Rafael Fernández M.                               | 23                | 192      | 215   | -     | 223      | -       | 223   | 8                          | 64       | 72    | -     | -        | -     |
| Jorge Larraín M.                                  | 23                | 192      | 215   | -     | 167      | 74      | 241   | -                          | -        | -     | -     | -        | -     |

Note 1: “Other” refers to compensation for members of the Board of Directors of the Softys subsidiary.  
Note 2: Values paid in CLP, exchange rate as of 31/12/2022 and 31/12/2023, respectively.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS’ COMPENSATION POLICY

NCG 461 (3.2.xiii.f)

At CMPC there is no gender pay gap at the Board of Directors level. The differences in income received are due to the remuneration policy decided at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting of April 2023.

This policy indicates that whoever holds the position of chairman receives double the amount paid to the directors, and the vice-president receives an additional 50%. Likewise, the directors who are on the Directors Committee receive an equivalent to one third of the remuneration of a director, for performing this role.

Board of Directors pay gap

| Categories | Percentage |
|------------|------------|
| Average    | 0%         |
| Median     | 0%         |

Board of Directors Attendance and Information Access Policy

NCG 461 (3.2.x)

Ordinary meetings of the Board of Directors are held monthly and there may be extraordinary meetings, in accordance with the bylaws and legislation. In 2023, 12 ordinary meetings of the Board of Directors were held, with an average dedication time - in person and remotely - of 5 hours.

Board meetings are scheduled for the upcoming calendar year, which is delivered to each member at the beginning of the respective calendar year. The meetings are called six days in advance.

The Compendium of Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures does not define minimum attendance requirements for Board of Directors or Directors Committee meetings. However, the average attendance was 95.3%.

Attendance at Board of Directors meetings in 2023

| Board Member             | Percentage |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Luis Felipe Gazitua A.   | 100%       |
| Bernardo Larraín M.      | 100%       |
| Ximena Corbo U.          | 100%       |
| María Cecilia Facetti S. | 100%       |
| Jorge Matte C.           | 66.6%      |
| Jorge Marín C.           | 91.5%      |
| Bernardo Matte I.        | 100%       |
| Pablo Turner G.          | 100%       |
| Carmen Sfeir J.          | 100%       |
| Total                    | 95.3%      |

Source: Legal Department

The Compendium also contains the Board of Directors’ Information Access Policy, which regulates a director’s remote and secure access to the background information needed for properly conducting each meeting.

THE CONVENE PLATFORM

NCG 461 (3.2.xii; 3.2.xii.a; 3.2.xii.b; 3.2.xii.c; 3.2.xii.d)

The information is always available to the Board of Directors in a timely, secure, and remote manner via the **Convene platform** implemented by the Company in 2022, the year in which the current senior governance body was elected. The Board receives the most relevant information at least five days prior to the respective meeting, which includes:

a. **All Board minutes** since 2022, the year in which today’s Company Board of Directors was elected.

b. **The minutes**, slate and documents summarizing the matters to be discussed at the meeting, as well as other background information required for holding it.

c. The Board of Directors is given information related to the **Whistleblower Hotline** periodically by the Audit, Ethics and Compliance Committee.

d. The **final text** of the minutes of each meeting is delivered no later than five days prior to the following meeting.

On-site work

NCG 461(3.2.viii)

The Compendium stipulates a minimum of one meeting per year on Company premises and operational facilities. The full Board of Directors met on March 9, 2023 at the corporate offices located in Los Angeles in the Biobío Region. This is in addition to regular visits by members of the Board of Directors and senior management to the various facilities in 2023.

Directors’ shareholding

NCG 461 (3.4.iv)

The CMPC bylaws state that directors must own at least 500 shares each.

Number of shares

| Name                     | 2022       | 2023       |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Luis Felipe Gazitúa A.   | 500        | 500        |
| Bernardo Larraín M.      | *          | *          |
| Ximena Corbo U.          | 500        | 500        |
| María Cecilia Facetti S. | 500        | 500        |
| Jorge Marín C.           | 83,355,821 | 83,355,821 |
| Bernardo Matte I.        | *          | *          |
| Jorge Matte C.           | *          | *          |
| Carmen Sfeir J.          | 500        | 500        |
| Pablo Turner G.          | 500        | 500        |

Note 1: The directors named in this table who own 500 shares have a 0.0% ownership interest in the Company directly and indirectly through entities controlled by them. Note 2: Jorge Marín C., has a 3.3% direct and indirect ownership interest in the Company. Note 3: The share participation of the directors in the controlling group is detailed in section “2.3.1 Company control” of this Integrated Report. Note 4: There have been no significant changes in ownership participation over the last year.

Induction and training

NCG 461 (3.2.v)  
GRI (2-17)

The Company has an induction procedure for new members of the Board of Directors. This procedure facilitates the understanding of fundamental aspects of the business and its operation.

Each director receives a folder containing information on: the mission, vision, corporate purpose, strategic objectives, principles and values, as well as sustainability and risk management policies, business description, and key risks, including sustainability risks.

They are also informed about the relevant stakeholders identified by the Company and the main mechanisms used to understand their expectations and maintain a stable and lasting relationship.

The main information provided to the Directors is as follows:

- Articles of association
- Power structure
- Consolidated financial statements
- Report to Management from the external auditing firm.
- Integrated Report
- By-laws
- Main markets, products, suppliers, investors
- Manual and Compendium of Corporate Governance

- Policies and Procedures
- Code of Ethics
- Related Party Transaction Policies
- Manual for handling Information of Market Interest
- Corporate Risk Policy
- Integrity Policy (corporate probity & free competition)
- Crime Prevention Model
- Whistleblower Hotline Practical Guide
- Regulations concerning the securities market, corporations and the criminal liability of legal entities
- Jurisprudence regarding directors’ fiduciary duties
- Remote Access System to minutes and other relevant information from board meetings

The Chairman leads this introductory procedure, which includes several meetings with the incoming Board, the CEO and senior management.

In addition, the Board of Directors receives annual training on corporate governance from the Chief Legal Officer.

In order to augment the Board’s grasp of sustainable development, all Committees of the Board and those of Administration that deal with sustainable development issues, report to the highest governance body at its subsequent meeting for the purpose of adding to the Board’s knowledge, skills and experience in this subject area via analysis and discussion. Likewise, the definition, monitoring and analysis of the Company’s 2030 strategy addresses

sustainable development as a priority issue for the Board of Directors.

Advising the Board of Directors

NCG 461(3.2.iii)  
GRI (2-16)

Regarding advising and consultant services, the Board is free to hire specialists whenever it deems necessary, without being limited by any type of budget in this regard. The advisory services may be related to accounting, taxes, financial, legal or any other sort of counsel. The Board of Directors must report annually to the shareholders’ meeting regarding the expenses it has incurred.

In 2023, the total amount disbursed by the Board of Directors for advisory services was USD 431,000. Of these funds, USD 417,000 was paid to permanent advisor Patricio De Solminihac Tampier. Another USD 14,000 was paid to Luis Felipe Gazitúa Achondo for advisory services to the Company in addition to his role as a CMPC director.

In 2023, the Board of Directors did not commission any services from the financial statement auditing firm or any other entity.



The Board of Directors meets annually with the executive partners of the financial statements audit firm in order to ensure that the audit plan and other key aspects are consistently assessed. The Audit, Ethics and Compliance Committee works to guide the Internal Audit Department, which is responsible for verifying the effectiveness and compliance with approved policies, procedures, monitoring and codes of conduct.

## Board of Directors Evaluation

NCG 461 (3.2.ix, 3.2.ix.a, 3.2.ix.b, 3.2.ix.c)  
GRI (2-17, 2-18)

As part of the review procedure for proper functioning of corporate governance, the Board of Directors conducts an **annual self-assessment**, in which each director answers a questionnaire related to his or her role in terms of:

- Contribution to setting corporate goals and performance monitoring.
- Detecting opportunities for improvement, continued training, and regulatory compliance oversight.
- Approval of budget and investments, among others.

This self-assessment is contained in the “Procedure for continuous operational improvement” chapter of the Compendium of Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures. The Chairman collects, reviews and presents the assessment results.

The purpose of such an evaluation is to detect areas for improvement and to ultimately incorporate them into action areas that can be improved for the sake of public interest. The Company uses uncovered gaps to update its evaluation procedure and propose training and continuous improvement options to its directors.

This process seeks to detect and reduce organizational, social or cultural barriers that may be inhibiting the natural range of diverse skills, visions, characteristics and conditions that would be part of the Board of Directors composition in the absence of such barriers.

The following subjects are seen as the most relevant in terms of continuously updating the knowledge base:

- Strategic management
- Risk management
- Auditing
- Strategic information about the Company
- Best corporate governance practices
- Analysis of budgets and business plans

The Board of Directors also evaluates potential social or cultural barriers that could inhibit its own diversity, which is why special attention is given to carrying out the measures contained in the diversity and inclusion policy.

In 2023, the most important topics for the Board of Directors to update their knowledge were the implications, risks and impacts of the new Chilean law on financial crime.

Neither the Board nor its committees have any collective evaluation mechanisms. Hiring an external expert to evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors is not currently under consideration. The Board’s assessment results are a factor when making changes to organizational practices, planning Board trainings, when advising on specific matters is required and for conducting field visits.

## Board of Directors Procedures in the event of crisis events

NCG 461 (3.2.xi)

CMPC has an operational contingency plan that envisages changes to its internal organization and functioning in crisis or contingency situations, as appropriate.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for determining how to execute plans in a critical event, as indicated in the risk matrix. Once the risk or critical event has been determined, the members of the Board of Directors shall immediately set up a Crisis Committee to appoint a chairman and decide on its mode of operation in order to deal with the critical event.

After each meeting, the chairman of the Crisis Committee will report to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and will provide him/her with a copy of the minutes, which must be kept by the secretary appointed by the committee.

There was no need to form a Crisis Committee in 2023.

## Administrative Committees

NCG 461 (3.2.vi, 3.2.vii; 3.3.vi)  
GRI (2-13)

To monitor environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, the administration has five committees led by the CEO and composed of directors, senior executives and external advisors. These are opportunities for handling ESG matters, to be subsequently reported to the Board of Directors, as well as to issue critical notifications about these aspects.

**1.** Risk management is one of the topics of interest to the Board of Directors. **It is dealt with quarterly by the Risk Committee**, which mainly reviews the application of the structure of CMPC’s risk management program, analyzing its implementation, follow-up and adequate compliance. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, one director, the CEO, the Chief Legal Officer and the Risks Manager participate in these meetings.

**2.** Environmental and social issues are addressed by the **Sustainability and Regulatory Committee**, which **meets quarterly** to analyze and report on issues related to environmental and community impacts. In addition, in view of climate change and its externalities, it has a Climate Change Policy, which is included as a reference framework when discussing and adopting the Company’s decisions. The committee is composed of the Chairman of CMPC’s Board of Directors, the Vice Chairman and two CMPC directors, the CEO, the Chief of Corporate Affairs Officer, the Chief Environment Officer, the Sustainability Director, and the Chief Legal Officer.

**3.** The **Finance Committee’s** function is to analyze the Company’s financial risks, with particular emphasis on the procurement of other financial operations. **It meets quarterly** and then submits its recommendations to the Board of Directors. It is composed of the Chairman of the Board, one Company director, the CEO, the Vice Chairman of the Board, the Chief Financial Officer and an external advisor appointed by the Board.

**4.** The **Technology and Information (IT) Committee** determines CMPC’s technology adoption strategy and prioritizes the execution of IT projects aimed at the company’s digitalization, as well as the satisfactory protection against cybersecurity risks. **It meets quarterly** and is composed of the Chairman of the Board, the CEO, the Chief Competitiveness & Innovation Officer and the Technology Director of CMPC.

**5.** The **International Committee** reviews the Company’s governance structure and its internationalization process, seeking to optimize its functioning and adopt the best corporate governance practices and structures. **It meets quarterly** and is composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, two CMPC directors and the CEO.

**6.** The **CMPC Ventures Committee** reviews and analyzes investment opportunities in startups and ventures that impact the challenges of innovation and new business development. It meets bimonthly and is comprised of the Vice Chairman of the Board, one Director, the CEO, the Chief Innovation and Competitiveness Officer, the Chief Development Officer and the CMPC Ventures Manager.

The Board of Directors meets annually with managing partners of the auditing firm of the financial statements to ensure the correct implementation of the audit plan. Likewise, the Directors Committee meets on three occasions per year.

Source: Corporate Governance Manual

## 3.3 Board Committees

NCG 461 (3.3.i; 3.3.ii; 3.3.iv; 3.3.v; 3.3.vii)  
GRI (2-9)

The Board of Directors has two committees composed of directors to assist and facilitate the management of dimensions that are established as critical and require further study.

| Name  | Directors Committee   | Audit, Ethics and Compliance Committee   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Role of the committee</b>                                      | <p>It performs the functions established in the Corporations Act and others stipulated in the bylaws or entrusted to it by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Its main functions include the background analysis of transactions with related parties, the analysis of reports prepared by external auditors and the review of employee compensation systems and plans.</p> | <p>Its duty is to supervise and coordinate activities whose purpose is to identify, inform about and ultimately prevent any risks from occurring that are inherent to CMPC’s business lines. It reviews the risk matrix and report that is periodically submitted by the Risk Department to the Board of Directors. It approves the annual internal audit plan prepared by the respective department and supervises its execution. It also tracks implementation of the Compliance program, its follow-up and proper execution, as well as the follow-up and validation of the actions and decisions taken in terms of the investigations coming from the Company’s whistle-blower line.</p> |
| <b>Periodicity</b>  | Reports monthly to the Board of Directors   | Reports monthly to the Board of Directors  |
| <b>2022 Participants</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ximena Corbo Urzúa</li><li>• María Cecilia Facetti de Savoldi (independent)</li><li>• Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards</li><li>• Jorge Marín Correa (independent)</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Luis Felipe Gazitúa Achondo</li><li>• Jorge Marín Correa (independent)</li><li>• Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards</li><li>• Rafael Cox Montt</li><li>• María Inés Garrido Sepúlveda</li><li>• Ramiro Mendoza Zúñiga (advisor)</li></ul>  |
| <b>2023 Participants</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ximena Corbo Urzúa</li><li>• María Cecilia Facetti de Savoldi (independent)</li><li>• Jorge Marín Correa (independent)</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Luis Felipe Gazitúa Achondo</li><li>• Jorge Marín Correa (independent)</li><li>• Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards</li><li>• Rafael Cox Montt</li><li>• María Inés Garrido Sepúlveda</li><li>• Ramiro Mendoza Zúñiga (advisor)</li></ul>  |
| <b>Primary activities throughout the year</b>                     | <p>Execution of all the duties indicated in Article 50 bis of the Chilean Corporations Law.</p> <p>It reviewed the transactions referred to in Section 16 of Law No. 18,046. This information is included in the <b>Financial Statements</b>, in Note 1.</p>  | <p>Performs the functions indicated above in “Role of the Committee” in this table.</p>  |
| <b>Consultancies commissioned in 2023 (topic and expenditure)</b> | <p>There were no consulting expenses in 2023.</p>   | <p>USD 55,000 Ramiro Mendoza Zúñiga, advisor to the Audit, Ethics and Compliance Committee</p>   |

With regard to the policy for hiring advisors, these committees can turn to specialists when deemed appropriate,

with access to the budget drawn up at the Shareholders’ Meeting.



Directors  
Committee and  
risk management

NCG 461 (3.3.vi)

The Directors Committee meets with the risk rating agencies twice a year to review the Company’s rating and its payment capacity. This element is fundamental for the analysis made by the Fitch Ratings Chile and Humphreys Ratings risk rating agencies. The Chief Financial Officer, the Administration Director and the Chief Legal Officer participate in this task.

In addition, it meets with the external company in charge of auditing the financial statements at least three times during the year to review progress in this regard. The Chief Financial Officer, the Administration Director and the Chief Legal Officer participate in this responsibility.

3.4  
Senior  
Management

NCG 461(3.4.i)

**Francisco Ruiz–Tagle Edwards**  
CEO  
**Age:** 60  
**Profession:** Commercial Engineer  
**Tax ID:** 7.052.877-0  
**Appointment date:** 01/08/2018

He joined CMPC in 1991, serving in various positions such as Chief Financial Operations Officer of CMPC and Chief Executive Officer of Celulosa del Pacífico and Papelera del Plata. In 2007 he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Paper Products, now merged with Biopackaging. In 2011 he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of CMPC Forestal, a position he held until January 2016 when he became the CEO of the merged Forest and Pulp business units. As of 2018 he has been the CEO of CMPC, SOFOFA Board Member and Director of ICARE.

Francisco Ruiz-Tagle was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, a global grouping that brings together leading authorities and businesspeople from around the world. It took place in Dubai in 2023. This organization includes the world's largest companies, promoting sustainable development. It addresses alternatives to fight global warming and highlights the importance of standardized methods to measure progress in these areas.

**Felipe Alcalde Arrau**  
Chief Competitiveness and Innovation Officer  
**Age:** 39  
**Profession:** Lawyer  
**Tax ID:** 15.644.559-2  
**Appointment date:** 04/MAR/2019

**José Antonio Correa García**  
Chief Business Development Officer  
**Age:** 43  
**Profession:** Commercial Engineer  
**Tax ID:** 13.882.533-7  
**Appointment date:** 01/DEC/2018

**Rafael Cox Montt**  
Chief Legal Officer  
**Age:** 49

**Profession:** Lawyer  
**Tax ID:** 12.797.047-5  
**Appointment date:** 01/JAN/2010

**Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz**  
Softys CEO  
**Age:** 62  
**Profession:** Commercial Engineer  
**Tax ID:** 8.808.724-0  
**Appointment date:** 01/DEC/2015

**María Inés Garrido Sepúlveda**  
Chief Internal Audit Officer  
**Age:** 60  
**Profession:** Commercial Engineer  
**Tax ID:** 9.277.163-6  
**Appointment date:** 01/FEB/2016

**Fernando Hasenberg Larios**  
CFO  
**Age:** 47  
**Profession:** Commercial Engineer  
**Tax ID:** 13.066.442-3  
**Appointment date:** 02/JAN/2022

**María Florencia Iglesias Dubilet**  
Chief Human Resources Officer  
**Age:** 50  
**Profession:** Psychologist  
**Tax ID:** 23.850.638-7  
**Appointment date:** 21/JUN/2021

**Jorge Navarrete García**  
CMPC Biopackaging CEO  
**Age:** 64  
**Profession:** Industrial civil engineer  
**Tax ID:** 7.013.024-6  
**Appointment date:** 01/FEB/2020

**Sandra Riquelme Polanco**  
Chief Environment, Health and Safety Officer  
**Age:** 57  
**Profession:** Geographer  
**Tax ID:** 10.407.913-K  
**Appointment date:** 18/JAN/2021

**Guillermo Turner Olea**  
Chief Corporate Affairs Officer  
**Age:** 53  
**Profession:** Journalist  
**Tax ID:** 10.800.982-9  
**Appointment date:** 02/MAY/2016

**Raimundo Varela Labbé**  
CMPC Pulp CEO  
**Age:** 50  
**Profession:** Industrial civil engineer  
**Tax ID:** 12.454.686-9  
**Appointment date:** 15/SEP/2020

Chief Executive  
Remuneration

NCG 461 (3.4.ii, 3.4.iii, 3.4.iv, 3.6.xi, 3.6.ii, 3.6.xii)  
GRI (2-19)

The Compendium of Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures establishes the compensation, indemnification and incentive policy for both the CEO and chief executives.

Its purpose is to promote the managerial and administrative quality of the Company, which is why it aims to align the priorities of chief executives with the short-, medium- and long-term objectives of strategic planning.

The policy also seeks to limit the reach of the actions of any chief executive that are not in line with the interests and values of the Company, and helps to quickly detect such cases in the event this were to happen.

The compensation of the CEO and chief executives is governed by market criteria and may have both fixed and variable components. **Variable compensation** seeks to encourage executives to obtain relevant achievements that meet the expectations of the Board of Directors:

- 10% ESG goals
- 30% company performance
- 24% competencies
- 36% individual objectives

The **fixed compensation** of the Chief Executive Officer and senior management must be in line with sustainable performance; i.e., **performance that translates into reasonably satisfactory outcomes in terms of profitability and sustainability for CMPC over the long term.**

The Board of Directors and the Directors Committee is aware of the compensation plan of the Chief Executive Officer and the compensation structures of senior management. Currently, this review does not consider the advice of a third party outside of the organization or the shareholders’ approval of the structure.

Total compensation of chief executives, by year (Million USD)

| 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5,835 | 6,687 | 5,604 | 5,911 | 6,203 |

Source: People and Organization Department

Although some senior executives own Company shares, they have a 0.0% ownership interest, directly and indirect-

EXECUTIVE SUCCESSION

NCG 461 (3.6.x)

For the purpose of operational continuity of the Company in the event of an unforeseen absence, replacement, leave, resignation or any other circumstance that would cause the temporary or permanent removal of the chief executive officer or one or more chief executives from their duties, the following procedure shall apply:

- The Board of Directors shall evaluate whether there are potential candidates available to replace the chief executive officer from among the Company’s executives.
- Notwithstanding the foregoing, it shall

be the responsibility of the chief executive officer, or other chief executive as the case may be, to ensure that the person who usually replaces him/her in everyday situations, such as vacations or illness, duly trained and informed of his/her duties and, above all, to protect the confidentiality obligations inherent to the performance of his/her duties.

The succession plan allows for the timely replacement of the chief executive officer and other senior executives, transferring their functions and relevant information in the event of an unforeseen absence in order to minimize the impact this would have on the Company.





Huemules [South Andean deer] in  
Cerro Castillo National Park.





Old settler's house at Los Lagos woodland.









| Dos Lagunas woodland.

| Pages 90 - 91: Snowfall on  
Lenga beech in Cerro Castillo  
National Park.



3.5

# International Principles

CMPC adheres to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and bases its actions on international principles that provide a frame of reference for carrying out its work.

**The United Nations’ Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights**  
A set of guidelines agreed on by the international community of the United Nations, which are made material through standards and agreements aimed at protecting, guaranteeing and restoring people’s rights in relation to business activities.

**United Nations Global Compact**  
Universal guidelines to promote and disseminate the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact and mobilize the private sector.

**International Labor Organization (ILO)**  
A specialized United Nations entity that works on labor rights and social justice, establishes labor standards, formulates policies and develops programs to promote decent work for men and women.

**Sustainable Development Goals**  
17 UN-driven goals that constitute a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of people around the world by 2030.

# Code Adherence

NGC 461 (3.5)

Currently, CMPC does not formally adhere to a specific national or international corporate governance code. However, it strictly complies with corporate governance regulations issued by the various legal bodies and regulations issued by Chile’s Financial Market Commission (CMF in Spanish). It is also a member of international networks such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the UN Global Compact, which set out principles of best corporate governance practices in their guidelines.

In addition, the Brazilian subsidiary, Celulose Riograndense, is a member of the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC), recognized as one of the leading global standards on this matter.

The Company has an internal Manual and Compendium of Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures that reflect its commitment to best corporate governance practices, which are mandatory for directors, executives and all CMPC employees in all countries where it operates.

3.6

# Risk management

## Risk Management Program

NGC 461 (3.6.i)

**Mat Tier 2**  
Risk and crisis management

Risk management is an integral part of CMPC’s activities, and to formally address it, CMPC has implemented a framework called the “CMPC Risk Management Program”. Its purpose is to preserve value and contribute to improving the risk-return profile of its business units and subsidiaries in the various countries in which it operates.

The program is based on the ISO 31000 standard, as well as other international standards like COSO ERM, and best practices in general. In addition, it has been integrated with the particular requirements of other standards in specific areas, such as compliance, occupational health and safety, and sustainability.

The Program’s framework has three main components:

- **Principles:** provide guidance on the characteristics of effective and efficient risk management, communicating its value and explaining its intent and purpose. The Board of Directors considers risk management to be a core part of Company administration, which is why it was incorporated into the management tier of each business unit.
- **Governance:** lays out the Company’s governance structure for implementing and maintaining risk management, including roles and responsibilities. Clear responsibility criteria are established. Each risk category has a defined sponsor, while every material risk and critical control has its owner. Another aspect of governance is the Risk Committee composed of three members from the Board of Directors, namely the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Legal Officer and the Risks Manager, along with those who, due to their particular responsibilities,

must account for the risk management of certain areas of interest.

- **Methodology:** is a set of elements that are executed to implement risk management through a risk cycle. It has a series of stages that are executed iteratively. This risk management process is an integral part of the Company’s management and decision-making and is based on the process established in the ISO 31000 standard. It has six stages:

**METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURE FOR RISK MANAGEMENT**  
TCFD (Metrics and objectives)

**1) Communication and consultation**  
This improves understanding of risks by means of a consultation stage that includes the viewpoint of every expert involved. In addition, it raises awareness of existing risks and creates a culture for dealing with them properly. This participatory approach also helps the members of the organization to take ownership and responsibility for the risks, contributing to greater awareness and a better risk culture.

**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., provided that they are material risks.

The risk profile of an organization is unique to it alone. Factors to consider in drawing up such a profile include the operational context, the nature of the business, the type of company and operation, its location and environment, and other characteristics.

The Company must define the risk assessment criterion. Such a criterion is used to first determine the risk level, and then helps determine whether the risk is acceptable, or requires additional treatment.

**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) Handling risks**  
Material risks that have an unacceptable residual level must be handled by means of action plans. This involves selecting and implementing alternatives to address it, so as 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 in order to achieve continuous process improvement and a healthy risk culture in the organization.

**6) Recording and reporting**  
The data recorded by the Risk Management Program is a fundamental input for its management and supervision. All the results of the process are recorded in the risk and control register maintained by the Risk Department.

The Risk Department creates and manages CMPC’s risk report. This report is built from indicators that measure risk management and the resulting exposure. Each risk category has a series of material risks that have already been assessed, along with indicators that strategically measure the evolution of risk management for each of the categories. Each indicator has a target and a tolerance threshold.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO THE RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN 2023

**1. Business Continuity Plan (BCP):** In 2023, a diagnostic assessment was run to determine CMPC’s capacity to respond to crises, emergencies and production interruptions. A BCP consultant conducted the analysis in 17 CMPC plants, which underscored the Company’s capacity for resilience when facing the materialization of operational and strategic risks. Opportunities for

improvement were identified and are currently being implemented, starting with Pacifico mill.

**2. Technical visits by experts:** CMPC annually executes a risk engineering plan in conjunction with international consultants, in order to make recommendations that will reduce exposure to the risk of fire and machinery breakdown. In 2023, CMPC increased the number of mills covered by the plan (from 25 to 40) and increased the frequency of inspection visits to pulp mills. The development of the plan, carried out by the TUV SUD GRC consultants, has led to the implementation of more than 400 risk recommendations and a reduction in exposure to loss events.

**3. Risk management software:** In 2023, the search for a risk management software tool was completed. It is called IBM OnePage and enables centralizing and structuring all of the information related to the Company’s material risks, their analysis and relevant variables. Its implementation process is already underway. The flexibility of this tool has enabled the incorporation of specific requirements of the CMPC Risk Management Program. The implementation process was mainly carried out in the second half of the year and is expected to be completed in early 2024.

This tool will not only mean having a centralized and structured repository of information, but also will mainly serve as a management tool with automatic workflows designed in order for different governance roles to fulfill their particular responsibilities in the Program. For example, the role of material risk update by the risk owner, or the verification of a critical control by the control owner. All of the above comes with visibility and scaling possibilities, and it can generate hygiene indicators through the Program’s use. In addition, the tool contains reporting capabilities, which will also contribute to improving the visibility of risk management.



RISK MANAGEMENT TRAINING

NCG 461 (3.6.viii)

In order to comply with the risk program, the corporate procedure involves explaining the risk methodology and providing methodological support for it through various means.

Work was done in 2023 to reinforce the risk methodology, mainly with risk owners, control owners and those responsible for the action plan. This reinforcement consisted of actively participating in identifying and analyzing new risks and updating the ones that had already been assessed. The role of the risk team was to focus on guiding the proper application of this methodology, as well as reinforcing and clarifying concepts that have not yet been fully incorporated into each of these roles.

Additionally, a methodological training session was provided to the legal team, with the aim of giving them the tools they need to identify and assess risks having to do with the Financial Crimes Act.

In tandem, work was begun to design the e-learning courses for both the risk methodology and the new risk management system, which will be available as of the first half of 2024. Part of this work was coordinated with the People and Organization Department to be carried out in Mi Fibra corporate platform. The people that need training were identified, and the material support for designing and implementing this training has been produced.

In addition, the second training for Softys sought to support and guide the implementation of the Risk Management Program. For this purpose, the “Regional Risk and Internal Control Summit” was held with the participation of the 16 risk leaders. The activity’s aims were:

- Train the regional team in risk and internal control, promoting the exchange of knowledge, experiences and best practices.
- Establish and strengthen the network of contacts between teams and with other departments.
- Inspire and motivate through participation with the support of prominent speakers.

- Promote and explain the various aspects of risk control, spreading awareness company-wide.

Risk identification

NCG 461 (3.6.ii; 3.6.iii)

Detecting and ascertaining risks is done by the many business and operations departments, including each industrial plant, ultimately identifying specific risks for each. This is carried out through workshops and internal interviews, and by gathering contextual information such as incidents or materialized events, plus projections and estimates.

All identified risks are analyzed to determine their material nature. A severity table is used for this purpose, as stated in the methodology. **A risk is “material”<sup>3</sup> when its potential level of risk, in a maximum loss scenario, is at least “high”<sup>4</sup> according to the severity scale, which determines the Residual Risk Level, which in turn helps to identify those with greater exposure.** This identification procedure considers amended or new regulations, in addition to due diligence procedures regarding human rights.

The foregoing means that the detected risk will enter the Risk Management Program, thus continuing the step-by-step scheme of the methodological procedure for risk management, resulting in a higher level of managerial supervision.

- For correct identification, the Company has determined:
- 14 risk categories
  - On the order of 65 macro risks
  - More than 700 risks

14 RISK CATEGORIES AT CMPC<sup>5</sup>

- Ethics and compliance
- **Financial management**
- Development of people and the culture
- Technology, systems security, and information
- Capital allocation, investment projects and M&A
- Geopolitical and socio-political changes
- **Innovation, market and competitive advantages**
- Community relations and positioning of the company and industry
- **Fiber, forest assets and forest operations**
- **Environmental management and compliance**
- **Management of industrial assets and logistics chains**
- Procurement and service companies
- Workers’ health and safety
- Protection of assets and people

Note: The highlighted risk categories are those that have climate change risks.

Risk governance

NCG 461 (3.6.iv, 3.6.v, 3.6.vi)  
GRI (207-2)  
TCFD (Gobernanza)

All administrative, functional and operational departments are responsible for identifying and managing the risks inherent to their activities. However, there is a specific risk governance team tasked with addressing risks from the highest level company-wide. Therefore, it has a structure that begins in the Board of Directors and passes through the committees and senior management.

<sup>3</sup> What are material risks? These are risks that, if materialized, would have a significant impact on the Company and its strategic objectives. The Internal Audit Unit assists in this process with an independent opinion on the quality and degree of implementation of critical controls and treatment measures.

<sup>4</sup> The “high” parameter is given in a matrix that identifies two variables: probability and severity (or impact)

<sup>5</sup> NCG 461 (3.6.ii): To review each risk category based on its specific opportunities and risks, as well as managing impacts on the business and risk management and treatment, please see the annexes section referred to in the [Risk Management section](#).

The main actors in risk governance are:

- **Board of Directors:** Its duty is to supervise the implementation of the Risk Management Program, understand the most substantial risks, promote their proper treatment and consider them when making decisions.
- **CEO and other chief executives:** They are primarily responsible for risk management and are the sponsors of the 14 risk categories.
- **Audit, Ethics and Compliance Committee:** Reviews the Audit Program implementation progress on a monthly basis.
- **Internal Audit:** Provides reasonable and independent assurance on the quality and degree of implementation of critical controls and risk treatment measures. This area reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
- **Sustainability and Regulatory Committee:** Meets quarterly and supervises the implementation of the risk strategy in matters of sustainability and verifies compliance with the objectives and goals that are set annually. Mainly, it monitors risks concerning the environment and community. These matters are discussed when debating and adopting strategic decisions, setting business or budget plans, and more.
- **Corporate Risk Management:** Its purpose is to contribute to improving the Company risk-return profile and is responsible for designing and updating the Risk Management Program, based on best practices and high standards.
- **Risk Committee:** Composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, one director, the CEO, the Chief Legal Officer and the Risks Manager. Senior executives also participate as sponsors of the risk categories.

The work to address the regulatory changes associated with the new Economic Crimes Law was carried out with a view to managing the material risks and critical controls through the methodology of the Company’s Risk Management Program. This has helped give structure to the work, allowing rapid and efficient progress, while sorting out which are the most relevant topics and carrying out quality assessments.

Climate change risk identification and management

NCG 461 (3.6.ii.a)  
TCFD (Estrategia, Gestión de Riesgos)  
GRI (201-2; 418-1; 206-1; 416-1)

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 Risk Committee reviews the treatment of material risks, including operational, financial and environmental ones. Additionally, the Sustainability and Regulation Committee directly supervises the implementation of the strategy in ESG areas, and verifies effective compliance with the objectives and goals set annually on issues related to climate change and more.

The identification, analysis and evaluation of these risks is carried out in conjunction with the departments that are directly connected to these issues, such as Sustainability, the Environment, Occupational Health and Safety and Forests.

Climate change management includes implementing measures that involve programming, investments and future projections. In this way, **the risks associated with climate change are handled in a context of resilience that requires the integration of principles, governance and methodologies that the entire organization must follow.**

Since 2019, CMPC has had a multidisciplinary work team between the Sustainability, Risk and Finance departments with the aim of improving our understanding of risk factors and opportunities related to climate change. In 2023, the Company began a selection process for a consultancy specialized in ESG risks to support the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standard for Pulp operations in Guaíba, Brazil, for subsequent expansion into Chile. This consultancy will aim to keep advancing beyond the progress already achieved internally and contribute to having a better quantitative understanding of

the impacts of climate change, all under the TCFD standard.

Regarding the risks and opportunities related to climate change, CMPC has identified five risks here based on its risk categories:

<sup>6</sup>For further details of the work plan carried out regarding the new Financial Crimes Law, please see the [section on Compliance in Chapter 8, Governance Section](#).



1. Fiber, forest assets and operations

| TCFD Category | Type according to TCFD categories | Risk factor  | Impacts specific to CMPC   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Physical risk | Acute                             | Increases in extreme temperatures or specific events of extreme temperatures (extremely hot days). | These factors can contribute to producing rural fires of greater magnitude, leading to forest plantation losses.   |
| Physical risk | Acute                             | Extreme temperature drops or isolated events of extremely low temperatures, extremely cold days.   | Low temperature events could affect forest plantations, leading to losses in fiber availability.   |
| Physical risk | Chronic                           | Permanent decrease in precipitation and/or drought   | CMPC's production and competitive advantage depends largely on the yield and low cost of its forest plantations, which use only rainwater for growth. A change in rainfall patterns would affect this. |
| Physical risk | Chronic                           | Increased incidence or appearance of new infestations and pests.                                   | New climatic conditions can increase existing infestations and pests or spur migrations to forest plantation areas, which could lead to forest asset losses.   |

2. Management of industrial assets and logistics chains

| TCFD Category | Type according to TCFD categories | Risk factor   | Impacts specific to CMPC  |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Physical risk | Acute                             | Increases in extreme temperatures or isolated events of extreme temperatures (extremely hot days).                        | Extreme heat events could affect the performance and operation of industrial equipment, thereby decreasing production.  |
| Physical risk | Acute                             | Increased rate of natural disasters, like torrential rains, flooding, mudslides, thunderstorms, cyclones, and hurricanes. | Such factors can turn into events that cause significant damage to facilities and fixed assets, whose attendant costs include equipment and infrastructure replacement. In addition, it could impact our ability to supply customers on time and affect worker health and safety. |
|               |                                   |   | Accessibility of forest assets depends on road conditions. Unexpected heavy rainfall could make access difficult or give rise to the need to build paved roads.   |
| Physical risk | Chronic                           | Less water available for production processes.  | Water scarcity could cause operational problems and also bring about the need to spend money to buy water from other sources or for technologies to reduce its use in processes.  |

3. Environmental management and compliance

| TCFD Category   | Type according to TCFD categories | Risk factor   | Impacts specific to CMPC  |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Physical risk   | Acute                             | Increased rate of natural disasters, like torrential rains, flooding, mudslides, thunderstorms, cyclones, and hurricanes. | Extreme events caused by natural disasters, for example, heavy rains, could lead to incidents that impact the environment.  |
| Transition risk | Political and regulatory          | Increase in taxes associated with GHG and other air emissions.  | Countries where CMPC has operations may introduce or increase taxes on GHG emissions and other air emissions, which would impact the Company.   |
| Transition risk | Political and regulatory          | Greater restrictions on land use.   | Affected by the eventual approval of regulations that restrict plantations due to an increase in protection zones or a change in land use, resulting in a higher production cost or lower availability of wood fiber.   |
| Transition risk | Political and regulatory          | Regulatory changes that imply less availability of water for production processes.  | In Chile, CMPC has enough water rights to supply its industrial operations. However, regulatory changes could restrict access to this resource, increasing associated costs, forcing a search for additional sources or developing technologies that reduce water dependence. |

4. Innovation, markets and competitive advantages

| TCFD Category | Type according to TCFD categories | Risk factor  | Impacts specific to CMPC  |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Opportunities | Markets                           | 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. |
| Opportunities | Resource efficiency               | 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.  |

5. Financial management

| TCFD Category | Type according to TCFD categories | Risk factor   | Impacts specific to CMPC  |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Opportunities | Markets                           | 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. |



Other risks and emerging risks

NCG 461 (3.6.ii.b; 3.6.ii.c; 3.6.ii.d; 3.6.ii.e)  
 TCFD (Estrategia)

CMPC has determined which risks and opportunities may materially affect its business performance and financial conditions. These include:

| Risk type   | Description of the impact  | Risk management and administration  |
|---|--|---|
| Information security and customer privacy<br><br>* Addressed in the CMPC risk category: Technology, systems security, and information | The growing number of cybersecurity breaches and cybercrime is a potential risk to the security of our information technology systems, both at our production plants and those of our service providers, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of stored data, some of which depend on services provided by third parties, including those of the customers. If these risks were to materialize, they could have a significant impact on the continuity of operations, as well as significant consequences on the occupational health and safety of collaborators, the environment, communities and CMPC's reputation. In addition, they can force unscheduled outlays for asset maintenance and recovery, all of which can adversely affect financial results. | CMPC and its major IT service providers have contingency plans in place and have adopted measures to prevent or mitigate the impact of events such as outages, failures or breaches, due to causes such as natural disasters, power outages, security breaches, computer viruses or cybersecurity attacks.  |
| Anti-corruption and free competition<br><br>* Addressed in the CMPC risk category: Ethics and compliance                              | Risks are associated with the Company's capacity to comply with legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations and self-imposed standards. It also includes acts of corruption, bribery, conflicts of interest, concealment, non-compliance with free competition, business with sanctioned parties and acts that violate human rights.<br><br>Any situation that affects compliance with anti-corruption laws or regulations that protect free competition is considered to be of high impact, be they financial or reputational.   | The bodies in charge of corporate governance at CMPC periodically review their operational and administrative processes to ensure adequate compliance with the legislation and regulations applicable in each country where the Company operates.<br><br>Ongoing effort has been made to implement actions aimed at strengthening oversight processes and systems to prevent the occurrence of acts of corruption, both internal and public, in addition to protecting free competition.<br><br>As part of this constant concern, international best practices have been adopted and corporate governance structures have been modified in order to improve efficiency and enhance the efforts described above.<br><br>Along with the Committees that supervise the correct identification and mitigation of these risks, there are corporate areas that are highly independent, which interact transversally in these processes to ensure that the preventive oversight and measures that have been enacted are ultimately more effective. |

| Risk type                        | Description of the impact  | Risk management and administration  |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Consumer health and safety risks | Related to quality issues with products that are marketed directly to customers. This risk especially applies to Softys. Given the nature of its products, if they do not meet the highest quality standards, consumer health could be affected. Any situation that could affect the health and safety of consumers is considered a high-impact risk. If the risk were to materialize, the subsidiary could face fines, penalties, customer complaints and recall costs, which could negatively impact the company's reputation, consumer confidence and the sale of its products. | In order to prevent these risks from materializing, Softys addresses its production processes with a standardized management and preventive approach that considers control systems at every operational stage:<br>(i) Raw materials and other inputs: (i) Raw materials must meet quality specifications that are considered critical and get verified upon each delivery. The company also works with approved suppliers who meet sustainability criteria.<br><br>(ii) In-process products: Corporate production standards are in place to ensure that products have similar characteristics, within the limits set out for their particular attributes. The process is audited by the Quality Department of each subsidiary.<br><br>(iii) Production process: Machines are used that have been specially developed for the products being manufactured. The Operational Excellence Department has set the centerlines for each operation in such a way as to move closer to zero defect, zero failures and maximum safety in the use of every machine.<br><br>(iv) Control of finished product: Quality control programs are in place to verify that each pallet produced meets the defined quality specifications. Line operators perform quality self-checks and the Quality Department is responsible for auditing finished product. Any “nonconformities” are dealt with and non-standard product is segregated and identified until it is determined whether it should be advanced, reprocessed or discarded.<br><br>(v) Control at points of sale: Complaints received are measured and constant feedback is gathered from the sales teams in the field, which provides information on potential quality deviations at the point of sale.<br>(vi) Likewise, Softys has plant certifications to help it maintain the focus on consumers:<br><br>• ISO 9001 quality certificate<br>• ISO 14000 Environmental Management System<br>• ISO 45000 Occupational health and safety management system<br>• ISO 50001 Energy Management System.<br>• FSC® Chain of Custody, Bureau Veritas, Biosafety, Zero Waste. |

Note: Chain of Custody Certificate CMPC Pulp (FSC-C007488), CMPC Pulp (FSC-C140582), Certification Group CMPC Maderas SpA (FSC- C110313) and Forestal Mininco SpA (FSC-C107774).

Additionally, it has detected emerging risks for operations that have to do with the environment and society:

- **High magnitude rural fires**<sup>6</sup>: The vast majority of rural fires are not caused naturally; i.e., they are caused by human action, be it negligence or set intentionally. Furthermore, climate change favors conditions that make these fires more difficult to control. Taken together, this has led to high-magnitude fires occurring in recent years, which are risks for the Company, given their high destruction of forest assets and the potential impact on third parties. In response to this trend, the Company has developed increasingly robust programs for fire prevention and fire-fighting systems to keep fires controlled within self-defined standards, while reducing their impact. The relationship plan with neighboring communities

concerning this matter is especially crucial, which has positive impacts in terms of prevention and early detection. Additionally, between the months of June and July 2023, the Company received expert advice on rural fires, with the support of a consulting firm with experience in fires in California in the United States. The advising process consisted of first visiting the CMPC facilities to understand how each process is carried out. Meetings were held with personnel in charge of fire prevention and combat along with the CMPC Sr VP Celulosa and CEO to learn about best international practices.

- **Cyber-attacks** against industrial plants: The increasing number of cyber-attacks and computer crime around the world represent a potential risk to the security of information technology systems. This goes for the

production plants and service provider systems, and could also impact the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the data stored in those systems, some of which depend on services provided by third parties. If these risks were to materialize, they could have a significant impact on operational continuity, causing work stoppages, affecting production goals and ultimately hindering our ability to meet customer needs. There could also be significant consequences to workers' health and safety, the environment, local communities and the Company's reputation.

- **Natural disasters:** Companies will never be able to control the causes of such events. Global warming may end

<sup>6</sup> PFor more details about the work that CMPC does to address rural fires, please see [Chapter 8, the Environmental section](#) of this Integrated Report.



up increasing the frequency of acute natural events, which can have a significant impact on the continuity of operations, lead to stoppages, affect production goals, and the ability to meet customer needs. In addition, they can force unscheduled spending for asset maintenance and recovery, all of which can adversely affect financial results. The Company began structured work in 2023 led by the Risk and Insurance Departments to implement operational continuity plans in the event of natural disasters and catastrophic events in general. With the support of a specialized consulting firm, work began on the Pacifico Pulp Mill, with significant progress made in 2023. This Operational Continuity Plan in Pacifico will conclude in 2024, and parallel implementation will begin in other plants. This joint exercise with the support of external consulting has enabled the incorporation of key methodological information about operational continuity and recovery management in the event of disasters and catastrophes.

– **Water use restrictions:** CMPC has established clear environmental goals aimed at ensuring the proper use and protection of renewable natural resources, especially water, air and soil in order to prevent any environmental impacts arising from operations. These goals include reducing water use in industrial processes. From a regulatory perspective, the law stipulates obligations for extracting water under legally constituted rights. The company has processes and protocols to ensure compliance with these legal requirements.

### 3.7 Stakeholders

## Stakeholder Engagement

NCG 461 (3.7.i)  
 GRI (2-25; 2-29)

CMPC has identified eleven stakeholder categories with which it maintains direct and close relationships. Given the diversity of perspectives, the Company relates and communicates with them through different channels and various teams, departments and collaborators.

Any inquiries about CMPC's primary risks, its financial, economic and legal status, and public negotiations, may be directed to the Legal, Compliance and Risk Department, Corporate Affairs and Sustainability, as well as the Finance Department. These offices respond to stakeholder groups and the media through their managers and deputy managers, as appropriate.

To continuously improve the implementation of processes for preparing and disseminating market disclosures, the Investor Relations and Sustainability Departments conduct comparative studies on the reportability of CMPC and international companies in the pulp and paper industry. This exercise allows us to adopt best practices and maintain a process of continuous improvement in the disclosure of transparent information to the market and its stakeholders. Communication campaigns are also carried out to publish reports and news aimed at each group as appropriate, so that communication is simple and timely.

### PRINCIPAL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

#### Investors and financial entities

- Shareholders
- Investors
- Banks
- Other financial entities

#### Direct collaborators

- Collaborators
- Trade unions
- Potential collaborators

#### Customers and consumers

- Customers
- End consumers

#### Communities

- Neighbors and neighborhood councils
- Community leaders
- Indigenous groups
- Public order and security forces
- Employees' families

#### Associations, trade unions and the business world

- Global associations
- Local associations
- Forestry trade unions
- Other trade unions

#### Communication media

- National press, including local, written, radio and other media

#### Suppliers

- Asset providers
- Service companies
- Transportation companies
- MSMEs
- Contractors

#### Authorities and regulators

- Local authorities
- National authorities
- Regulators
- Inspectors

#### Strategic partners

- Start-ups
- Potential partners
- NGOs
- Foundations

#### Academia, research and public policy centers

- Academics
- Universities
- Research centers
- Public-private partnerships

#### Evaluators and certifiers

- Financial evaluators
- Sustainability evaluators
- Risk rating agencies
- Certifying agencies
- Certification seals
- Other evaluators

The Company has tools for actively listening to neighbors and communities that are part of the Corporate Affairs department in which action measures are adopted to remedy any impacts that may arise in operations. Specifically, these tools include the call center, the contact form on the website, complaint forums, and the efforts of the territorial teams.

CMPC monitors these grievance and claim mechanisms via the respective management systems in place for each tool. In addition, there is a Dispute Committee where cases are analyzed and responses are given, either by mail, letter or implemented directly by the territorial team.

### PHASES OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

#### Listen

CMPC addresses the concerns of its interest groups, considering their priorities and the context in which they occur.

The company-wide options for lodging them are the:

- [Whistleblower Hotline](#)
- [Web contact form](#)

#### Inform

CMPC has various means of transparently informing all groups. These include the:

- [Integrated Report](#)
- [Sustainability Report](#)
- [Corporate website](#)
- [Investor Relations website](#)
- [Shareholder Assistance Website](#)
- Television and radio advertisements
- Articles in the written press
- Social media

#### Interact

Interactions will be different depending on the group. One of the existing formats is holding meetings to discuss topics of interest to both parties. Additionally, the Company's social media networks are always available:

- [Instagram](#)
- [LinkedIn](#)
- [X \(formerly known as Twitter\)](#)
- [Facebook](#)

#### Collaborate

The company creates opportunities to work together with interest groups with similar objectives.

Such occasions lead to new initiatives or projects for their benefit.



Framework for stakeholder participation

NCG 461 (3.1.iv)  
 GRI (2-29)

| Group   | Communication Media  | Methods and opportunities for connection  | Feedback about expectations   |
|---|--|---|---|
| Collaborators                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Mi Fibra portal</a></li> <li>• Company email</li> <li>• <a href="#">Job Portal</a></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workplace Climate Survey</li> <li>• Feedback meetings</li> <li>• Trade union discussions</li> </ul>  | Integration into people management processes and development plans for each collaborator  |
| Clients and consumers                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• Websites of each business line</li> <li>• Brand websites</li> <li>• <a href="#">Fiber Place</a></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales agents</li> <li>• Advantage and brand power satisfaction surveys</li> <li>• Stakeholders Sustainability Index survey (SSIndex)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvements in customer delivery processes through Fiber Place</li> <li>• Product innovations to meet their needs</li> </ul>                        |
| Suppliers and contractors                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate website</li> <li>• <a href="#">Suppliers Portal</a></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training workshops for suppliers</li> <li>• Meetings to present new suppliers' portals</li> <li>• Supplier Summit</li> <li>• <a href="#">Website for supplier complaints and contact form</a></li> </ul> | Development of a responsible management plan with suppliers, which takes the form of support programs for local suppliers and MSMEs, factoring programs, meetings with suppliers, and others. |
| Communities                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• In-person information delivery in the communities (brochures, etc.)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings with local communities</li> <li>• Working groups</li> <li>• Community collaboration agreements</li> </ul>   | Framework for community engagement and implementation of social investment and obras de confianza [small public works projects selected by local residents]                                   |
| Strategic partners                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• Work meetings</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work meetings</li> <li>• Collaboration framework agreement</li> <li>• Joint-action programs</li> </ul>   | Development of active and unwavering relationships with partners  |
| Associations, trade unions and the business world | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• Information delivered directly to associations</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings and participation in working groups</li> </ul>  | Active participation in the working groups and implementation of improvement opportunities  |
| Communication media                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• Press releases</li> <li>• <a href="#">Integrated Report</a></li> </ul>   | Public relations meetings   | Organization performance information and its activities   |
| Academia, research centers and public policy      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• Work meetings</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work meetings</li> <li>• Production of studies and projects</li> </ul>   | Joint work for project development  |
| Investors and lenders                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Investor Relations website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Shareholder services website</a></li> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Meetings</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings and consultations with internal teams</li> <li>• Investor Day</li> </ul>  | Financial information and ESG for interested members of the public  |
| Authorities and regulators                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• Information provision required by regulations</li> <li>• Essential Facts</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informative or consultative meetings</li> </ul>  | Response to regulatory requirements   |
| Evaluators and certifiers                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate website</a></li> <li>• Email</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving feedback from assessments</li> </ul>   | Standard, transparent information   |

Investor Relations

NCG 461 (3.7.ii)

The Investor Relations Department is responsible for keeping investors informed about the status of the Company, both its corporate strategy and its financial and operational performance, making it possible to build long-term bonds of trust.

As part of its work, it prepares and publishes quarterly information that is important to investors, such as financial statements, earnings for the year, impacts in each business area and performance on ESG matters. This is all published on the Investor Relations website.

To stay in touch with the department, investors and analysts can connect through various means:

- Web contact form
- [Whistleblower Hotline](#)
- Social media
- [Website](#)
- Specific contacts in each department

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

INVESTOR DAY 2023

The Company holds Investor Day each year to bring together the main investors to discuss CMPC's objectives and strategy. This year more than 80 investors and industry analysts from around the world participated. The activity began in an events center with a corporate presentation given by the company's main executives followed by a visit to a Softys plant located in Talagante, Chile.

CMPC and Softys chief executives participated in the meeting to share information about the progress on the five pil-

lars of the 2030 Strategy and the main achievements of the year.

In 2023, the Investor Relations department participated in a number of national and international conferences, meeting with more than 100 investors. In addition to presenting the status of the Company and explaining the earnings picture at these conferences, best practices for information disclosure and corporate governance, sustainability and the corporate ESG strategy.

Meetings held with investors by region (%)

| Region        | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| Asia          | 2%   | 1%   | 3%   | 4%   |
| Europe        | 8%   | 5%   | 15%  | 4%   |
| North America | 21%  | 5%   | 15%  | 15%  |
| Latin America | 69%  | 89%  | 67%  | 77%  |
| • Chile       | 19%  | --   | 54%  | 68%  |

In conjunction with the quarterly report to the Financial Market Commission (CMF) of the Company's Financial Statements, the Reasoned Analysis is published, all of which are presented to more than 50 investors, including an analysis of performance at the level of sales, EBITDA and profits, along with an analysis of the operating variables of each business line. The following CMPC managers participated in a panel during the online event: Francisco Ruiz-Tagle, Raimundo Varela, Guilherme Viesi, Claudia Cavada and Fernando Hasenberg. Investors have the opportunity to pose open-ended questions to the panel.



3.8

# Human rights

SASB (RR-FM-210a.3);  
GRI (408-1;409-1)

Since 2021 CMPC has had a company-wide **Human Rights Policy** for all of its businesses and subsidiaries. It establishes foundational definitions, areas of application and specific mechanisms that help identify, manage and remedy the violation of human rights (HR) under a preventive approach.

Its scope includes all CMPC collaborators and business partners. In this way, it covers the real and potential impacts associated with human rights throughout the value chain.

In addition to the policy, the Company has the following instruments and statements of adherence to principles in order to ensure, evaluate, take action and mitigate potential human rights impacts:

- Human Rights Policy.
- Code of Ethics (collaborators).
- Code of Conduct for Suppliers.
- Diversity and Inclusion Policy.
- Corporate risk matrix.
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certifications principle 3, Rights of indigenous peoples.
- Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), principle 6 of Indigenous peoples.
- Declaration of Fundamental Principles at Work (adherence to ILO conventions)
- Adherence to the UN Global Compact Principles.

Under these instruments and principles, the Company supports and safeguards respect for fundamental internationally recognized human rights within its sphere of influence, ensuring the:

- Eradication of child labor.
- Eradication of young people being exposed to hazardous work.
- Absence of forced or coerced labor.
- Freedom of affiliation and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
- Abolition of discriminatory practices at work.
- Prevention efforts to benefit the environment.
- Prevention of all manner of corruption, extortion and bribery.
- Respect for the communities that co-exist with the operations, including indigenous peoples.

This protection of fundamental human rights applies to both direct CMPC collaborators as well as those of service companies, contractors, suppliers and business partners in all countries of its industrial and commercial operations.

Additionally, these principles further apply to stakeholder groups exposed to real or potential impacts on their human rights as a result of business activities, with special protection for **the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children, senior citizens, indigenous peoples, migrants and local communities.**

## On due diligence

In 2022, CMPC began work on a roadmap to incorporate human rights into its strategy and culture in compliance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct.

This plan is being developed under a collaborative approach between the Legal, Compliance and Risk Department together with the Sustainability, Environment, Occupational Health and Safety, People & Organization and the Cellulose Departments.

The roadmap is made up of eight specific steps that provide the necessary guidelines for implementing the due diligence process in 2023: 1) Organizational structure, 2) Human Rights Policy Update, 3) Risk and impact assessment, 4) Implementing measures and integrating results, 5) Monitoring and evaluation of action plans, 6) Whistleblower Hotline, 7) Reporting and disclosure, and 8) Reparations.

In 2023, the Company hired a consultant who is an expert in applying due diligence processes. During the year, best practices and human rights governance at the corporate level were reviewed and then incorporated as a Key Improvement Initiative (KII) under the framework of the 2030 Strategy as part of the Sustainability pillar.

The focus in 2024 will be on integrating the due diligence process into operations.

In 2023 it took part once again in the 2nd Study of Business and Human Rights in Chile to identify the current progress around implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights within companies. The Company evaluation returned 13.5 points out of a possible 24, three points less than in the first year’s diagnosis.

Note: Forestal Mininco SpA FSC-C006246, Forestal Mininco SpA Proyecto Aysén: FSC-C107775.

Native vegetation in Las Maravillas woodland.





# 4. Vision 2030

| Antarctic beech in the Mañihuales Nursery.











Ponderosa pine plantation in La Pradera woodland.

Pages 110 - 111: Heliberto Cárcamo inspecting native plants Mañihuales Nursery





Thinning in El Mirador woodland with the purpose of going from Ponderosa pine forest to native forest in the future.







| Río Ibáñez, Cerro Castillo sector.

| Pages 120 - 121: Río Ibáñez tributary, Cerro Castillo sector.







4.1

# Corporate strategy

NCG 461 (4.2)  
TCFD (Estrategia)

## 2030 Corporate strategy

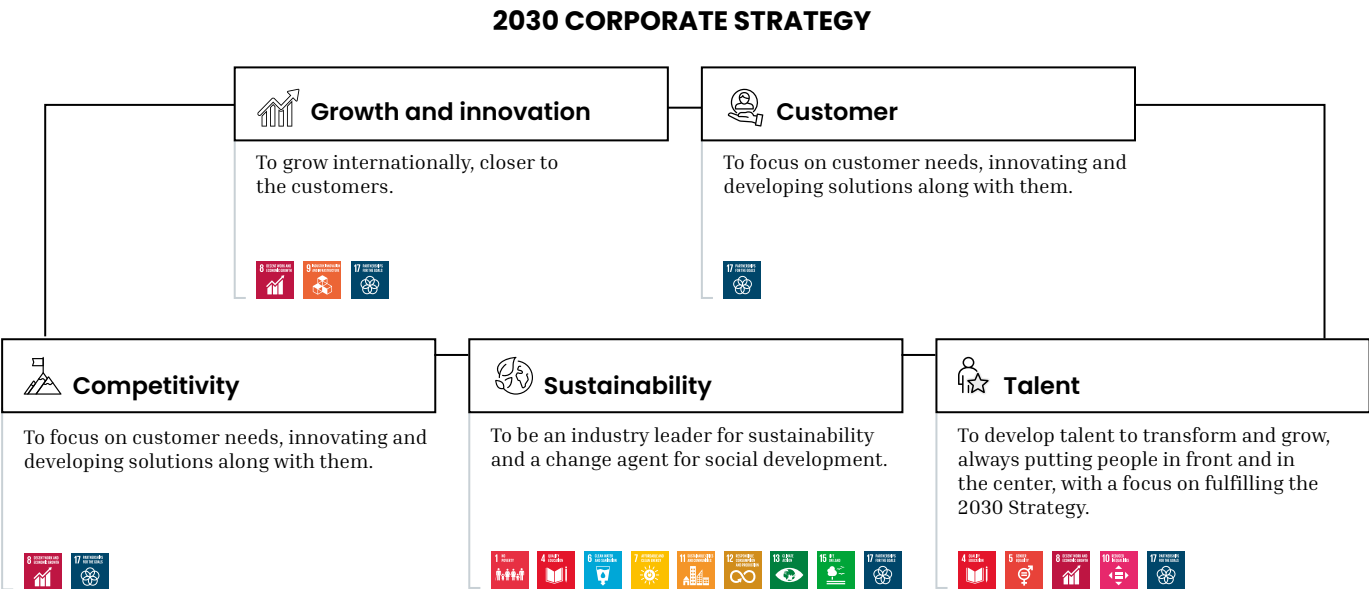
In 2022, the Company updated its strategy for the horizon up to 2030, es-

tablishing five pillars and twelve objectives, with a set of associated actions and initiatives.

This strategy is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reflecting a commitment to generating a positive impact on several fronts of interest. With the intention of achieving optimal operational performance and positioning itself as a key agent in the face of global challenges like climate change, the Company is extending its influence to new continents, while planning its own future through the upcoming decades. This is achieved through distinctive

innovation based on the use of natural and renewable fibers, offering a variety of ecological and sustainable products, always focused on customers’ needs.

The monitoring of the progress and review of the Company’s results by its Board of Directors is done in accordance with the order and structure of the pillars and initiatives that make up the CMPC 2030 Strategy. This means the Board of Directors can carry out structured and effective monitoring of its performance, specifically measuring the progress of the objectives into which each strategic pillar is broken down.



In 2023, the governance of the 2030 Strategy included strengthening communication of the pillars at different organizational levels.

Organization leaders and the internal communications unit have been raising awareness of the strategy through various techniques such as communication campaigns about operations, quarterly talks, informative posters, a dedicated website, and more.

Additionally, the annual performance objectives were linked to those of the strategy and the Leadership Seal, in order to align the entire Company to meet CMPC's 2030 goals. To operation-

alize compliance with the strategy, the objectives were deployed in more than 30 strategic initiatives and a monthly check-in was set up to monitor and verify commitment to the transformation.

Through the “Sustainability” pillar, CMPC’s 2030 Strategy addresses specific objectives in the following areas:

- **Environmental:** through the Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy and environmental goals on water, waste and emissions for the coming years.

- **Social:** through its Community Relations Framework and social investment

projects associated with each value creation area (VCA).

- **Human Rights:** through the work that will be developed in the next Roadmap.

### Measurable commitments

| Topic                         | Corporate goal   | Baseline | 2023 performance | % compliance | Goal         | SDG | SDG Goal     |
|-------------------------------|--|----------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----|--------------|
| Innovation & Digitalization   | 30% of process improvements by 2025 must come from innovation, digital transformation and data usage.  | 2020     | 40.9%            | 136.0%       | 30%          |     | 8.2          |
|                               | 20% of the fulfillment of the sustainable development goals (emissions and water) must be achieved through innovation, new or disruptive technologies for CMPC | 2020     | 0%*              | 0%*          | 20%          |     | 9.4          |
|                               | 10% of CMPC sales must come from new and innovative products, business lines or business models.   | 2020     | 9.16%            | 91.6%        | 10%          |     |              |
| Diversity                     | Achieve 25% of the Company’s workforce covered by women by 2025.   | 2019     | 19%              | 76%          | 25%          |     | 5.5          |
|                               | To have 30% of leadership positions filled by women by 2025.   | 2019     | 24.6%            | 82%          | 30%          |     |              |
| Inclusion                     | Total number of staff at 2.5% of people with disabilities by 2025.   | 2019     | 1.10%            | 44%          | 2.5%         |     | 10.2         |
| Health and safety             | Zero fatalities in operations, direct collaborators and service companies, industrial plants, and forestry operations.   | 2019     | 2                | 0%           | Zero         |     | 8.8          |
| Water                         | Reduce industrial water use per produced ton by 25% by 2025.   | 2018     | 28.09 m³/t       | 82.7%        | 23.63 m³/t   |     | 6.4          |
| Emissions                     | Reduce scopes 1 and 2 absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030.  | 2018     | 1,850 ktCO₂e     | 45.6%        | 1,198 ktCO₂e |     | 13.3         |
|                               | Reduce scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 37.5% by 2035   | 2020     | 6,114 ktCO₂e     | -10.2%       | 3,681 ktCO₂e |     |              |
|                               | Net zero emissions by 2040   | 2020     | **               | **           | -            |     |              |
| Waste                         | Zero waste to landfill by 2025   | 2018     | 283,787 t        | 67.0%        | 71,430 t     |     | 12.4<br>12.5 |
| Conservation and biodiversity | Add 100,000 hectares of conservation or protection by 2030 to the more than 320,000 hectares the Company already allocates for these purposes.                 | 2018     | 409,826 ha       | 88.3%        | 412,529 ha   |     | 13.1         |
|                               |  |          |                  |              |              |     | 13.3         |
|                               |  |          |                  |              |              |     | 15.1         |

\* Note: The progress rate stands at zero, given that the consolidated portfolio had no emissions captures in 2023; however, there will be results in 2024.  
\*\*The Net Zero commitment involves meeting commitments aligned with Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions science by first reducing emissions at an accelerated rate and then incorporating residual emissions captures and removals into the inventory to achieve net zero by 2040. The calculation of emissions removals from CMPC's forests will work according to the GHG protocol removals guidance once it is published.



4.2

# Upcoming projects

## Investment Projects Contributing to Objectives

NCG 461
 (4.1; 4.3)

CMPC has an investment criteria methodology based on economic, strategic, and socio-environmental variables, which leads to three categories of projects. These projects are prioritized according to the following criteria:

**1. Critical projects:** initiatives related to the operational continuity of plants, en-

vironmental regulation, prevention of occupational risks and accidents, and sustainability goals. These projects are a priority because they enable the impeccable operation of industrial facilities while ensuring operational continuity.

**2. Regular projects:** projects for operational continuity, environmental or profitability.

**3. For-profit projects:** initiatives that seek to improve the profitability of the business.

For profitability projects, prioritization is performed using a scoring system that considers financial variables and assigns additional points for social and environmental elements.

This means all projects undergo a rigorous review process that includes several stages: 1) identification of the project type, along with its score calculation if it is a for-profit project; 2) project evaluation by assessing any impacts

concerning corporate goals; 3) project execution with monitoring of sustainability and profitability aspects.

Project time scales according to their relevance in terms of the useful life of their assets or infrastructure are classified as:

- **Short term:** Projects shorter than two years
- **Medium term:** Initiatives from two to four years
- **Long term:** Projects of five years or more

### PRIMARY INVESTMENT PROJECTS

The following projects are short and medium-term projects that use CMPC's own capital as a funding source.

| Relevant investment projects   | Location (country/region)               | Objective   | State of progress | Calculated investment (Million USD) |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Biopackaging   |   |   |                   |                                     |
| Edipac bags with handles   | Quilicura, Metropolitan Region, Chile   | • Product fabrication improvement.  | In progress       | 6.8                                 |
| Replacement converter (flexo folder gluer) Martin 1228 Corrugados Buin     | Buin, Metropolitan Region, Chile        | • Increase capacity.<br>• Product fabrication improvement.  | In progress       | 6.3                                 |
| Specific Water Use Reduction MP20 and Flow Measurement Puente Alto Complex | Puente Alto, Metropolitan Region, Chile | • Improvements to water use.  | Starts in 2024    | 3.8                                 |
| Reduction of specific water use in the Maule plant                         | Yerbas Buenas, Maule Region, Chile      | • Improvements to the water circuit of the paper machine at the Maule Plant.<br>• Reduced water use | Starts in 2024    | 2.7                                 |

### Softys investment plans

Softys currently has 16 mostly short-term projects located in Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru. These projects are currently being im-

plemented with the main goal of environmental improvement. The funding source is the company's own capital, totaling USD 0.14 million.

### Relevant investment projects for Softys

| Relevant investment projects      | Location (country/region) | Description  | State of progress |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Increased capacity (Altamira MP5) | Altamira Plant, Mexico    | Increase in production capacity to satisfy Tissue demand | In progress       |

## Investment highlights

States, ensuring faster and more direct product delivery.

treatment, atmospheric emissions, gas treatment systems and environmental management. In addition, it is in the World Class category for water use.

### ACQUISITION OF POWELL VALLEY MILLWORK

In 2023, CMPC acquired Powell Valley Millwork, a wood products remanufacturing company with two mills located in Kentucky, United States. This allows CMPC to produce remanufacturing products and take advantage of the commercial and industrial experience of Powell Valley, which also contributes to the Company's logistics chain in the North American market.

This acquisition is strategic as it allows closer proximity to CMPC customers, leveraging logistical and operational synergies, expands distribution channels and the customer base, and increases competitive efficiency in the United

### CMPC FOREST PRODUCTS NORTH AMERICA

In a deepening of the alliance with International Forest Products (IFP), “CMPC Forest Products” will be launched in 2024. This new entity will bring us closer to our North American customers, expanding business options in the region.

### BIOCMPC

Operational startup of BioCMPC in Brazil is another milestone, a project that was developed on time as specified, 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

### ACQUISITION OF THE ONTEX GROUP'S OPERATIONS OF P.I. MABE IN MEXICO

On May 1, 2023, the Softys subsidiary took control of Ontex's operations in Mexico. This strategic move increased its market share in the baby diaper sector to approximately 30%. The complete acquisition of P.I. Mabe shares positioned Softys as the proprietor of a facility equipped with 25 production lines situated in Puebla. This plant employs around 900 people and produces well-known brands in the Mexican and Central American markets such as BBTips, Kiddies, Biobaby, Affective, and Mia, among others.





Customer value strategy

Mat Tier 1  
Customer satisfaction and brand value

CMPC has established two main indicators with the goal of improving the experience and maximizing value for its customers over the long term:

1. Achieve a Net Promoter Score (NPS) greater than 85% for all businesses, through technical support to optimize processes.
2. 10% of CMPC's sales must come from the development of new solutions based on customer needs.

The Stakeholders Sustainability Index (SSIndex) is used to measure customer satisfaction for Celulosa and Biopackaging. The survey aims to provide information that anticipates risks through by recording ESG indicators.

Softys uses the Advantage methodology to measure its customers' satisfaction

BIOPACKAGING

NPS changes by year and business line

| Categories | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Boxboard   | 79%  | 69%  | -    | 92%  | 89%  |
| Sack Kraft | 53%  | 56%  | -    | 81%  | 87%  |
| Corrugados | 84%  | 85%  | 63%  | 76%  | 93%  |
| Edipac     | 84%  | -    | 74%  | 83%  | 95%  |

Source: Marketing and Commercial Planning Department.

Primary outcomes

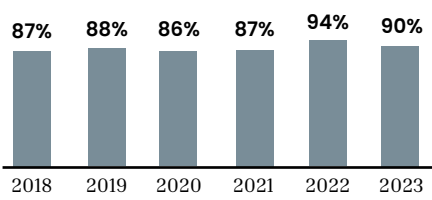
|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Boxboard   | 148 surveys were conducted in Chile, South America, Central America, North America and Europe, obtaining a score of 89%. The decrease in NPS by 2.9 points compared to the previous year can be explained by very aggressive competition affecting service levels in some markets. This dimension went down some, especially in the Chilean market.  |
| Sack Kraft | 307 customer surveys were carried out in seven countries/regions (Chile, Peru, the USA, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Central America/Caribbean), with a consolidated score of 87%, representing a significant improvement compared to the previous year, given the joint management with a focus on the customer and the implementation of actions on detected improvement opportunities. |
| Corrugados | Company-wide progress was made in terms of customer recommendations from last year to this year, which reflects management style that has a customer focus, especially as regards service and attention from CMPC executives, along with a high-quality brand positioning across the board.  |
| Edipac     | 295 customer surveys were carried out, obtaining an SS Index score of 85 and NPS of 95%. The main conclusions were: close connections to CMPC executives and improvements in shipments.  |

with the commercial service they receive and their general perceptions.

CELULOSA

NPS Pulp

NPS changes by year



Source: Pulp Marketing and Commercial Planning Department.

Primary outcomes

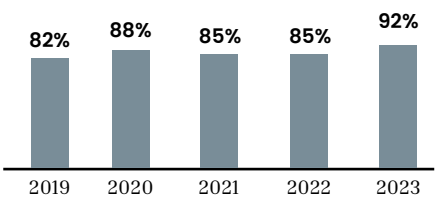
88% Global Satisfaction Index  
90% NPS

Annual improvements

An increase of 31 and 14 points, respectively, was found in favorable responses for the dimensions of community and environment over the last five years. The employee engagement dimension saw an increase of four points with respect to 2022.

NPS Maderas

NPS changes by year



Source: Pulp, Marketing and Commercial Planning Department.

Primary outcomes

86% Global Satisfaction Index  
92% NPS

Annual improvements

Significant increase in Satisfaction (2pts), Quality (2pts) and Loyalty (3pts), especially reflected in the USA, Mexican and Middle Eastern markets. The positive impact of these increases resulted in a record NPS score of 92% under the SS Index measurement scale.

Yearly improvements

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Sack Kraft | Significant total progress of +6 points, with improvements in reputation regarding community support, environmental management communication and knowledge about reporting channels. Significant progress in Argentina (94% +10 points), Brazil (93% +5), Chile (91% +6) and Peru (88% +11). |
| Edipac     | The progress of +12 NPS points stands out, with significant improvements for all pillars and questions. The main advances were in the claims category (+16) attributable to the protocols that were set up and action plan that was developed during the year.                               |

SOFTYS

Softys measures its Business-To-Business (B2B) and Business-To-Consumer (B2C) channels differently.

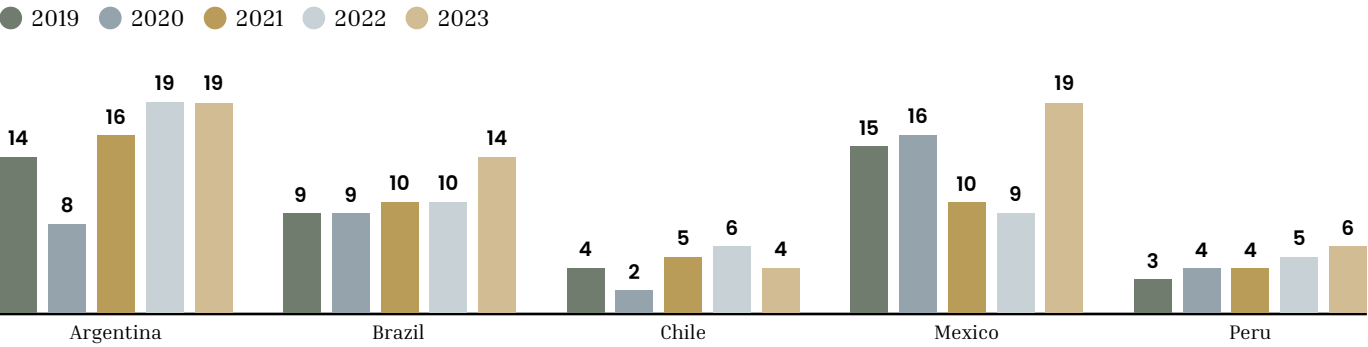
Client satisfaction (B2B)

Softys' main customers are other companies that distribute its products. For this segment, the business conducts a performance evaluation and benchmarking program based on feedback with the assistance of the Advantage Group. This process helps suppliers and customers measure, track and strengthen their mutual performance.

Customers rate supplier performance based on four variables:

- Collaboration
- Execution
- Reputation
- VisiOn

Main results B2B customer survey



Source: Advantage Report 2023.

Main progress

In 2023, the business approach was identified to support client strategies, as well as provide facilities for negotiating and generating trust.

Brand Power (B2C)

For the consumer segment, the business conducts a quantitative study that measures the power of the main brands in the Consumer Tissue and Personal Care businesses.

Softys has maintained its position in most of the countries where it operates. The challenge is to control costs and build closer relationships with consumers through the promise of superior quality and performance.

Measuring brand power: Toilet tissue ranking

| Country   | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Brand    |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Argentina | 1st  | 1st  | 1st  | 1st  | 1st  | Higienol |
| Brazil    | 3rd  | 4th  | -    | 3rd  | 3rd  | Cotton   |
| Chile     | 1st  | 1st  | 1st  | 1st  | 1st  | Confort  |
| Colombia  | -    | -    | -    | 3rd  | 3rd  | Elite    |
| Mexico    | 5th  | 5th  | 5th  | 5th  | 4th  | Elite    |
| Peru      | 2nd  | 2nd  | 2nd  | 2nd  | 6th  | Elite    |
| Uruguay   | 1st  | 1st  | -    | 1st  | 2nd  | Higienol |

Source: Softys Sustainability Department.



Measuring brand power: Diaper ranking

| Country   | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Brand   |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| Argentina | 3rd  | 3rd  | 3rd  | 3rd  | 3rd  | Babysec |
| Brazil    | -    | 4th  | -    | 6th  | 3rd  | Babysec |
| Chile     | 3rd  | 1st  | 2nd  | 2nd  | 2nd  | Babysec |
| Ecuador   | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | Babysec |
| Mexico    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 3rd  | BBTips  |
| Peru      | 2nd  | 2nd  | 2nd  | 2nd  | 2nd  | Babysec |
| Uruguay   | 1st  | 1st  | -    | -    | -    | Babysec |

Source: Softys Sustainability Department.

4.3  
Analysis of the environment

GRI (201-1, 201-2)

MAT Tier 2

Monitoring and adapting to the regulatory environment

The global economic slowdown was a factor of concern during 2023, with a more pronounced impact than expected.

Global monetary policy has attempted to lower inflationary levels that had been caused by Covid-19 and the war in Ukraine. The main central banks raised their interest rates, most notably the European Central Bank, increased their interest rates, raising them by 0.25 points in September 2023 to 4.5%, the highest level since 2001.

In 2023, the U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) raised interest rates to peaks of between 4.25% and 4.5%. These measures, the most aggressive since 2008, European Central Bank, increased their interest rates, raising them by 0.25 points

By 2024, it is expected that the main central banks will begin to expand their monetary policies, as inflation expectations continue to fall to normal levels.

Comprehensive income

Geographic and business diversification allowed CMPC to better navigate the economic fluctuations of 2023. Following record figures in 2022, the year was characterized by lower cellulose prices, while Softys’ operations experienced outstanding performance thanks to its highly dynamic markets, the positioning of its brands and inorganic growth in Mexico, all of which was accompanied by lower raw material costs. Meanwhile, the Biopackaging business showed declines in its sales and results, after also having had record figures in 2022. This is explained by low global activity, therefore a decreased demand for containers and packaging. Thus, CMPC closed 2023 with a 3.6% increase in sales, which stood at USD 8.1 billion.

Net earnings before interest, taxes, debt, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) amounted to USD 1,337 million, a decrease of 37% compared to the previous year. This is mainly explained by lower cellulose prices and the poorer results of Biopackaging, which were offset by better results from Softys.

Net income reached USD 470 million, down 53% compared to 2022, due to the decrease in EBITDA. Free cash flow had a variation of 33.03%, mainly due

to lower operating results and higher investments. In 2023, Softys acquired P.I. Mabe, a leading personal care company in Mexico, for approximately USD 270 million.

Consolidated Financial Results (in Million USD)

| Categories        | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Third-party sales | 4,866 | 5,143 | 6,274 | 5,670 | 5,287 | 6,323 | 7,821 | 8,100 |
| EBITDA            | 970   | 1,078 | 1,816 | 1,169 | 990   | 1,695 | 2,113 | 1,337 |
| Earnings          | -18   | 103   | 502   | 84.4  | -277  | 538   | 1,005 | 470   |
| Net debt          | 3,573 | 3,198 | 2,853 | 3,283 | 3,094 | 3,179 | 3,943 | 4,618 |
| Free cash flow    | 39    | 387   | 341   | -417  | 225   | 51    | -763  | -511  |
| Capital (assets)  | 7,976 | 8,084 | 8,242 | 8,118 | 7,866 | 7,546 | 7,909 | 7,884 |

Source: Investor Relations Department.

Financial ratios

| Categories                       | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Net debt / EBITDA                | 3.7x  | 3.0x  | 1.6x  | 2.81x | 3.13x | 1.87  | 1.87 | 3.45 |
| Financial debt / tangible assets | 0.53x | 0.51x | 0.47x | 0.50x | 0.53x | 0,6   | 0.60 | 0.76 |
| Liquidity ratio                  | 2.47x | 1.1x  | 2.17x | 1.29x | 1.16x | 1.02x | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Net interest coverage            | 4.60x | 4.98x | 8.50x | 6.09x | 4.98x | 7.87  | 9.96 | 5.34 |

Source: Investor Relations Department.

EARNINGS BY BUSINESS  
SASB (RR-PP-000.A)

Celulosa

| Categories                                  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average short fiber pulp prices (USD/t CIF) | -     | 596   | 746   | 594   | 463   | 648   | 797   | 599   |
| Average long fiber pulp prices (USD/t CIF)  | -     | 652   | 838   | 603   | 563   | 792   | 913   | 724   |
| Pulp production (Mt)                        | 3,688 | 3,339 | 4,115 | 3,979 | 4,076 | 4,140 | 4,176 | 4,001 |
| Wood products (Mm3)                         | 1,376 | 1,191 | 1,398 | 3,631 | 4,081 | 4,074 | 3,450 | 3,926 |
| Pulp market (Mt)                            | 3,188 | 3,005 | 3,558 | 3,641 | 3,667 | 3,631 | 3,641 | 3,651 |
| Sales (Million USD)                         | 2,226 | 2,406 | 3,377 | 2,686 | 2,348 | 3,108 | 3,798 | 3,294 |
| EBITDA (MMUSD)                              | 634   | 798   | 1,616 | 929   | 640   | 1,388 | 1,765 | 800   |

Source: Investor Relations Department.

Biopackaging

| Categories          | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Volume (Mt)         | 789  | 780  | 839  | 843  | 884  | 876   | 880   | 859   |
| Sales (Million USD) | 836  | 814  | 924  | 890  | 872  | 1,020 | 1,249 | 1,169 |
| EBITDA (MMUSD)      | 111  | 86   | 81   | 70   | 112  | 120   | 190   | 103   |

Fuente: Gerencia Relación con inversionistas



| Categories                       | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023   |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Tissue paper (Mt)                | 645   | 671   | 682   | 726   | 820   | 819   | 885   | 903    |
| Hygiene products (million units) | 5,318 | 5,241 | 5,497 | 6,337 | 7,303 | 7,738 | 8,058 | 10,846 |
| Sales (Million USD)              | 1,803 | 1,923 | 1,974 | 2,094 | 2,068 | 2,195 | 2,774 | 3,624  |
| EBITDA (MMUSD)                   | 243   | 215   | 153   | 201   | 277   | 181   | 231   | 506    |

Source: Investor Relations Management.

ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED AND DISTRIBUTED

GRI (201-1)

Economic value (ThUSD)

| Economic value generated               | 2019      |         | 2020      |         | 2021      |         | 2022      |         | 2023      |         |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|  | Nº        | %       | Nº        | %       | Nº        | %       | Nº        | %       | Nº        | %       |
| Income from ordinary activities        | 5,670,277 | 100.00% | 5,286,297 | 99.81%  | 6,323,022 | 99.87%  | 7,821,345 | 99.37%  | 8,099,816 | 99.01%  |
| Financial income                       | 20,703    | 0.37%   | 10,270    | 0.19%   | 8,448     | 0.13%   | 44,342    | 0.56%   | 77,797    | 0.95%   |
| Income from sales of noncurrent assets | 243       | 0.00%   | -         | 0.00%   | -         | 0.00%   | 5,163     | 0.07%   | 3,538     | 0.04%   |
| Economic value generated               | 5,691,223 | 100.00% | 5,296,567 | 100.00% | 6,331,470 | 100.00% | 7,870,850 | 100.00% | 8,177,613 | 100.00% |
| Operational expenses                   | 4,233,153 | 74.38%  | 4,053,540 | 76.37%  | 4,307,167 | 69.30%  | 5,338,037 | 77.66%  | 5,515,413 | 67.42%  |
| Employee salaries and benefits         | 591,225   | 10.39%  | 559,482   | 10.54%  | 615,323   | 9.90%   | 708,174   | 10.30%  | 917,600   | 11.22%  |
| Payments to capital providers          | 368,967   | 6.48%   | 191,616   | 3.61%   | 678,281   | 10.91%  | 482,900   | 7.02%   | 205,327   | 2.51%   |
| Payments to the government             | 340,496   | 5.98%   | 114,953   | 2.17%   | 137,873   | 2.22%   | 344,921   | 5.02%   | 149,089   | 1.82%   |
| Community investment                   | 14,322    | 0.25%   | 16,425    | 0.31%   | 41,568    | 0.67%   | 19,337    | 0.28%   | 24,747    | 0.30%   |
| Economic value distributed             | 5,548,163 | 97.00%  | 4,936,016 | 93.00%  | 5,780,212 | 93.00%  | 6,874,032 | 87.34%  | 6,812,176 | 83.27%  |
| Economic value retained                | 143,060   | 3%      | 361,181   | 7.00%   | 550,917   | 7.00%   | 996,818   | 12.66%  | 1,368,975 | 16.73%  |

Source: Investor Relations Department  
Note: Community investment does not include amounts from charitable donations, commercial initiatives, trade unions, think tanks and universities. For more details, see the community chapter, social contributions section.

Sustainable finance

NGG 461 (2.3.5)

MAT Tier 3  
Sustainable financing

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:

- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction
- Water use intensity
- Reduction of waste generation
- 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.

HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCING AT CMPC

|   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | <b>2017</b><br>First Chilean company to issue a 10-year green bond for USD 500 million.         | 7  | <b>2021</b><br>3-year revolving line of credit structured as a sustainability-linked loan (SLL).  |
| 2 | <b>2018</b><br>First Softys Peru green bond for USD 30 million.                                 | 8  | <b>2022</b><br>Sustainability-linked credit for USD 500 million.  |
| 3 | <b>2019</b><br>Green bond in the Chilean market for USD 93 million.                             | 9  | <b>2022</b><br>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.                               |
| 4 | <b>2019</b><br>Green loan syndicated by Japanese banks for USD 100 million.                     | 10 | <b>2023</b><br>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. |
| 5 | <b>2020</b><br>2-year committed sustainability-linked line of credit (SLL) for USD 100 million. |    |   |
| 6 | <b>2021</b><br>10-year sustainability-linked bond (SLB) for USD 500 million.                    |    |   |



Sustainable financing from 2017–2023

| Sustainable financing              | 2017        | 2018                             | 2019   | 2020        | 2021                       |   |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|---|
| Country of issuance                | USA         | Peru                             | Chile  | Japan       | USA                        | -   |
| Payment term                       | 10 years    | 6 years                          | 10 years   | 5 years     | 10 years                   | 3 years   |
| Amount in USD                      | 500,000,000 | PEN 100,000,000 (USD 30,000,000) | UF 2,500,000 (USD 100,000,000) + USD 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 500,000,000                | 300,000   |
| Type (name in English and Spanish) | Green bond  | Green bond                       | Green bond                                       | Green loan  | Sustainability-Linked Bond | Committed line of credit linked to sustainability |
| Type of rate (variable or fixed)   | Fixed       | Fixed                            | Fixed/Confidential                               | Variable    | Fixed                      | Variable  |

| Sustainable financing              | 2022                         |  |  |             | 2023  |                   |                            |  |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Country of issuance                | -                            | -  | -  | Chile       | USA   | Mexico            | Mexico                     | -  |
| Payment term                       | 3 years                      | 4 years  | 4 years  | 20 years    | 10 years                                      | 2 years           | 9 years                    | 7 years  |
| Amount in USD                      | 500,000,000                  | 200,000,000  | 200,000,000  | 250,000,000 | 500,000,000                                   | MXN 1,600,000,000 | MXN 1,600,000,000          | 300,000,000  |
| Type (name in English and Spanish) | Sustainability-linked credit | EDC (Export Development Canada) Sustainability-linked credit | EDC (Export Development Canada) Sustainability-linked credit | Green bond  | Hybrid Bond (Green and Sustainability-Linked) | Green bond        | Sustainability-Linked Bond | EDC (Export Development Canada) Sustainability-linked credit |
| Type of rate (variable or fixed)   | Variable                     | Variable   | Variable   | Fixed       | Fixed   | Floating          | Fixed                      | Variable   |

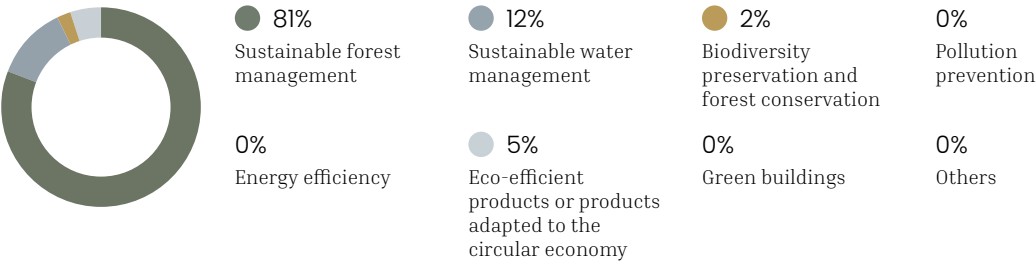
Investments associated with green financing in USD

| Description   | Accumulated prior to 2019 | 2019        | 2020                    | 2021                    | 2022                   | 2023                   |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Sustainable forest management   |                           |             |                         |                         |                        |                        |
| · Sustainable forest management of plantations, certified by FSC, CERTFOR (PEFC) or other equivalent certification<br>· Acquisition, planting and maintenance of seedlings until harvest<br>· Development of hybrids without genetic manipulation to improve the productivity of plantations, with reduced water use and increased CO <sub>2</sub> capture<br>· Roads, establishments and usufructs | -                         | 68,113,944  | 73,264,053              | 137,919,000             | 156,912,000            | 92,562,000             |
| Sustainable water management  |                           |             |                         |                         |                        |                        |
| · Reduction of water use in industrial processes<br>· Systems to facilitate water reuse in industrial processes<br>· Development and installation of technologies and systems to improve the quality of treated water<br>· Reduction of organic content and volume of effluents   | 6,991,454                 | 21,006,446  | 10,792,302              | No investment was made, | 9,198,000              | 13,350,000             |
| Biodiversity preservation and forest conservation   |                           |             |                         |                         |                        |                        |
| · Restoration and conservation of existing native forests<br>· Protection and identification of threatened flora and fauna<br>· Preservation and restoration of high conservation value areas (HCVA)  | -                         | 679,900     | 2,055,539               | No investment was made, | 396,000                | 2,585,000              |
| Pollution prevention  |                           |             |                         |                         |                        |                        |
| · Prevention and control of liquid and solid waste<br>· Gas capture and incineration in production facilities<br>· BioCMPC: improvements in efficiency and environmental parameters   | 11,040,339                | 3,811,560   | No investment was made. | 36,600,000              | 128,582,000            | 261,616,000            |
| Energy efficiency   |                           |             |                         |                         |                        |                        |
| · Energy efficiency projects: replacement of land transportation of wood with more energy-efficient barges  | 9,291,316                 | 2,496,157   | 305,833                 | 42,100,000              | 186,000                | 434,000                |
| Eco-efficient products or products adapted to the circular economy  |                           |             |                         |                         |                        |                        |
| · Projects for the development and introduction of sustainable products, with eco-labeling or environmental certification<br>· More efficient and sustainable packaging and transportation  | 456,351                   | 2,882,315   | 4,207,427               | 1,050,000               | 465,000                | 1,000,000              |
| Green buildings   |                           |             |                         |                         |                        |                        |
| · Construction of energy efficient buildings that meet international standards such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification.<br>· New structural wood products for construction   | 31,048,785                | 1,906,969   | No investment was made  | 3,000,000               | No investment was made | No investment was made |
| Total   | 58,828,245                | 100,897,291 | 90,625,154              | 220,669,000             | 296,239,000            | 371,547,000            |

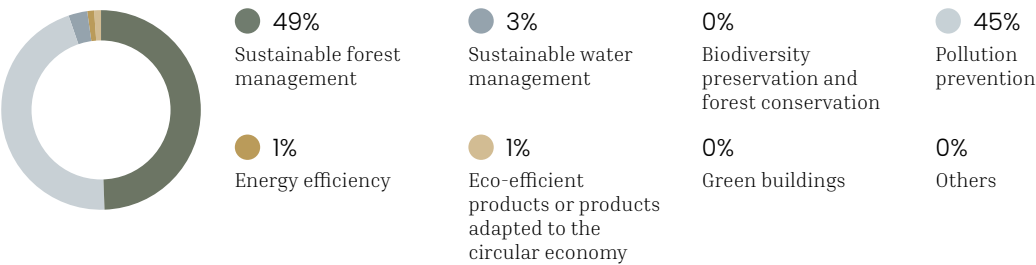


Percentage distribution of the use of green financing by project type

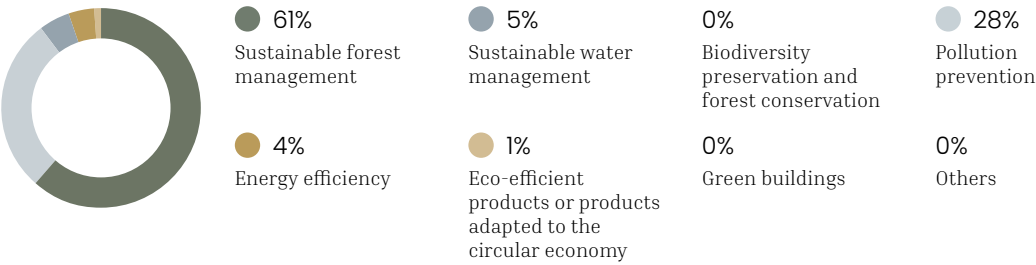
2021



2022



2023



Source: Financial Operations Department  
Note: Pollution prevention projects are one segment of BioCMPC's financing.

2023 sustainable financing progress

Inverstments in environmental projects (USD)

| Investment       | 2017        | 2018        | 2019        | 2020        | 2021        | 2022        | 2023        |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Invested capital | 358,708,347 | 159,363,416 | 102,983,864 | 101,213,279 | 207,186,000 | 389,245,000 | 318,698,000 |

Source: Financial Operations Department.

SOURCE: FINANCIAL OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT<sup>8</sup>

CMPC issued a USD 500 million, 10-year international green bond linked to sustainability objectives, becoming the first Latin American company to do so. The bond was in high demand and several banks participated in the placement.

The proceeds will be used to finance green projects, and the bond's yield is linked to the fulfillment of an emissions reduction target.

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.

<sup>8</sup>If you are interested in the specifics of CMPC's green bonds, please review the [Financial Statements](#) section of this Integrated Report.

4.4 Tax strategy

GRI(2-26, 207-1,207-2)

Tax approach

Guided by the standards of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), CMPC has a tax compliance strategy, aligned with the tax laws and regulations of the tax authorities in each jurisdiction where it operates. These guidelines are consistent with the Company's principles, values and strategy, while minimizing tax risks. In addition, it enhances its sustainability with a forward-looking approach based on best tax practices and promoting professional development.

The tax compliance approach is aimed at the timely monitoring and identification of changes and reforms in tax matters, as well as the regulations of the main domestic and foreign organizations and institutions, ensuring expedient and strict compliance with tax obligations. The **General Principles of Tax Management**, have been in force since 2021. This public document applies to all jurisdictions where the Company is present and covers all its duties, tax collections, fees, charges, payments and withholdings. The tax strategy sets out four commitments:

- Commitment to comply with all tax laws and regulations in all countries of operation.
- Commitment not to transfer the created value to low or no tax jurisdictions without a solid and legitimate business reason for doing so.
- Commitment not to use tax structures without a solid and legitimate business reason for doing so.
- Commitment to conduct all intra-group transactions under transfer pricing rules, using the arm's length principle.

CMPC has a centralized transfer pricing team whose function is to ensure that transactions between related parties are carried out in accordance with the guidelines established by the OECD, ensuring that CMPC group entities carry

out intra-group transactions at market prices and conditions, in accordance with the creation of value, based on the functions performed, the assets they own and their risks.

The Accounting and Tax Department is the CMPC body responsible for ensuring compliance with the Company's tax approach. Tax decisions are made based on a solid risk analysis. A Tax Compliance Committee is set up to meet periodically with the department manager and each of the leaders responsible for tax matters. The main objective is to monitor the timely and strict compliance with all tax obligations, review regulatory changes, processes or tax contingencies, evaluating the best strategies to deal with them efficiently, reporting regularly to the Administration and Finance Department.

Furthermore, the Department has a centralized transfer pricing team whose function is to ensure that related-party transactions are carried out in accordance with the guidelines established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), ensuring that the entities of the CMPC group carry out intra-group transactions at market prices and conditions in accordance with the creation of value, based on the functions performed, the assets they own and the risks they assume. The Accounting and Tax Department also administers the control structure (GRC), monitoring compliance with the execution of all control measures. All departmental procedures are periodically documented and updated, a range of training sessions are held, processes are automated, and revisions are continuously made. This is done with the essential focus of mitigating risk in the many processes the tax department works with. Compliance with all tax obligations is reported monthly to the Tax Compliance Committee. Any processes that could pose a risk from a tax standpoint are monitored periodically (Key Risk Indicator).

The tax and transfer pricing team always holds internal training sessions as part of the tax update process so they can remain satisfactorily updated on tax matters and stay connected to the field. It uses established technology

and processes and a governance model that ensures a high standard of operation to successfully carry out its duties.

The financial statements are audited by law, and the tax assessments of all of the subsidiaries are analyzed and reviewed as part of this audit. KPMG was the company responsible for this process in fiscal year 2023. Additionally, CMPC has developed a company-wide monitoring process with external review of its primary tax filings, transfer pricing and for all those operations that merit it be done via external tax advisors because of their importance.

Income taxes paid in 2023 came to USD 489 million, an increase of 41.81% compared to 2022. The consolidated effective tax rate in 2023 was 20.35%, lower than the previous year's rate of 26%. The following is a summary of the information on taxes from 2022 that were paid in 2023. Taxes from the 2023 fiscal year will be paid in 2024.



Tax information in ThUSD

| Categories                        | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Third-party sales                 | 6,274,472 | 5,670,277 | 5,286,927 | 6,323,022 | 7,821,345 | 8,099,816   |
| Profit before tax                 | 880,197   | 221,262   | 51,656    | 874,828   | 1,360,362 | 590,423.11  |
| Income taxes paid during the year | -115,043  | -340,496  | -114,953  | -137,873  | -344,921  | -489,130.61 |
| Taxes assessed                    | -361,195  | -100,187  | -114,483  | -267,011  | -451,900  | -378,409    |
| Effective tax rate                | 43.00%    | 62.00%    | 154.00%   | 38.00%    | 26.10%    | 20.35%      |
| Rate reconciliation               | -107,748  | -62,315   | -64,322   | -76,333   | 44,133    | 57,366      |

Source: Accounting and Tax Department.

Taxes by country in ThUSD<sup>9</sup>

GRI (207-4)

Source: Accounting and Tax Department.

| Country       | Year | Revenue   | Operating profit | Taxes paid |
|---------------|------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| Argentina     | 2021 | 388,971   | -27,950          | 361        |
|               | 2022 | 619,465   | 42,344           | 0          |
|               | 2023 | 802,761   | 91,972           | -717       |
| Brazil        | 2021 | 1,465,475 | 771,041          | -60,197    |
|               | 2022 | 1,761,972 | 696,584          | -162,502   |
|               | 2023 | 2,165,544 | 479,897          | -127,721   |
| Chile         | 2021 | 5,383,502 | 448,274          | -62,110    |
|               | 2022 | 6,237,107 | 651,786          | -167,086   |
|               | 2023 | 5,573,750 | -56,201          | -340,042   |
| Colombia      | 2021 | 133,957   | -759             | 0          |
|               | 2022 | 169,270   | 547              | 0          |
|               | 2023 | 168,877   | 1,936            | 0          |
| Ecuador       | 2021 | 46,149    | -73              | 0          |
|               | 2022 | 59,361    | 370              | 0          |
|               | 2023 | 46,356    | 2,298            | -255       |
| United States | 2021 | 79,077    | 3,619            | -124       |
|               | 2022 | 529,544   | 41,984           | -11,072    |
|               |      | 513,341   | 9,934            | -10,991    |
| Mexico        | 2021 | 408,511   | 16,256           | -3,845     |
|               | 2022 | 479,353   | -22,027          | -496       |
|               | 2023 | 872,709   | 66,428           | -3,007     |
| Peru          | 2021 | 459,625   | -8,895           | -2,243     |
|               | 2022 | 417,723   | 32,114           | -3,175     |
|               | 2023 | 420,585   | 27,143           | -6,355     |
| Finland       | 2021 | N/A       | N/A              | N/A        |
|               | 2022 | N/A       | N/A              | N/A        |
|               | 2023 | 0         | -279             | -2         |
| Uruguay       | 2021 | 343,445   | 15,500           | -8,993     |
|               | 2022 | 90,441    | 3,043            | -590       |
|               | 2023 | 98,746    | 12,181           | -41        |

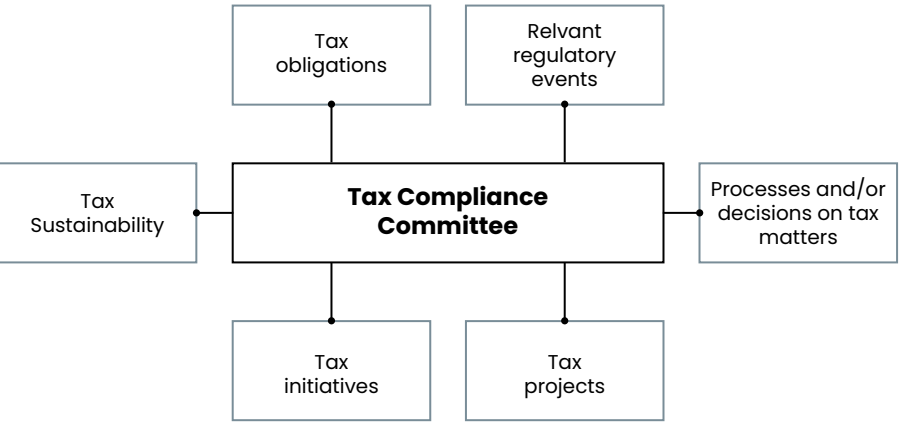
RELATIONSHIPS WITH  
STAKEHOLDERS AND  
TAX AUTHORITIES

GRI (207-3)

CMPC maintains a collaborative relationship with the tax authorities based on respect for the law, transparency and good faith. There is strict compliance with tax obligations and all relevant information is submitted to the tax authorities or other similar bodies for the correct tax treatment of transactions. No tax structures are used without a legitimate business reason, no value created is transferred to low or no-tax jurisdictions without a strong economic foundation, and all transactions between related companies are carried out under the Arm's Length principle. CMPC closed out all its investments in low or no-tax countries in 2023.

In order to contribute positively in its communities, in 2023 CMPC held trainings called “Connection with the environment”, on tax and VAT payments for local companies such as MSMEs, forestry suppliers, universities and communities nearby the plants, with the goal of sharing knowledge and helping to financially empower of these groups.

Governance of the  
tax strategy



The Company has a Tax Compliance Committee as part of the governance structure for compliance with the tax strategy. The different tax leaders and the department manager participate in the committee. Tax decisions are made on the basis of technical arguments and solid risk analysis. If need be, the opinion of external advisors is sought and subsequently approved by the Tax Compliance Committee.

The Tax Compliance Committee monitors strict and timely compliance with all tax obligations, changes in current legislation and tax reforms, processes or tax contingencies, evaluating the best strategies to efficiently deal with them. It reports regularly to the Administration and Finance Department.

The Accounting and Tax Department is the corporate entity that executes and supervises compliance with the tax strategy and ensures timely compliance with taxes to the tax authority. Among the guidelines detailed in the Tax Compliance Approach is that of “Transparency and Continuous Improvement”, encompassing clear and accurate reporting of the economic contribution associated with taxes.

Changes in criteria, compliance strategies and process deviations are also monitored, reported and approved

when appropriate in the Tax Compliance Committee.

Green taxes

(CMPC 4)

• **Chile:** Since 2017, Law No. 20,780 on the Green Tax on Emissions from Fixed Sources has been in force. It determines an annual charge paid to the tax authority for air emissions of particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), produced by establishments whose fixed sources, made up of boilers or turbines, individually or as a whole add up to a power greater than or equal to 50 MWt. 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 verifications to ensure transparency.

<sup>9</sup>To learn more about the tax differences in each country of operation, please see the [annexes](#) to this integrated report.



• **Mexico:** Green taxes are levied as environmental management instruments under the Special Tax Law on Production and Services. Since 2008 there has been a tax on automotive fuels based on the pollution emitted by vehicles during their useful life in order to dis-

courage their use and promote new energy technologies. Regarding the carbon tax, in force since 2013, each fossil fuel has a different tax rate according to the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> it contains. This value is determined by the annual update of the Intergovernmental Panel

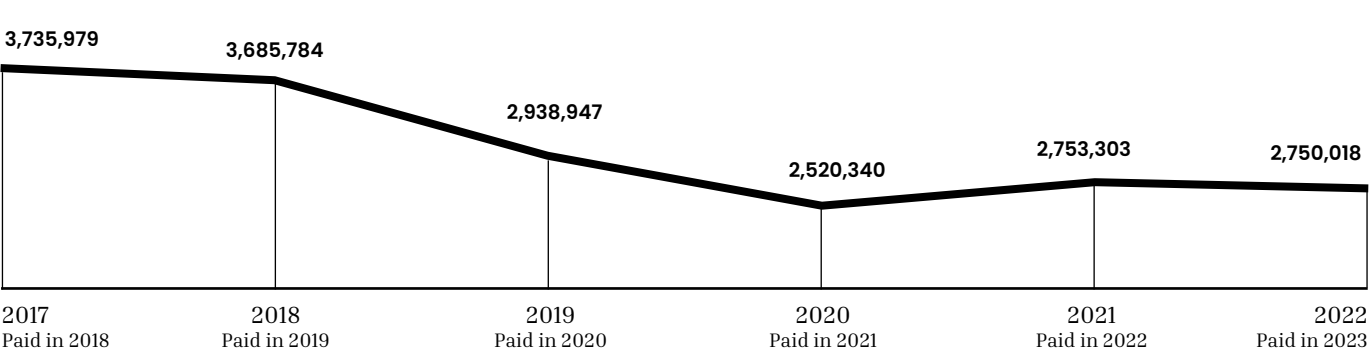
on Climate Change (IPCC). This value is determined by the annual update of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Green taxes paid in 2021, 2022 and 2023 by business line and country (USD)

| Business line | Total 2020 taxes paid in 2021 | Total 2021 taxes paid in 2022 | Total 2022 taxes paid in 2023 | Taxes paid in Chile in 2023 | Taxes paid in Mexico in 2023 |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Celulosa      | 1,061,218.73                  | 1,289,644.62                  | 1,016,705.62                  | 1,016,705.62                | N/A                          |
| Biopackaging  | 1,095,160.54                  | 1,148,763.30                  | 1,229,573.09                  | 1,223,615.46                | 5,957.63                     |
| Softys        | 363,961.64                    | 314,895.47                    | 503,740.10                    | 503,740.10                  | 0                            |
| Total         | 2,520,340.91                  | 2,753,303.39                  | 2,750,018.81                  | 2,744,061.18                | 5,957.63                     |

Source: Accounting and Tax Department  
Note: Amounts paid in a given year correspond to the previous year's taxes.  
N/A no green tax payment applies to this business unit.

Green taxes paid each year (USD)



CMPC pays green taxes in some of its operations in Chile and Mexico:

**In 2023 CMPC paid taxes for the year 2022 in the amount of USD 985,960 which is less than the amount paid in the year the law was introduced (2017 paid in 2018 tax paid USD 3,735,979).**

Although other countries of operation also have the concept of green tax or tax associated with environmental issues, they are not applicable to the Company.

## 4.5 Innovation Strategy

FSG (6-9)

## Governance for Innovation

Innovation plays a crucial role in development processes, creating value for customers and consumers, as well as making CMPC's processes more efficient and sustainable. In this area, the Company is projecting itself over the next century by implementing bio-solutions that meet the needs of customers in a timely manner while

also working on processes throughout the value chain to make them more efficient and sustainable.

CMPC's approach to innovation processes is linked to an innovation governance structure, in which there are leaders in charge of identifying and promoting projects related to the 2030 Strategy. All identified opportunities are worked on by different teams, depending on the type of innovation, in conjunction with the functional areas corresponding to each one.

## Investment in Innovation

In 2023 the Company worked on a total of 39 innovation projects and disbursed

USD 17.3 million<sup>10</sup> just as in the previous period.

Total investment in innovation and development of the Company

| Category   | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|------|------|
| Total amount of investment in Innovation (Million USD) | 17.3 | 17.3 |
| Its percentage of the Company's total income (%)       | 0.2  | 0.4  |

Note: The figures in the table do not include information from Softys.

CMPC makes great efforts to be a leader in innovation both inside and outside the industry. Proof of this is its constant participation in expert panels, talks with markets and investors, alliances with universities, international forums, awards and others.

Among the most outstanding occasions for participation are:

- IFORS 2023
- COP 28

- Discussion: The role of intellectual property in sustainable development
- Wood Week
- Seminar on transforming the world of business: Collaborating for the development of innovation and biotechnology in Chile
- FAO Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest Industries (ACSFI)

The various innovation efforts at CMPC are led internally by the following

teams: Competitiveness and Innovation, R&D and Bioeconomy and CMPC Ventures.

<sup>10</sup>This amount includes the sums invested in CMPC Ventures and in industrial digital innovation.



A) COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION

The Competitiveness and Innovation team focuses on monitoring innovation goals and managing tools to solve strategic business challenges together with innovation leaders under CMPC’s 2030 Strategy’s compliance framework.

A.1. Goals

In 2019, three innovation targets for 2025 were announced to guide and challenge businesses to engage innovation as a key tool in their daily work.

Innovation goals 30–20–10

| 2025 Goals   | 2021 Progress                          | 2021 % progress toward the goal | 2022 Progress | 2022 % progress toward the goal | 2023 Progress | 2023 % progress toward the goal | 2023 Progress  |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 30% of the process improvements must come from innovation, digital transformation and data usage.  | 9.5%                                   | 32%                             | 13.8%         | 46.2%                           | 40.9%         | 136%                            | Key industrial projects include the digitization of our routines in Cellulose, Papers, and Cardboard. Also, process optimization and advancements in advanced process control.   |
| 20% of compliance with sustainable development goals (emissions and water) must be achieved through innovation, new or disruptive technologies for CMPC. | Consolidated portfolio without capture |                                 |               |                                 |               | 0%                              | Currently there is a portfolio of waste and water innovation projects that include the use of alternative fibers for biopackaging, the use of secondary sludge for vermiculture and other beneficial composting applications, and the use of sludge for soil improvement. In water, rainwater recovery, water reuse in different processes, use of effluents in sludge presses, among others. The process of building a complete and innovative portfolio for emissions is underway. |
| 10% of CMPC sales must come from new and innovative products, business lines or business models  | 1.5%                                   | 15%                             | 5.17%         | 51.5%                           | 9.16%         | 91.6%                           | In Pulp, special products oriented to the tissue market, cellulose with high mechanical resistance. In Maderas and Plywood, new products to strengthen the offer to current customers and the wood construction market. In Sack Kraft, high ventilation sack with a moisture barrier. In Paperboard, advances in the portfolio of products with barriers to replace plastic.   |

A.2. Innovation governance

In order to meet and follow up on these goals, appropriate governance was set up, which answers to CMPC’s senior leadership. Each business created an Innovation Committee, which is co-led by the Pulp and Biopackaging managers and CMPC’s Innovation area. A first-line executive in each respective department participates in these Committees. Functionally, there is an innovation leader for each relevant department who manages the portfolio of projects at the business level and is responsible for meeting corporate goals. The committees meet monthly.

Innovation Committees

Each Innovation Committee is made up of the following participants:

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Innovation Committees | Chief Competitiveness and Innovation Officer          |
|                       | Business Unit Manager (Biopackaging or Pulp)          |
|                       | Subsidiary manager                                    |
|                       | Innovation leader                                     |
|                       | Research manager and deputy manager for each business |
|                       | Operations manager (of each business)                 |
|                       | Commercial manager                                    |
|                       | Other key leaders (ad hoc)                            |

FEATURED CORE INNOVATION PRODUCTS

Biopackaging

Valved Bag with High Evacuation System

CMPC’s Valved Bag with High Evacuation System is a container with more air evacuation than a traditional bag, without excessive content flow from the container. It was mainly designed for cement and construction materials.

CMPC GC2 OG B

With the future of food service in mind, CMPC has developed GC2 OG B paperboard with improved performance for direct food contact. Its reverse side has a functional barrier coating that is grease resistant.

Bag In Box

Container consisting of a cardboard box on the outside and an internal bag for holding liquids. The bag contains a dosing valve that can be removed from the box.

Celulosa

CMPC Tissue Pulp T1

Manufactured with Brazilian wood, it has sustainable characteristics that offer advantages in terms of the quality of the sheet over standard bleached pulp.

Impregnated Structural

Structural grade radiata pine lumber impregnated with micronized copper azoles or LOSP is an ideal product for industrial projects and building housing or other wooden constructions. Additionally, the micronized copper treatment extends the natural durability of wood projects by providing protection against fungi and termite attack.

Easy Wall

A board intended for structural use in construction. Each board has an overlap edge running its length for quick installation, ensuring an excellent joint and finish. Handling is easy, given its low weight to volume ratio.

Guaíba SE

A special pulp that increases mechanical strength and dimensional stability.

A.3. Internal Innovation: CMPC Beyond

CMPC Beyond was created in 2020 in response to the uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and CMPC’s centennial anniversary, under the premise of channeling the development of sustainable ideas given the current global scenario with an eye to the future.

To date, 46 projects participating in the Ideas Beyond program have been implemented: 32 in Celulosa and 14 in Biopackaging. Six of these are in the execution stage for Biopackaging projects with 14 others in Celulosa. This program stands out for its cultural approach, serving as a collaborative innovation initiative and tool to help solve the challenges of today in many of the Company’s departments.

These are the milestones of CMPC Beyond for 2023:

- Ideas Beyond Meetings: Two Beyond Meetings were held in March 2023, one in Santiago and the other in Los Angeles, Chile. The results of the previous ones were presented at these meetings.
- Call for entries to Ideas Beyond: In April 2023, a survey of more than 1,400 ideas was carried out, from more than 700 authors, to address CMPC’s challenges in terms of efficiency, customer value and sustainability.
- Ideas Beyond Pitch Days: In August 2024, the 65 semi-finalists presented their ideas in pitch format in front of a selection committee that included clients.



After the final stages of the process, 45 of these proposals were prioritized for study, piloting or implementation. The most noteworthy of the selected ideas include six proposals related to company-wide departments of CMPC, 20 focused on Biopackaging with 19 for Celulosa. This underscores the diverse dimensions and strategic approaches covered by the program. This selective approach ensures that the chosen ideas are effectively aligned with CMPC's specific goals and challenges, thus consolidating the impact generated by a culture of innovation.

A.4 Open innovation: Venture Client

In its search for improved technologies and partners at a global level, CMPC made new alliances with organizations and companies from different parts of the world with the potential to improve the different stages of its value chain.

A.4.1 Foresight Canada

Joint work between CMPC and the Canadian accelerator to identify technological solutions in the ecosystem. In 2023, a search was conducted for solutions to control the blue stain fungus in wood, while reducing the use of water for this purpose. The Foresight team performed the scouting and support for prioritizing the solutions. Specifically, two international solutions were identified and are in the proof-of-concept stage.

These solutions are:

**1. NeXgen (Canada):** non-toxic and eco-friendly product with a liquid application experienced in preventing Cera-tocystis Pilifera fungus in different wood species. NexGen has been used on wood products and structures since 2003.

**2. Inhibit Coatings (New Zealand):** develops high-performance antimicrobial additives and barriers that protect against attacks by microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and fungi. The additive contains silver particles that adhere to the target products and protect them for months after just one application.

**A.4.2 Venture Client by Sofofa Hub**

CMPC participated in its Venture Client program, in which technological solutions for the following challenges were identified and prioritized:

- How to conduct forest inventories remotely
- How to build forest roads more efficiently
- How to boost the use of salvaged wood in logging operations.

In 2023, the German solution, Ocell, was selected and a pilot will be established for the remote forest inventory challenge. Three solutions were also identified as potentials to test for the forest roads challenge: RMS (PoC<sup>1</sup> in lab), Cypher (PoC in lab + pilot), ΠAg-grebind (discarded before PoC) and two solutions for the challenge of the use of salvaged wood: MIL Technologies (preparing pilot) and ΠPlantaeLabs (preparing pilot). All of these solutions are currently in the proof-of-concept stage.

B) R+D AND THE BIOECONOMY

FSG 9

**MAT Tier 1**  
Innovation and biosolutions

The bioeconomy is a fundamental pillar to support the needs of the future. CMPC will invest in opportunities that add value to the business from its forest plantations to global customers and partners.

The CMPC 2030 Strategy contemplates promoting products derived from planted forests, such as lignin, nano cellulose, hemicellulose and others, which could constitute new businesses in the future.

Both the Ventures and R&D portfolios include projects that seek disruptive low-carbon solutions, based on forest plants, to society's demands to reduce the consumption of fossil-based materials and the carbon and water footprints.

C) CMPC VENTURES

After CMPC Ventures began in 2020, the Company has built alliances with technology development centers, linked with different organizations and companies, and joined with innovation ecosystems in several countries.

- CMPC Ventures has six investment verticals for seeking collaborations:
- Cellulose-based textile fibers and fiber recycling
  - Timber and new construction materials
  - New materials: lignin, nanocellulose and other wood components
  - Digitalization, and circularity of industrial and forestry processes
  - Bio-based sustainable packaging
  - Biofuels and green energy

In 2023 the Company launched an Innovation Fund of USD 100 million for the purpose of strengthening innovation's role in its Strategy. The fund focuses on financing initiatives and startups that enable the development of forest-related products or that reinforce CMPC's current value proposition. The initiative will have global reach, establishing partnerships in different parts of the world.

The fund's areas of exploration include sustainable packaging, wood construction, biorefinery, cellulose-based textile fibers, biofuels and forest digitalization.

The strategic focuses of CMPC Ventures

CMPC Ventures directly connects startups and innovation projects with Company teams made up of specialists from the business and innovation divisions. The objective is to provide information and create a high-performance work team alongside our partners. This proposal significantly accelerates the path of technological and commercial validation of the partners that CMPC invests in, given that this collaboration is key to the strategy's success.

Wood and new construction materials

Cellulose-based textile fibers and fiber recycling

Digitalization and circularity of industrial and forestry processes

Bio-based sustainable packaging

New materials: lignin, nanocellulose and other wood components

Biofuel and green energy

At a time when the construction industry is generating nearly 40% of the world's carbon emissions while experiencing unprecedented modernization, wooden architecture presents new construction, urban, social and cultural paradigms, and provides an opportunity to Offer low-carbon sustainable solutions to such demand.

The textile fiber industry is a rapid-growth business in which sustainability is becoming ever more important for large brands. This has driven the development of new and more sustainable fibers. The main industry trends include the desire to leave fossil-based textiles in the past, such as polyester with increasing attention paid to materials sourcing. There is much more concern about the environmental impact and working conditions associated with garment development, greater demand for recyclable materials, and legislation insisting on new manufacturing requirements.

Newly developed digital solutions are impacting all industries due to the development of monitoring platforms and artificial intelligence, digital markets and process digitization.

Increasing pressure to replace plastic in packaging and products in general means cellulose and biobased alternatives are viewed as the main alternatives for biopackaging solutions. In this context, there are various developments such as films, new applications and technologies for molded pulp containers, new barriers, coatings, and more.

Interest in the development of products based on the bioeconomy has grown enormously in recent years, and fiber can play a fundamental role in this regard. There are a great deal of research and technological development initiatives looking to expand the applications of cellulose in various sectors. By way of example, the nanocellulose market and its many applications are steadily growing, while lignin is becoming increasingly important in diverse fields from cosmetics to construction.

The replacement of fossil fuels with other renewable alternatives is advancing on several fronts, and one of the strongest trends is the production of biofuels. Government initiatives at a global level have promoted the development of technologies that improve the technical and economic feasibility of using biomass for this purpose.

**Strong by form**, a Chilean startup, sets up in Spain and raises a capital round of USD 5 million, led by CMPC with European funds, with the goal of speeding up the commercial traction of its wood construction solutions.

**Nordic Bioproducts Group**, a spin-off of Aalto University Finland, is currently building its microcrystalline cellulose plant, while *Norratex* research and development is moving ahead.

**Boxia**, a spinoff created and accelerated by CMPC, continues to grow in Mexico and has now broken even. It is on a solid path of sustained growth, which is why it is being expanded to other cities in Mexico.

**Pulpex:** started construction on its production plant, from where its first products will be launched onto the market in 2024.

**Woamy**, is a Finnish start-up that developed a biological foam to replaces plastic ones, which is a recyclable, biodegradable, light and resistant material. It began operations of its laboratory demo plant, which enabled it to proceed to validation with clients through pilots done with European luxury brands.

CMPC is currently in the first incubation stage of an internal Company startup, working with a technology that enables novel uses of lignin. To this end, an internal incubation process was set up through unwavering continuous support, in addition to the necessary financial and R&D backing to validate the technologies in terms of their fiber and overall operations.

At CMPC we are exploring this space along different routes on several possible fronts, both with startups and large companies, to understand the necessary efforts, opportunity costs, diversity of applications and associated markets. From there we can set priorities for this issue in the future. There is no associated investment.

Global presence and partnerships

CMPC plays an active role in the global innovation ecosystem with partnerships that connect the Company with the most disruptive developments in the industry.

- Constant contact with CMPC's international offices
- A European presence
- A strong global presence with 30 scouting partners in 10 countries, facilitating the evaluation of hundreds of companies each year.

- Participation in 8 global innovation programs, in consortia with more than 40 partners.

<sup>1</sup> PoC: Proof of Concept.



4.6

# Digitalization and AI

## Industry 4.0: Digitalization, AI and Advanced Process Control

The primary goal of employing Industry 4.0 tools is to achieve impeccable operations and meet competitiveness goals. The Company has come a long way, which is reflected in the more than USD 20 million in returns in its different applications in 2023.

Operational excellence in production plants begins with adherence to operating standards. With this mission in mind, the digital tool “Carta Farol” was developed and deployed in CMPC’s main production facilities.

This tool is used by more than 200 plant operators to quickly and easily understand the level of process stability. Carta Farol permits feedback to be given to the process departments about the reasons for non-compliance with a standard or operational limit.

This streamlines and focuses the review processes of any problem that would preventing the achievement of competitiveness goals.

An advanced automatic control strategy was implemented in order to increase the level of operating autonomy while keeping processes stable. Such controls that have statistical models are capable of giving greater stability to production processes and simultaneously increasing operating autonomy for operators.

CMPC has three digesters with technology that was designed and implemented inside the Company together with its partner, the Universidad de Concep-

ción, allowing a deep understanding of the production processes.

## The latest Mill-Wide Optimization

With more than 30 models and several applications, artificial intelligence and recommendation models were implemented a few years ago in CMPC factories. In 2023, progress was made in the implementation of global optimization models that provide a holistic and optimized view of a pulp mill.

After almost two years of joint work between CMPC and the IBM Research team, a solution was developed for Guaíba line 2, which provides the optimized balance for liquor and mass in each stage of the manufacturing process, referred to as mill-wide optimization. In the future, these optimizations can be directly connected to automatic controls and thus add to the factory’s automation strategy.

## Digital customer experience

### FIBER PLACE PROGRAM

Its objective is to deliver a digital experience in a single location that is distinctive for consumers and clients.

The platform offers functionalities like order tracking, credit status and stock information and allows for fluid, real-time and digital communication. It functions as a digital one stop shop for the business and service needs of customers around the world. This solution has already been implemented in the Pulp, Maderas and Boxboard businesses.

### GESFIRE

This platform provides the Fire Command Center with an agile and simple management tool for fire-fighting resources that is georeferenced and in real time. More than 1,600 hotspots have been managed each summer season using this platform.

## Cybersecurity

CMPC takes all the necessary prevention measures and mitigation controls against cyber threats using cybersecurity solutions and market leaders selected in accordance with the main global standards in this matter. Processes are guided by specialized frameworks and teams of duly trained personnel in order to protect the integrity of operations and the confidentiality of customers, suppliers and the community.

To guarantee the proper functioning of operations and safeguard sensitive information, the Company has a Technology Committee as well as contingency plans arranged with its main computer service providers, who have adopted measures to prevent or mitigate the impact of events such as interruptions, failures or non-compliance due to causes ranging from natural disasters and power outages to security breaches, computer viruses or cybersecurity attacks.

Cyber-attacks, such as identity theft, malware and phishing, are increasingly sophisticated and can make a significant impact on the reputation, productivity and profitability of the Company. For these reasons, monitoring and incident management services are in use along with threat intelligence for early identification and ensuring the required preventive actions are always in place.







| El Cóndor woodland.









Adrian Sotomayor enjoying the trails of Cerro Negro in El Condor park.

Pages 148 - 149: Iván Coronado cycling in El Cóndor park.













# 5. People

Our Fiber

Native vegetation in Las Maravillas woodland.





| Sunrise at El Condor woodland, Cerro Negro.







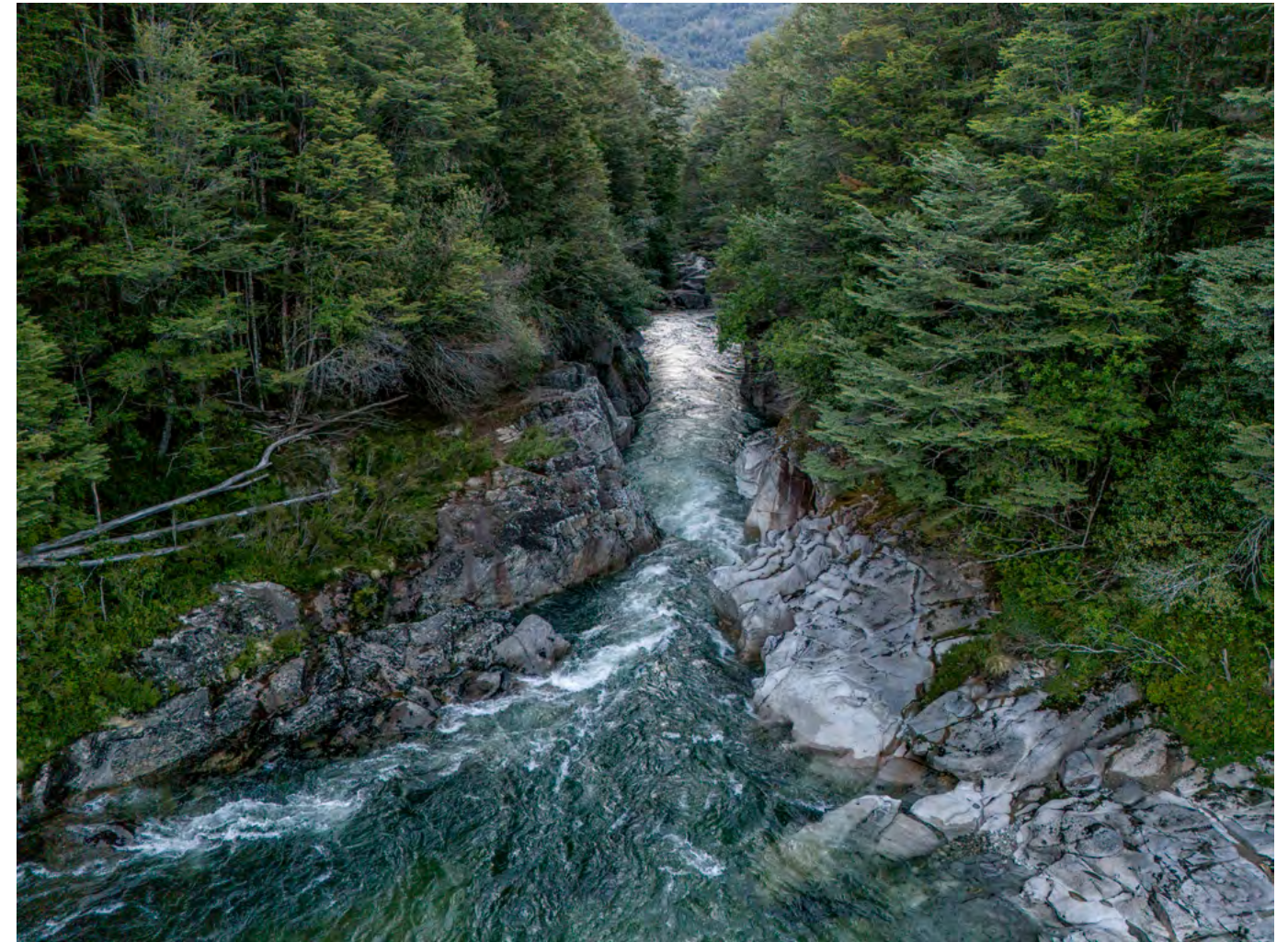




Río Picacho Puente de Piedra, El Bajo sector woodland.

Pages 160 - 161: Aerial view of Puente de Piedra in El Bajo woodland.

Pages 162 - 163: Puente de Piedra in El Bajo woodland.







CMPC forester Roderick Jara in front of an area of high conservation value in La Pradera woodland.





| La Cascada woodland, native flora.



5.1

# Snapshot of people

NCG 461 (5.1.1)
 GRI (2-7; 2-8)
 SASB (RT-CP-000.C)

Mat Tier 3
 Overall purpose and culture

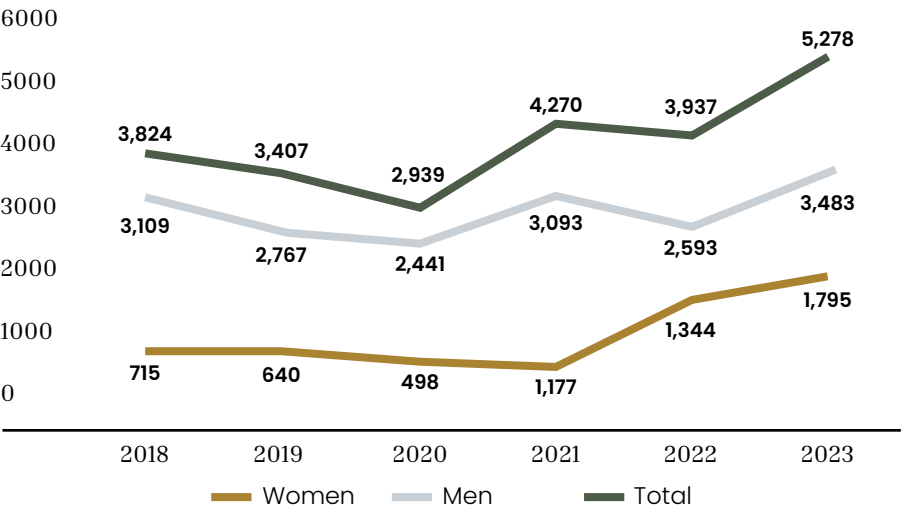
Creating the natural fiber for a better world requires having collaborators of integrity and excellence. To this end, the Company has **various policies** including labor, welfare and talent attraction, diversity, equity and inclusion, professional development, and operational health and safety policies.

CMPC's corporate history has been achievable only through collaboration with a robust team, so it is crucial for the Company to pay close attention to the comprehensive development of its team.

## Attracting talent

The Company has implemented various methods to attract and select professionals, such as participation in job fairs, presentations at universities and the active use of social networks, promoting its employer brand and distinctive seal. Through these channels, the company advertises vacancies, standing out the “My Role at CMPC” portal, a platform that centralizes information and candidate selection processes in a comprehensive manner, in all locations and countries where it operates, in which 62,958 applications were received in total. This is made up of 28% of women and 72% of men interested in joining the Company.

New CMPC collaborators by gender and year
 GRI (401-1)



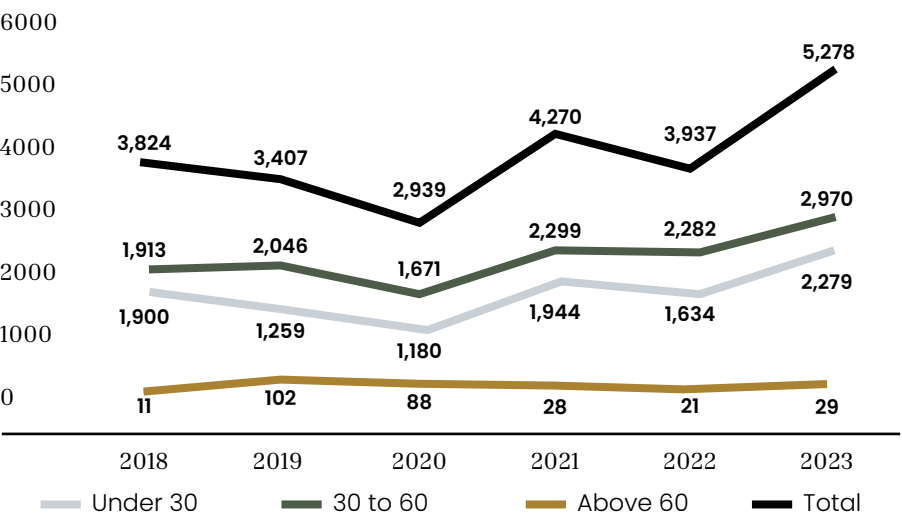
Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Office

A significant achievement during the year was the optimization of the “My First Role” Internship and Thesis Program in Chile, through which CMPC seeks to accompany people as they take their first professional step, transmitting our culture, values and leadership hallmark to the 367 students who took part in it during the year. The single interview modality, after which candidates are offered immediate feedback regarding hiring, has been widely valued by the professionals in training, as well as the various integration, learning and connection activities through-

out the internship, especially during intern week, with in-person events in the southern and central areas of Chile.

Another major milestone was the creation of the “CMPC Family” initiative, in which CMPC collaborators refer their relatives and/or close friends, who were given priority in recruitment and hiring to fill vacancies, finding 23% of our interns in this way, initiating their professional career with the Company.

New collaborators by age and year
 GRI (401-1)



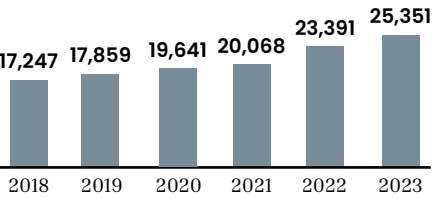
Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management

## Collaborators and contractors

NCG 461 (5.1.2;5.1.3, 5.1.4; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4.1; 5.9)
 GRI (2-7; 405-1)

The role played by collaborators and service providers is vital to the continued success of operations. The Company comprises 25,351 of its own workers as follows:

Number of CMPC collaborators



Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management

- 21.5% female and 78.5% male.
- 7.3% are senior executives, managers and supervisors.
- 40.7% are professionals.
- 52% are operators.
- This year had an 8.3% increase in talent, including the acquisition of Ontex by Softys in Mexico, representing a total of 1,370 collaborators.

Through its **Diversity & Inclusion Policy**, CMPC designs its work spaces to be diverse and inclusive.

### CMPC staffing by job category

GRI (2-7)

| Categories               | 2022          | 2023          |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Senior Management        | 96            | 89            |
| Management               | 606           | 600           |
| Supervisors              | 1,431         | 1,159         |
| Sales force              | 990           | 1,517         |
| Administrative staff     | 551           | 1,124         |
| Other professional staff | 4,003         | 4,029         |
| Other technical staff    | 2,909         | 3,656         |
| Auxiliary staff          | 4,257         | 7,097         |
| Operational staff        | 8,548         | 6,080         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>23,391</b> | <b>25,351</b> |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management

### Age group segments of CMPC collaborators in recent years

| Categories        | 2018          | 2019          | 2020          | 2021          | 2022          | 2023          |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Under 30 years    | 3,935         | 3,922         | 3,867         | 4,126         | 4,955         | 5,229         |
| Between 30 and 40 | -             | -             | 7,438         | 7,490         | 8,261         | 9,065         |
| Between 41 and 50 | 12,784        | 13,176        | 4,716         | 4,761         | 5,819         | 6,464         |
| Between 51 and 60 | -             | -             | 2,866         | 2,929         | 3,340         | 3,522         |
| Between 61 and 70 | 528           | 761           | 743           | 750           | 994           | 1,052         |
| Above 70          | -             | -             | 11            | 12            | 22            | 19            |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>17,247</b> | <b>17,859</b> | <b>19,641</b> | <b>20,068</b> | <b>23,391</b> | <b>25,351</b> |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management.



The Company is characterized by being a work space in which people of 18 nationalities work together, enriching the CMPC culture in their different roles.

**Argentina**  
1,500 collaborators

**Bolivia**  
11 collaborators

**Brazil**  
6,253 collaborators

**Chile**  
10,071 collaborators

**Colombia**  
726 collaborators

**Cuba**  
4 collaborators

**Ecuador**  
252 collaborators

**Spain**  
3 collaborators

**The United States**  
12 collaborators

**Finland**  
1 collaborator

**Haití**  
15 collaborators

**Mexico**  
4,073 collaborators

**Paraguay**  
4 collaborators

**Peru**  
1,821 collaborators

**Dominican Republic**  
4 collaborators

**Uruguay**  
303 collaborators

**Venezuela**  
288 collaborators

**Other countries**  
10 collaborators

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management

In 2023, 94.18% of collaborators had a permanent contract and 99.79% worked full-time. In addition to the above, 23.7% of collaborators have been with the

Company for more than 12 years. These facts show the formalilty and stability that CMPC offers collaborators.

Type of employment contract by gender in 2023

| Categories                     | Men    | Women | Total  | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|------------|
| Indefinite term contract       | 18,932 | 4,944 | 23,876 | 94.18%     |
| Fixed-term contract            | 969    | 506   | 1,475  | 5.82%      |
| Contract by project or jobsite | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0.00%      |
| Fee-based contract             | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0.00%      |
| Total                          | 21,924 | 5,450 | 25,351 | 100.00%    |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management

In addition, CMPC has had flexible work modality contracts since the pandemic. This means that through-

out the year collaborators worked under telecommuting, hybrid and in-person formats.

Workday type by gender in 2023

| Categories                 | Men    | Women | Total  | Percentage |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|------------|
| Half day                   | 16     | 36    | 52     | 0.21%      |
| Full day                   | 19,885 | 5,414 | 25,299 | 99.79%     |
| Total                      | 19,901 | 5,450 | 25,351 | 100.00%    |
| Working in a hybrid format | 2,235  | 924   | 3,159  | 12.46%     |
| Working remotely           | 456    | 488   | 944    | 3.72%      |
| Working in-person          | 17,210 | 4,038 | 21,248 | 83.82%     |
| Total                      | 19,901 | 5,450 | 25,351 | 100.00%    |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management

Collaborator seniority by year

| Categories          | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under 3 years       | 6,379  | 5,938  | 8,449  | 9,408  |
| Between 3 and 6     | 3,662  | 3,582  | 4,387  | 4,587  |
| Above 6 and under 9 | 2,748  | 2,235  | 2,320  | 2,332  |
| Between 9 and 12    | 2,009  | 1,662  | 2,718  | 2,991  |
| Above 12            | 4,842  | 6,651  | 5,517  | 6,033  |
| Total               | 19,640 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management

Service providers are also part of the Company's fiber. We have a **Subcontracting Policy** that establishes the percentages of work that can be entrusted to third parties. It states that in no case it is allowed for a subcontractor to subcontract itself a 100% of the work to a further party.

**33,968**  
Service provider collaborators  
**30,023**  
men  
**3,945**  
women

In 2023, 2,438 third-party companies supported operations with a total of 33,968 contractors, with 88.4% being men and 11.6% being women. Their main jobs are:

- Machinery operation
- Chainsaw operators
- Risk prevention consulting
- Industrial cleaning
- Maintenance
- Firefighter support for fighting fires

Unionization and collective bargaining

GRI (2-30; 407-1)

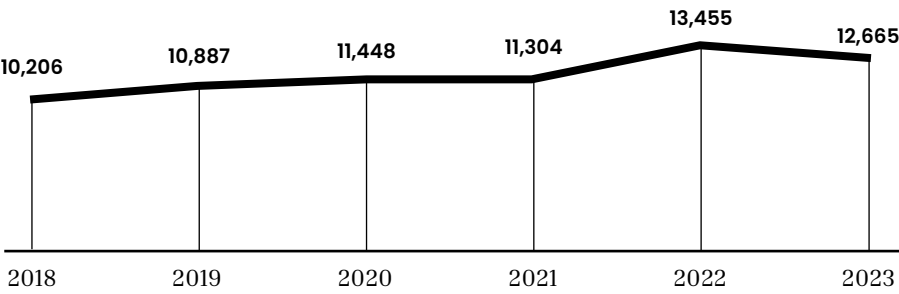
CMPC respects the trade union choice and freedom of association contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and adheres to the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO). We offer measures to support the right of collaborators to exercise collective bargaining processes, such as:

- Periodic meetings with unions.
- Press releases of association and dis-sociation.
- Union leave for collective bargaining processes.
- Relationship model with union organizations.
- Collective bargaining model, based on compliance with legal regulations in each of the countries in which CMPC operates.

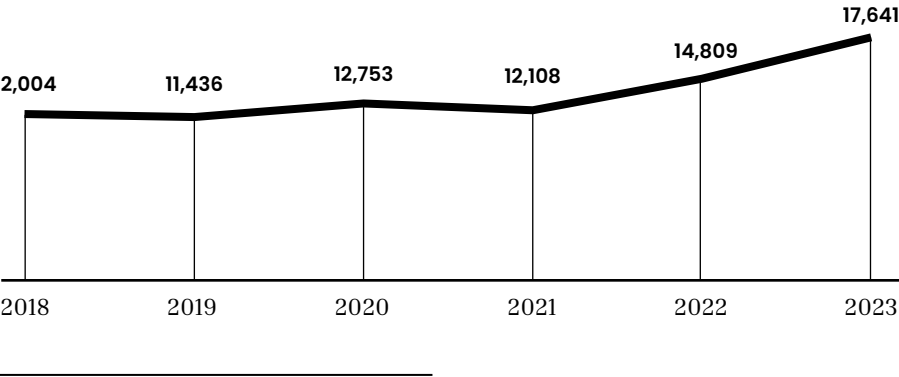
There are 62 union organizations that have autonomous collective bargaining processes. The percentage of unionized

collaborators is 49.96, with 69.59% covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Number of unionized collaborators



Number of collaborators covered by collective bargaining agreements



Commitment, training and benefits

**Mat Tier 3**  
Engagement and workplace climate

The Company is always working on its cultural evolution through tools for sharing values, strategies and purpose throughout the organization. Actions were implemented in 2023 in order to enhance engagement and performance, such as:

**A. Work Engagement Model:** Measuring engagement via two external tools: Gallup Q12 and Organization and Effectiveness Index. These results were circulated among collaborators.

**B. Leadership and Talent Development:** Training of more than 800 leaders and 100 senior leaders in leadership competencies and team development.

**C. Cultural Evolution and Strategy Bootcamps:** Implementation of more than 80 in-person meetings, reaching 5,000 collaborators globally to engage with one another and dive into the 2030 Strategy with the cultural evolution path with the purpose of reinforcing the role of each collaborator in the future of the Company.

**D. Recognition:** Launch of the new Recognition program as a fundamental pillar aligned with the Company's values that helps reinforce the behaviors that leverage CMPC's culture.



A. JOB COMMITMENT MODEL

Based on three pillars:

- **Commitment to work:** related to collaborators’ energy and enthusiasm, which is closely linked to their performance.
- **Identification with the Company:** degree of belonging to the Company perceived by the collaborators, which is reflected in the quality of their work.
- **Attitude toward the Organization:** positive assessment of the collaborator towards the job and the importance it has in their own life. These results correlate with high retention and low turnover for the organization.

B. CAREER DEVELOPMENT

NCG 461 (5.8.i, 5.8.ii, 5.8.iii, 5.8.iv)  
GRI (404-1; 404-2)

**Mat Tier 1**  
Human capital development

The Mi Fibra portal is available to all collaborators, and its intention is to increase the professional development of collaborators. It has four training axes that aim to integrate people management processes and help build their knowledge and skills.

Training axes

- Functional and technical:**
- Development of technical projects linked to operational needs.
  - The skills and knowledge needed for carrying out work activities.
- Certifications:**
- Emphasis on regulatory standards, certifications and auditing processes.
- Method :**
- Specific training actions that strengthen shared goals, efficient processes and continuous improvements.
- Conduct:**
- Culture-based leadership approach, resulting in climate and performance actions.

In 2023, there were five lines of programs aimed at improving employee skills:

- Cultural Evolution
- Bootcamp
- People Developer Leadership Program
- Leaders of the Future Program
- CMPC Recognition

Some of the courses and programs created in 2023:

- **Procurement Excellence Program:** Upskilling program of the new Procurement core team that combines func-

tional training in critical procurement tools, leadership and on-the-job professional development.

- **Lean:** Tools to lead operational excellence projects focused on supervisors and administrative staff.
- **Territorial Manager:** Training program to support the role change of relationship managers. An induction plan was developed for new recruits along with a reinforcement plan for existing ones.
- **Cybersecurity:** To prepare the organization for possible cyberattacks, so as to be aware of the risks and safeguards.

The Company also has programs to help collaborators transition and manage the end of their careers in the event of contract termination or retirement:

- **Senior CMPC:** Volunteer program that offers a number of benefits to facilitate the transition to retirement.
- **Outplacement:** Designed for assistant managers and senior positions, it provides comprehensive support to collaborators affected by dismissal.

In 2023, CMPC allocated USD 2,677,577 to training processes for its collaborators, equivalent to 0.03% of the Company’s total revenue for the year, increasing the percentages with respect to the previous year. In addition, the Company allocated USD 204,208 to support collaborators’ continuing education.

Performance assessment model

GRI (404-3)

The Company has a performance assessment model that applies to managers, assistant managers, professional and technical employees. The annual bonus for employees is a gross variable amount paid once a year and its amount is determined based on two components with weighted values as follow:

- Business results (40%)
- Individual results (60%)

The performance assessment model is done in different stages by month:

- **Self-assessment (November):** Collaborators evaluate their objectives, competencies and contributions.
- **Assessment of supervisory teams (December):** Each manager evaluates the fulfillment of the objectives set and how these are aligned with the competencies of each position, in view of the results of the self-assessments.
- **Calibrations (January):** Roundtables are set up by each department to present the assessment results and validate the criteria that were used. At this stage, consensus is reached and the assessments of other departments are considered, making it easier for managers to prepare feedback for their collaborators.
- **Feedback (February):** Each manager meets with the collaborator to review the results of the assessment, analyze their strengths and devise work plans for achieving future goals.
- **Goal-setting for the following year (February – March)**
- **Mid-year conversations (July – August):** This stage is when the develop-

ment of each collaborator’s objectives and behaviors is monitored.

In 2023, the assessment criteria were applied to business aspects, evaluated through Return On Invested Capital (ROIC)<sup>12</sup> and Sustainability, as well as individual objectives, aligned with strategic pillars and competencies oriented towards a leadership seal. This method is a modified version of the 2022 model since ROIC was set as the sole financial performance indicator that had previously included both ROIC and EBITDA.

In addition, Sustainability is incorporated with a weight of 10% of the business result, moving towards the involvement of all people in the assessment of this pillar. Individual objectives are aligned to the five pillars of the strategy and the new competencies were added to the Leadership Seal.

In 2023, 10,230 collaborators were evaluated, 40% of the total workforce.

Percentage of collaborators who receive performance and professional development assessments

| Category  |       | 2019   | 2020  | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of evaluated collaborators by gender     | Women | 1,725  | 2,018 | 2,300  | 2,431  | 2,890  |
|   | Men   | 5,386  | 6,323 | 7,303  | 7,799  | 7,165  |
|   | Total | 7,111  | 8,341 | 9,603  | 10,230 | 10,055 |
| Percentage of collaborators evaluated by gender | Women | 24,26  | 24,19 | 23,95  | 23.76  | 53,03  |
|   | Men   | 75,74  | 75.81 | 76,05  | 76.24  | 36     |
|   | Total | 39,82% | 42,47 | 47,85% | 43,73% | 39,66% |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Office.

Talent management

CMPC has adopted the “Talent Review” process as its talent management model, which facilitates the identification of talent in its team of collaborators through a detailed analysis of mobility opportunities, talent development acceleration and strategic decision-making support.

Using the 9-box methodology, the organization identifies individuals suitable for succession planning for leadership positions and critical roles. This methodology looks at two fundamental aspects:

- **Performance:** Measured through annual assessments that include reviewing organizational objectives and competencies.
- **Potential:** Clarified via a questionnaire focused on learning capacity, leadership, commitment and aspiration for professional growth.

After these assessments, we proceed to identify possible successors who have the potential to occupy positions of greater responsibility within the Company.

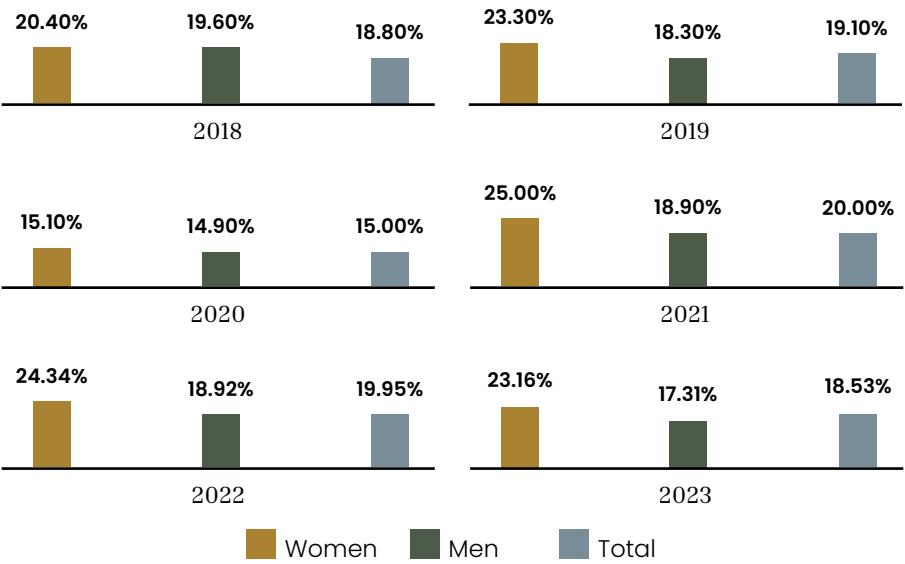
<sup>12</sup>ROIC (Return on Invested Capital) is a financial metric that measures the efficiency with which a company generates profit from its invested capital. It evaluates a company’s ability to create value for shareholders, indicating how much profit it generates for each unit of capital invested.

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management.



Turnover rate by sex and year

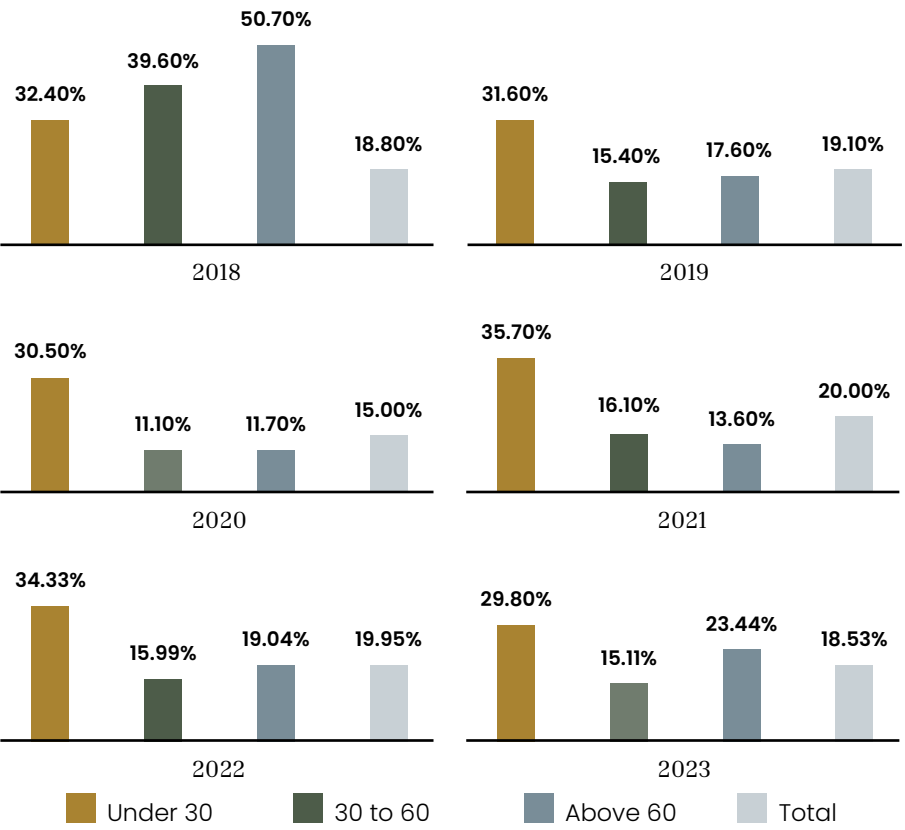
GRI (401-1)



Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Office.

Turnover rate by age and year

GRI (401-1)



Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Office.

C. BENEFITS

NGC 461 (5.8) GRI (201-3; 401-2)

CMPC collaborators receive benefits, depending on their contractual relationship. These benefits are grouped into four areas:

- 1. **Harmonizing work, family and personal life:** recreation, stress and pressure management, physical and mental health for collaborators and their families.
- 2. **Quality of life:** agreements and discounts with different organizations when choosing recreational and training activities. These include: pre-university and English institutes.
- 3. **Health and insurance:** supplementary preventive health programs and exclusive life insurance coverage for collaborators and their families.
- 4. **Financial security:** investments, spending and savings advice, among others.
- 5. **Retirement benefits:** voluntary retirement program and exclusive benefits for collaborators nearing retirement.

In 2023, the Company made significant improvements to benefits like adding flexible leave. Together with the existing benefits, this strengthens Company efforts to harmonize the personal and family life of its collaborators.

In addition, the Wellbeing Program was enhanced and strengthened by incorporating virtual meetings to raise awareness of the importance of mental, social, financial and emotional health, and meeting spaces to strengthen ties between teams.

| Benefit        | Description  | Benefited workers                           |
|----------------|--|---|
| Flexible leave | Introduction of flexible leave, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leave to support children in the pre-school adaptation period</li><li>• Leave to care for serious illness of a dependent</li><li>• Two business days leave for moving</li><li>• Additional leave for death of family members and pets</li></ul> | Indefinite contract, supervisory positions. |
| Insurance      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pet insurance: a new initiative to protect collaborators' pets</li><li>• Expansion of supplementary insurance: provides full coverage not only to direct collaborators, but also their family members.</li></ul>   | Indefinite contract, supervisor positions   |
| Health         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free influenza vaccination campaign for all collaborators and their families. Covers jobsites and offices throughout the country.</li></ul>  | Indefinite contract, global                 |
| Senior CMPC    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Voluntary retirement program designed for collaborators who are close to retirement that provides a range of benefits to facilitate the transition to this new stage of their lives.</li></ul>   | Indefinite contract, global                 |
| Life insurance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As of 2023, 100% of eligible collaborators have life insurance.</li></ul>  | Indefinite contract, global                 |

5.2

Diversity at CMPC

NGC 461 (5.4.1; 5.1.5) FSG (25)  
CMPC 12

Mat Tier 2  
Diversity and inclusion

Since 2020, the Company has had a **Diversity and Inclusion Policy** that seeks to promote an environment in which all people feel respected, valued and safe. Each objective of this policy is integrated into the Talent pillar of the 2030 Strategy.

To carry out this commitment, CMPC orients its guidelines from an intersectional perspective, emphasizing two groups:

- Gender, given that the industry is historically underrepresented by women.
- People with disabilities, with the annual goal of exceeding the legal standards of inclusion.

To this end, specific goals were set in 2019 to reduce the gap in terms of staffing, leadership positions and salary gaps. In 2023, a 14% increase in women was achieved and women's participation in factories went from 9% to 12%, while their participation in senior management positions increased to 40.4%.



2025 targets  
Have 25% of the workforce filled by women by 2025.

Target for increasing the percentage of women

| Categories          | 2019 Baseline | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  | 2025 target |
|---------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Performance         | 13.7%         | 14.2% | 15.4% | 17.4% | 19%   | 25.0%       |
| Annual variation    |               | 0.5%  | 1.7%  | 3.7%  | 1.6%  | 11.3%       |
| Progress            |               | 4.4%  | 15%   | 32.7% | 14%   | 100%        |
| Cumulative progress |               | 56.8% | 61.6% | 69.6% | 76.0% |             |

Source: Diversity and Inclusion department.  
Note: This aim includes the Pulp and Biopackaging businesses. Figures do not include Softys.



2025 targets  
Have 30% of leadership positions filled by women by 2025

| Categories          | 2019 Baseline | 2020   | 2021  | 2022  | 2023   | 2025 Target |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Performance         | 15.9%         | 15.2%  | 17.4% | 21.3% | 24.60% | 30.0%       |
| Annual variation    | -             | - 0.6% | 2.5%  | 5.4%  | 3.30%  | 14.1%       |
| Progress            | -             | 4.5%   | 16.3% | 38.5% | 23.4%  | 100%        |
| Cumulative progress |               | 50,7%  | 58.0% | 71.0% | 82.0%  |             |

Source: Diversity and Inclusion department.  
Note: This aim includes the Pulp and Biopackaging businesses. Figures do not include Softys.





2025 targets

Have 2.5% of the workforce be filled by people with disabilities by 2025.

10.2

| Categories          | 2019 Baseline | 2020   | 2021    | 2022   | 2023    | 2025 Target |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Performance         | 1.43%         | 1.34%  | 1.29%   | 1.22%  | 1.10%   | 2.5%        |
| Annual variation    | -             | -0.10% | -0.10%  | -0.2%  | -0.12%  | 1.1%        |
| Progress            | -             | -9.2%  | -13.50% | -20.1% | -18.18% | 100%        |
| Cumulative progress |               | 53.6%  | 51.6%   | 48.8%  | 44.0%   |             |

Source: Diversity and Inclusion department.  
Note: This aim includes the Pulp and Biopackaging businesses. Figures do not include Softys.

The Company has a Labor Inclusion Model to ensure the proper integration of people with disabilities into the organization.

Breakdown of people with disabilities by year

| Categories                             | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of people with disabilities     | 279   | 388   | 386   |
| Percentage of people with disabilities | 1.62% | 1.22% | 1.52% |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management.

Wage gap

NCG 461 (5.4.2)
GRI (405-2)

CMPC conducts an annual measurement to calculate the salary gap. The results show that the positions with the smallest wage gap at CMPC are “Senior Management”, “Operators” and “Other Technicians”.

Average pay gap, by job categories

| CMF role                 | 2022    | 2023    |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Senior Management        | 68.83%  | 63.66%  |
| Managers                 | 87.82%  | 85.81%  |
| Supervisors              | 94.30%  | 90.57%  |
| Administrative staff     | 108.22% | 107.83% |
| Sales force              | 75.90%  | 83.57%  |
| Other professional staff | 85.24%  | 88.10%  |
| Other technical staff    | 86.04%  | 82.73%  |
| Operational staff        | 72%     | 80.57%  |
| Auxiliary staff          | 75.83%  | 70.33%  |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management.

Average pay gap, by job categories

| CMF role                 | 2022    | 2023    |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Senior Management        | 73.86%  | 67.65%  |
| Managers                 | 93.31%  | 80.70%  |
| Supervisors              | 94.48%  | 91.48%  |
| Administrative staff     | 113.36% | 160.59% |
| Sales force              | 77.20%  | 70.45%  |
| Other professional staff | 83.24%  | 83.55%  |
| Other technical staff    | 85.85%  | 76.55%  |
| Operational staff        | 69.07%  | 87.10%  |
| Auxiliary staff          | 74.53%  | 76.03%  |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management.

Postnatal leave

As of 2020 CMPC gives its collaborators 10 days for the birth of a child for men. Pre and postnatal leave for women is governed by the laws in each country.<sup>13</sup>

NCG 461 (5.7);
GRI (401-3)

Collaborators who took postnatal leave in 2023, by country

| Country       | Men entitled to postnatal leave | Women entitled to postnatal leave | Total number of people entitled to postnatal leave | Men who made use of postnatal leave | Women who made use of postnatal leave | Total number of people who made use of postnatal leave |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Argentina     | 21                              | 9                                 | 30   | 21                                  | 9                                     | 30   |
| Brazil        | 158                             | 81                                | 239  | 158                                 | 81                                    | 239  |
| Chile         | 93                              | 128                               | 221  | 93                                  | 128                                   | 221  |
| Colombia      | 20                              | 7                                 | 27   | 20                                  | 7                                     | 27   |
| Ecuador       | 3                               | 8                                 | 11   | 3                                   | 8                                     | 11   |
| United States | 0                               | 0                                 | 0  | 0                                   | 0                                     | 0  |
| Mexico        | 11                              | 23                                | 34   | 11                                  | 23                                    | 34   |
| Peru          | 10                              | 0                                 | 10   | 10                                  | 0                                     | 10   |
| Uruguay       | 2                               | 1                                 | 3  | 2                                   | 1                                     | 3  |
| Total         | 318                             | 257                               | 575  | 318                                 | 257                                   | 575  |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management.

<sup>13</sup> Five additional days in Chile.



Average days of postnatal leave in 2023 by job category

| Position                 | Men    |                 | Women |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------------|-------|
|                          | 5 days | 6 weeks or less |       |
| Senior Management        | 0      | 0               | 0     |
| Managers                 | 0      | 0               | 84    |
| Supervisors              | 5      | 0               | 84    |
| Operational staff        | 5      | 0               | 84    |
| Sales force              | 0      | 0               | 84    |
| Administrative staff     | 0      | 0               | 84    |
| Auxiliary staff          | 5      | 0               | 84    |
| Other professional staff | 5      | 0               | 84    |
| Other technical staff    | 5      | 0               | 84    |

Source: Management Control and Data Analytics Deputy Management.

## Prevention of workplace and sexual harassment

NCG 461 (5.5)

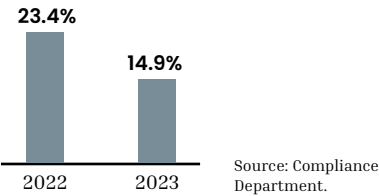
The Company’s internal regulations on order, hygiene and safety contain policies for preventing and dealing with workplace and sexual harassment. The Code of Ethics expresses our commitment to respect people, regardless of their relationship with the company. In this regard, we established a zero-tolerance policy for any form of violence or discrimination.

### HARASSMENT TRAINING

The Company provides training on sexual harassment and abuse at jobsites as part of a program coordinated by the People and Organization Department. In Mi Fibra, collaborators can take the course on preventing workplace and sexual harassment, which is part of the [Diversity and Inclusion Policy](#) implementation. It lays out the cultural and legal perspective on harassment in the workplace and highlights the Whistleblower Hotline as a channel for resolving these types of situations.

During 2023, training was provided in these matters as part of the practical workshops on integrity and corporate probity.

Percentage of people trained on matters of workplace and sexual harrassment



### Dealing with workplace and sexual harassment

The Company can give verbal and/or **written warnings** and use team intervention in cases of workplace harassment. It can also make decisions on dismissals and reprimands in the event either type of harassment takes place, depending on the severity of each situation.

Complaints against workplace and sexual harassment can be formalize through the [Whistleblower Hotline](#), all of which are treated confidentially. Once received, the complaint is analyzed to determine if protective measures for the victim are necessary.

A Complaints and Internal Investigations Management Manual has also been prepared, which lays out investigation principles for consideration. In addition, there is an escalation protocol in cases where the accused person

is in a first line position so that the investigation is directly reviewed by the Chief Legal Officer.

The investigation follows principles of confidentiality, bilaterality, documentation, impartiality, objectivity, legality, care and respect for individuals and prompt action. Investigations are conducted within 30 days, and when the allegations are substantiated, corrective and disciplinary measures are applied in proportion to the seriousness of the uncovered behaviors.

In 2023, 58 reports of workplace harassment and 26 reports of sexual harassment were filed with the organization.

Number of allegations of workplace harassment and sexual harassment

| Categories   | 2022                                    |  | 2023                                    |  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
|  | Complaints lodged with the organization | Complaints lodged with the Labor Directorate | Complaints lodged with the organization | Complaints lodged with the Labor Directorate |
| Denouncements of workplace harassment (Law No. 20.607) | 26                                      | 1  | 58                                      | 0  |
| Denouncements of sexual harassment (Law No. 20.005)    | 16                                      | 0  | 26                                      | 1  |

Source: Compliance Department.

## 5.3 Occupational health and safety (OHS)

**Mat Tier 1**  
 Health and safety for workers and contractors

One of CMPC’s fundamental values is respect for everyone that is with the Company. In all operations, good treatment, openness, loyalty, trust and good faith are valued, taking care of people’s integrity and health.

To make this a reality, the Company has been strengthening various initiatives, plans and programs aimed at evolving culturally when it comes to safety. The initial phase consisted of applying diagnostics to measure the current state of the organizational culture at each jobsite. Subsequently, gaps were identified for every assessed dimension to then create action plans to systematically evolve towards higher levels of cultural maturity.

In 2023, the Biopackaging business had a frequency rate under 3.0 for the first time, just like the Pulp Business, with a frequency rate below 2.98, meaning both businesses have recently set historical records. However, despite this significant decrease in statistical terms, the Company was met with the tragic loss of two workers employed by transportation contractors in the Brazilian forestry operation, an event that underscores the importance of continuing to strengthen existing safety measures. The outcome of the investigations into both events shows that, despite having

controls in place, vulnerability to external factors such as poor road conditions and deficient road safety education for drivers significantly affect operations even though it is not under the organization’s direct control. As part of the lessons from these situations, it became clear that a dedicated task force had to be set up. The new “Transportation Unit” systemically and methodologically digs further into the root causes and creates action plans aimed at preventing these things from happening again.

Another key milestone is the new Corporate Model of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) that began in 2022 with the creation of the Occupational Safety and Health Department. In 2023 the model launched the Occupational Safety and Health Plan with six Transformational Pillars. These are:

**Governance, leadership and a culture of prevention:** Strengthen the corporate governance framework for occupational health and safety through clear standards of leadership in this area and provide leaders with the necessary tools for implementation. In addition, consolidate the unification of the safety culture evolution model with CMPC’s cultural evolution model. This objective is achieved through the promotion of universal leadership activities, like Gemba walks, safety reflections, rules for life, and others.

**Technical and management standards:** Establish an architecture to support a comprehensive occupational health and safety management system by incorporating management standards, operational control and critical risk control. In parallel, define and establish performance indicators and metrics at a global level. One of the priority focuses is the development of

industrial hygiene and occupational health standards. Significant progress has also been made on the digital transformation projects, integrating the safety and health systems, as well as performance metrics into a single platform.

**Contractors:** Improving the safety and health management of contractor companies. To achieve this end, a “Contractors Unit” responsible for developing a standard of minimum requirements for prequalification, bidding, performance assessment and selection of contractors was created. This effort reinforces the collaboration and commitment with contractor companies to ensure compliance with adequate occupational health and safety standards. The initiative involves collaboration between different areas of the Company and contractors.

**Applicable regulatory framework:** Develop a standard to ensure compliance with legal obligations in environmental, health and safety matters. This work, carried out in collaboration with the Waste, Emissions and Commitments Office seeks to ensure that the organization effectively complies with all relevant regulations and laws, thus minimizing risks and protecting both the environment and people. It seeks to establish sufficiently robust control mechanisms so that the organization effectively complies with all the provisions established in the current regulatory framework, thus minimizing potential risks and impacts, as well as guaranteeing the operational continuity of processes and safeguarding the company’s reputational capital.

**Conditions and infrastructure:** Identify, value and prioritize projects aimed at improving substandard conditions in the workplace.



**Lessons:** Mainstream the knowledge acquired through incident investigations, internal and external audit findings, sanctioning procedures, benchmarking, and others.

## HSE management system

NCG 461 (5.6) GRI (403-1; 403-3)

CMPC has occupational health and safety management systems at most of its sites that are used to identify hazards and assess and monitor occupational risks, as well as the needs and expectations of collaborators and contractors.

Softys has a safety, occupational health and environmental policy updated in 2022 that standardizes processes. This policy is accompanied by a health system called SIGECUS (Softys Care Management System), based on international occupational health and safety standards, such as those of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

With respect to medical services, the Company has first aid rooms and polyclinics at some of its sites for first aid. In Chile, coverage is offered by the Chilean Safety Association (ACHS). In Guaíba, there is a team led by an occupational physician as per Brazilian regulations.

## Health and safety training

FSG (27)

The Company has advisory services for accident prevention and training sessions to raise awareness among workers on mitigating and eliminating risks and hazards. These are run with monthly follow-up programs and work meetings at the plants.

In 2023, a series of health and safety training initiatives were carried out resulting in the training of 26,918 collaborators, representing 82% of the total workforce with an average of seven hours per person. As in previous years, the Company adheres to the Critical

### Health and safety training indicators 2023

| Categories                                  | 2023    |
|---|---------|
| Number of people trained safety             | 26,918  |
| Percentage of the workforce trained         | 82      |
| Average number of training hours per person | 7       |
| Number of safety standards                  | 53      |
| Number of preventive observations           | 590,761 |

Source: Workplace Safety and Healthcare Committee.

## Dangers and risks

GRI (403-2; 403-4; 403-5; 403-7)

In accordance with the Corporate Risk Management Program, all of the CMPC departments continuously assess risk and create matrices of all their activities and operations in order to effectively recognize, value and manage them.

Risk Control (CRS) Standard as part of its approach to safety management. In addition, 590,761 preventive observations were recorded for the period according to the BAPP indicator - number of observed behaviors.

The methodologies used to identify the businesses and their individual lines are as follows:

| Business or line | Risk identification methodology  | Identified risks   |
|------------------|--|--|
| Pulp             | Hazard identification and risk assessment matrices (HIRA) are used, which are evaluated annually through: Preventive Safety Observations (PSO), Preventive Safety Inspections (PSI) and Process Confirmations (PC).  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work requiring isolation, blocking and verification of zero energies</li><li>• Exposure to chemicals</li><li>• Work at heights</li><li>• Working in confined spaces</li><li>• Hot work</li><li>• Lifting and loading</li><li>• High-pressure power washing work</li><li>• Thermal overload</li><li>• Electrocutation</li><li>• Excavation work</li></ul>   |
| Bosques          | Operations are run using the Safe Practice Index (SPI), Observation of Safety Practices (OSP) and safety monitoring. They are measured through a digital dashboard that manages the data collected by each department.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crushing</li><li>• Traffic accidents with cargo vehicles</li><li>• Falls from height</li><li>• Ambush of personnel in the field</li><li>• Uncontrolled rural fire</li><li>• Burning of forestry machinery</li><li>• Burns and/or asphyxiation due to forest fires</li><li>• Attacks due to rural violence</li><li>• Traffic accidents</li></ul>  |
| Maderas          | We use standards defined by the health and safety management system, certified by ISO 45.001. Monthly meetings are held for departments, assistant management, and management to leverage the improvement of the findings.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work at heights</li><li>• Work with loads in suspension</li><li>• Hazardous atmospheres in confined spaces</li><li>• Exposure to ionizing radiation</li><li>• Contact with equipment that has moving parts</li><li>• Electrocutation</li><li>• Hot work</li><li>• Exposure to high temperatures</li><li>• Falling materials</li><li>• Working with pressurized equipment</li><li>• Manual equipment handling</li><li>• Landslides and falls due to excavations</li><li>• Struck by rolling equipment</li></ul> |
| Biopackaging     | It has procedures for hazard identification and risk assessment with multidisciplinary teams and <b>specialists</b> for each process. Thus, the risk matrices are now updated and initiatives are being taken with new improvements to make them even <b>safer</b> . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lifting and suspended loads</li><li>• Blocking and isolation</li><li>• Hot work</li><li>• Machine entrapment protection</li><li>• Electrical contact</li><li>• Operation of rolling equipment</li><li>• Passenger transport</li><li>• Cargo transport</li><li>• Fires and explosions</li></ul>   |
| Softys           | The Softys Care Management System (SIGECUS) standard is used, which guides the analysis through the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Matrix (HIRAM) prepared in conjunction with departmental personnel and approved by management.                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Entrapment by pieces and parts of moving equipment</li><li>• Falls from height</li><li>• Asphyxia from being in a confined space</li><li>• Struck by self-propelled loading equipment</li><li>• Crushing due to lifting maneuvers</li><li>• Electrocutation</li><li>• Fires</li></ul>  |

Potential risks and sources of accidents are investigated and detected by creating task forces. Therefore, they participate in the application and evaluation of the health and safety management system through the Occupational Safety and Health Committee, the Psychosocial Committees and the occasions for participation stated

in the requirements of ISO Standard 45001:2018. The disclosure of relevant information regarding health and safety is communicated in meetings and monthly reports carried out by the Occupational Committee, as well as in work meetings, safety campaigns, and regulatory audit procedures.

Contractor companies must carry out their own risk assessment under at least the same management criteria as the Company and do so with the Softys method if they do not have their own.



OHS targets

NCG 461 (5.6)
 GRI (403-9; 403-10)



**Annual target**  
 Achieve zero fatalities in operations, both for direct collaborators and contractors.

CMPC’s annual goal is to achieve zero fatalities in all its operations, including direct collaborators and service providers in plants and forestry operations. Therefore, the management and security system at both CMPC and Softys is applicable to everyone who is part of the organization, including the personnel of contracting companies.

Despite the above, during 2023 the Company mourned the death of two Bosques Brazil contractor workers.

Zero fatality goal

| Categories    | 2019 Baseline | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Annual target |
|---------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Collaborators | 1             | 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0             |
| Contractors   | 1             | 0    | 1    | 1    | 2    | 0             |
| Performance   | 2             | 0    | 2    | 1    | 2    | 0             |

Source: Workplace Safety and Healthcare Committee

2023 rate goal by business

| Categories                      | Pulp | Bosques | Maderas | Bio-packaging | Softys | Corporate |
|---------------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|-----------|
| Fatality rate aim               | 0    | 0       | 0       | 0             | 0      | 0         |
| Accident rate aim               | N/A  | 0.12    | 0.12    | 0             | 1.7    | 0         |
| Occupational illnesses rate aim | N/A  | 0       | 0       | 0             | N/A    | 0         |

Source: Workplace Safety and Healthcare Committee

The Company’s results in terms of occupational health and safety in 2023 were as follows:

| Categories                               | Collaborators |        |        | Contractors |        |       |
|--|---------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|
|  | 2021          | 2022   | 2023   | 2021        | 2022   | 2023  |
| Total occupational illnesses             | 30            | 29     | 36     | s/i         | s/i    | s/i   |
| Occupational illnesses rate              | 0.15          | 0.14   | 0.001  | s/i         | s/i    | s/i   |
| Fatalities                               | 1             | 0      | 0      | 1           | 1      | 2     |
| Fatality rate                            | 5.05          | 0      | 0      | 2.9         | 2.78   | 5.86  |
| Lost Time Accident Rate                  | 0.72          | 0.68   | 0.56   | 2.9         | 0.26   | 0.20  |
| Lost workday rate                        | 27.33         | 27.42  | 26.16  | 16.78       | 29.65  | 10.25 |
| Lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)  | 3.28          | 3.01   | 2.55   | 2           | 1.62   | 1.23  |
| Severity Rate                            | 124.29        | 122.15 | 121.04 | 98.91       | 181.92 | 62.10 |
| Average number of days lost per accident | 37.87         | 40.54  | 35.54  | 49.53       | 112.40 | 44.01 |

Source: Workplace Safety and Healthcare Committee

Native vegetation in Las Maravillas woodland.





# 6.Business Model

High conservation value area in La Pradera woodland.













Fern leaves on pine needles, Cerro Negro El Cóndor woodland.

Pages 190 - 191: Ponderosa pine plantation Volcanic ash.









Juan Carlos Moreira, from CMPC, inspects an area of high conservation value in La Cascada woodland.

Pages 194 - 195: Ecological succession.















Pages 198 - 199: Carlos Moreira,  
from CMPC Panoramic view of La  
Cascada woodland.

Pages 200 - 201: Antarctic beech  
tree in Los Juncos woodland.

Pages 202 - 203: Antarctic beech  
forest formations in the humid  
zone of Los Juncos woodland.



Spanish moss on tree trunks. El  
Espejo lake in Los Juncos woodland.



6.1

# Regulatory framework

NCG 461 (6.1.iii, 6.1.iv, 6.2.viii)

Empresas CMPC S.A. is an open corporation registered in the Chilean Securities Registry. As such, it is subject to Chilean Law No. 18,046 on Public Limited Companies and No. 18,045 on the Securities Market, with its supervision directly coming from the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF). The Company must carry out its operations in accordance with the legal regulations and associated certifications that govern the industry, being subject to the control and supervision of various State agencies, such as the Superintendence of the Environment, the Internal Revenue Service, the National Forestry Corporation, among others. The operations in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, United States, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay are taken into consideration. The applicable business regulations in the industrial sector are:

## BOSQUES

At the national level, the following laws apply: the Forest Law (Decree No. 4,636 of 1931) that regulates the economic and industrial aspects of forests in Chile; Decree Law No. 701 of 1974, which regulates forestry activities and encourages forestation. Law No. 20,283 on Recovery of Native Forests and Forestry Development, with the goal of ensuring forest sustainability and applying the national environmental policy. In addition to the national regulatory regime, Empresas CMPC S.A. is a member of the Forest

Stewardship Council (FSC) and Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), submitting to their standards and supervision.

The following regulations apply in countries abroad: (i) At the federal level in Brazil, forestry activity is regulated by the Brazilian Forest Code (Law No. 12,651), which regulates the exploitation and incentives of forestry activity. There are specific licensing regulations for the States of Santa Catarina, Paraná and Río Grande Do Sul; (ii) Forests in Argentina are regulated by the Minimum Standards for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests (Law No. 26,331), which sets out mandatory procedures for the authorization of certain forestry activities, as well as the Law on the Protection, Improvement and Expansion of Forests (No. 13,273). In addition, the Argentine Provinces of Corrientes and Misiones have complementary regulations for the environmental evaluation processes of forestry activities.

## CELULOSA

The primary regulation is the Law No. 19,300 on General Environmental Bases and it Regulations, Supreme Decree No. 40 of the Ministry of the Environment, which establishes the Regulations of the Environmental Impact Assessment System. This regulatory framework sets out mandatory environmental evaluations of the cellulose, pulp and paper industries, as well as wood chip mills, wood processing plants and industrial-sized sawmills. The pulp industry is also affiliated with the FSC certification system.

Additionally, in Brazil, pulp mills are among the activities subject to the Environmental Licensing in accordance with the provisions of Annex No. 1 of Resolution No. 237 of the National Environmental Council.

## BIOPACKAGING

CMPC's activity in this matter is governed mainly through PEFC and FSC voluntary standards and certifications of the chain of custody for forest products. In particular, for the “Boxboard” business line, the local regulations of the destination markets governing the packaging sector and/or international trade are followed.

Most notably, there are the standards of the EU Framework Regulation 1935/2004 (on contact with food), the FDA certification for consumers in the United States, and the HACCP certification.

## CORRUGADOS

It is mainly covered by reference norms or standards that aim to ensure the safety and sustainability of products and processes. Notable reference standards include, the global standard BRCGS Packaging (FDA 21 CFR 176.170 and 21 CFR 176.180), which provides protection to consumers at every level of the supply chain. The BfR XXXVI standard for packaging manufacturing; the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union 005/2011 on packaging safety of the Eurasian Economic Commission; Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food; EU Regulation 2018/213 on the use of bisphenol in varnishes and coatings; and, the ISO 50001 standard.

Applicable domestic regulation focuses on health standards laid out in the Food Health Regulations (D.S. No. 977 of the Ministry of Health); the regulation on processing, transporting fuels, and gas evacuation (D.S. No. 10 of the Ministry of Health; and D.S. No. 66, No. 108 and No. 160 of the Ministry of Economy); and, Law No. 21,305 on Energy Efficiency.

The guidelines set forth by the governing authorities of both Argentina and Peru and those enshrined in the legislation and technical standards of each country are followed in addition to the international regulations.

## SACK KRAFT

There are no specific applicable regulations for paper bag products in this line of business. However, products that are packed in bags are regulated in terms of safety issues, weight limits and inclusion of materials other than paper.

## EDIPAC

For the Edipac business line, the Company follows FSC and PEFC chain of custody certifications, food safety certifications and ethical standard cer-

tifications for the bags with handles it produces.

In Mexico, production is regulated in accordance with the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, with activities subject to evaluation and authorization by the Ministry of the Environment and Territorial Development of the State of Jalisco (SEMADET in Spanish).

Peru is governed by the Environmental Protection Regulation for the Development of Activities in the Manufacturing Industry (DS No. 019-97-ITINCI) for the preparation and evaluation of the environmental management instruments of said industry, a procedure carried out mainly by the General Directorate of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Production (DIGGAM in Spanish).

## SOFTYS

Softys makes mass-consumer goods, so the main regulatory framework by which it is governed includes legislation on free and fair competition and consumer protection, one of which is Law Decree 211 in Chile and the Act for the Repression of Anticompetitive Behavior in Peru.

Likewise, some products of the Personal Care business unit must be accompanied by sanitary registrations in certain jurisdictions.

At the industrial level, all operations follow regulatory frameworks on environmental matters, which apply to the quality of plant effluents and other aspects. In Chile, the main regulation is the General Environmental Principles Law and its Regulations.

6.2

# Company's Businesses

## Business Lines and their products

NCG 461 (6.1.i, 6.1.ii, 6.2.i, 6.2.ii, 6.2.iii, 6.2.iv, 6.2.v); GRI (2-6)

CMPC is composed of three business lines -Celulosa, Biopackaging and Softys- that market their products in more than 65 countries on five continents.

## CELULOSA

Responsible for forest assets, nursery maintenance and seedling growth, as well as the production, commercialization and distribution of fibers, wood and pulp.

Some of its main competitors are Arauco, Eldorado, Klabin, Stora Enso, Suzano, APRIL, UPM and Mëtsa.

In 2023, the Celulosa business unit had around 489 clients, none of whom individually represents more than 10% of revenue. Nor does any single supplier represent more than 10% of its total purchases.

This business line is composed of three divisions:

## Bosques

It comprises CMPC's forest assets, which includes conservation areas and productive forests in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. It proactively manages forest plantations, including pruning, thinning, harvesting and rural fire prevention<sup>15</sup>.

• **Species:**  
**Argentina:** *Pinus taeda* and *Pinus elliotti*.  
**Brazil:** *Eucalyptus saligna* and *Eucalyptus* sp.  
**Chile:** *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Eucalyptus nitens* and *Pinus radiata*.

• **Products:**  
Pulpable logs, sawlogs, peelable logs (pruned and knotty), fuel logs wood chips and biomass.  
• **Markets:**  
Its products are commercialized in: Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

## Maderas

This division makes and commercialize wood products. Part of this includes designing construction solutions, while using innovation as a vehicle to rethink its use in architecture and construction.

• **Found in:**  
- 3 sawmills (Bucalemu, Mulchén and Nacimiento).  
- 4 remanufacturing plants (two in Chile, Coronel and Los Angeles, and two in the United States, Clay City and Jeffersonville)  
- 1 laminated beam and CLT plant in Los Angeles.  
- 1 plywood plant (Collipulli).  
• **Products:**  
Green and dried sawn wood, boards, plywood, glued moldings and panels, laminated beams (LVL) and cross laminated timber (CLT).  
• **Markets and industries:**  
Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, United States, Germany, France, Spain, Denmark, England, United Arab Emirates, Japan, China, Vietnam and Australia, among others.

Construction, furniture and packaging industries.

**Its wide range of products, such as sawn timber, plywood, moldings and glued panels, is sold under the premium brand Selex. It also produces Glulam and CLT under the Niuform label.**

## Pulp

Makes and commercializes pulp and derivative products.

• **Found in**  
Runs four mill:  
- 3 in Chile: Laja, Pacífico and Santa Fe.  
- 1 in Guaíba, Brazil.

<sup>14</sup>This value includes the clients of the three cellulose segments, in which the same agent may be a client of more than one area  
<sup>15</sup>For a detailed overview of how these issues are administered, please see chapter 8, *Environmental section*, of this Integrated Report.



• **Products:**  
Bleached softwood Kraft pulp from radiata pine (BSKP), unbleached Kraft pulp (UKP), bleached eucalyptus Kraft pulp (BEKP), Kraft sack paper, and printing and writing papers (P&W).

• **Markets and industries:**  
Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, Middle East and Oceania.

Its products can be commercialized for use in boards, tissue, printing and writ-

ing papers, and specialties industries, including production of tickets, self-adhesives for bottles, papers for electric condensers, among others.

Pulp production capacity

| Country   | Bosques (Mm³) |        | Maderas (Mm³) |       | Pulp (Mt) |       |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|
|           | 2022          | 2023   | 2022          | 2023  | 2022      | 2023  |
| Argentina | 1,164         | 1,369  | -             | -     | -         | -     |
| Brazil    | 7,150         | 6,988  | -             | -     | 2,010     | 2,010 |
| Chile     | 11,142        | 10,487 | 1,520         | 1,520 | 2,381     | 2,381 |
| Total     | 19,456        | 18,844 | 1,520         | 1,520 | 4,391     | 4,391 |

Source: Research Department.  
Note: The information presented is for rated capacity.

CMPC has entered into preferential access agreements with private operators in the main ports near its plants and long-term freight contracts with globally recognized shipping companies. This is done to ensure regular shipments of pulp and wood products to the main ports in Asia, Europe, America and Oceania.

- In Chile, production is shipped from three ports: Lirquén, San Vicente and Coronel.
- In Brazil, the Guaíba plant sends its production from the Port of Río Grande to the final destinations.
- Transportation to Chilean ports is done by train, while in Brazil it is accessed by barge.

BIOPACKAGING

It develops packaging solutions using virgin and recycled fibers in 71 countries on five continents. Its departments include Corrugados, Boxboard, Sack Kraft and Edipac.

Its prime competitors are: APP, Asia Symbol, Billerud, Bohui, Chenming, Graphic Packaging, Klabi, MetsaBoard, MM Board & Paper, Mondi, Smurfit, Stora Enso, SunPaper, Suzano, Westrock, among others.

Biopackaging has 5,112 clients. Only one of Edipac's clients, “Productos Torre SpA” makes up more than 10% of sales on its

own and “Sylvamo” as an individual supplier that represents 65% of procurement.

This business line is made up of four areas:

**Corrugados**  
It produces corrugated cardboard, papers and molded pulp trays by collecting, recovering and recycling cardboard and paper. In addition, it exercises strong leadership around recycling paper fibers with its subsidiary Fibras present throughout Chile. It has 728 clients in total.

• **Found in:**  
It has molded pulp plants in Santiago, packaging plants in Buin, Tilti and Osorno, in addition to the Papeles Cordillera plant in Santiago and the Fibras (formerly Sorepa) plants from Antofagasta to Puerto Montt.

• **Products:**  
Corrugated cardboard boxes and corner edge protectors, molded pulp cases and trays for eggs and fruit, Kraft and construction papers, in addition to recovering paper and cardboard for recycling.

• **Markets and industries:**  
Main markets where its products are sold: Argentina, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Central America and Mexico. Main industries in which it participates: In packaging: industrial, food, fruit and vegetable, meat, wine, salmon and marine bivalves. In paper: Kraft and construction. Molded pulp: eggs, fruit, vegetable and medicinal.

Its main brand is “CMPC”.

**Boxboard**  
It produces cardboard based on virgin fiber specially designed for packaging, containers with dividers and the graphics sector. It has 487 clients in the domestic and foreign markets of printers, distributors and end users.

• **Found in:**  
It has two plants in Maule and Valdivia.

• **Products:**  
Cardboards of greater and lesser weight, cardboard with barriers to replace single-use plastics.

• **Markets and industries:**  
Main markets where its products are sold: Boxboard markets its products in more than 65 countries on five continents. Notably, Chile, the United States, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Colombia, Brazil and Australia.

Its main industries are mass consumer, food and beverages, and pharmaceuticals.

Its main brand is “Cartulinas CMPC”.

**Sack Kraft**  
It is the second largest producer of paper bags in the world, manufacturing a wide variety of sacks and bags. It has a total of 708 clients.

• **Found in:**  
It has eight industrial plants strategically located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru.

• **Products:**  
Products: multi-ply bags, industrial paper bags, extensible Kraft paper, monolucid paper and cardboard tubes.

• **Markets and industries:**  
Its main industries are: construction materials, mining, chemical, mineral and agricultural products, and foods.

Its main brands are “Forsac”, “FABI”, “Zero Waste Sack”, “Papeles Cordillera”, “CMPC Iguaçu” and “CMPC”.

**Edipac**  
It distributes paper and cardboard for printing and writing, and produces pa-

per bags with handles. In addition, it commercializes products made by CMPC subsidiaries and third-party imports. It has 2,933 clients in the national market that range from small to medium and large companies.

• **Found in:**  
It is headquartered in Santiago with branches in Temuco and Concepción.

• **Products:**  
It makes and sells packaging papers, photocopier paper, carbonless copy paper, bond and coated papers, boxes, sacks and paper bags.

• **Markets and industries:**  
Its main industries are: Notebook paper, photocopier paper, graphic and printing industry in general, bags with handles and bags for retail, delivery and fast food.

Its photocopy paper brand “Equalit” has positioned the business line as a market leader.

Biopackaging production capacity

| Country   | Corrugados |      | Boxboard |      | Sack Kraft |      | Edipac |      |
|-----------|------------|------|----------|------|------------|------|--------|------|
|           | 2022       | 2023 | 2022     | 2023 | 2022       | 2023 | 2022   | 2023 |
| Argentina | -          | -    | -        | -    | 10         | 7    | -      | -    |
| Brazil    | -          | -    | -        | -    | 66         | 65   | -      | -    |
| Chile     | 419        | 600  | 500      | 500  | 22         | 21   | 100    | 102  |
| Mexico    | -          | -    | -        | -    | 52         | 52   | -      | -    |
| Peru      | -          | -    | -        | -    | 49         | 47   | -      | -    |
| Total     | 419        | 600  | 500      | 500  | 199        | 192  | 100    | 102  |

Source: Research Department.

SOFTYS

Subsidiary of CMPC that manufactures and markets hygiene and personal care products, which are made from virgin and recycled cellulosic fibers, among others. With a presence in more than 20 markets and through its 22 commercial offices, it serves approximately 500 million consumers who can choose between its 10 regional brands and more than 20 local brands.

Softys is the leader in Latin America in the Tissue product segment and the second in the diaper category, with brands and solutions that accompany people every day at every stage of their lives.

Its main competitors are Kimberly-Clark and Essity, as well as local competitors in different markets. In Chile, Walmart and Cencosud individually represent 10% of its sales, and Softys does not have suppliers that individually add up to 10% or more of total purchases.

CMPC's industrial operations are carried out in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

Its business lines are:

**Consumer Tissue**  
It produces tissue products for mass consumption (toilet paper, napkins, paper towels), as well as hand sanitizer and liquid and bar soaps, with brands such as Elite, Nova, Noble and Higienol. It markets its products through wholesale supermarkets, retailers, distributors, pharmaceutical companies and different e-commerce channels.

**Personal Care**  
It manufactures products for personal care, protection and autonomy at different stages of people's lives. It offers children's diapers, adult incontinence products and feminine hygiene products, under the Babysec, Cotidian and Ladysoft brands. Additionally, it offers pet care products through the OkPet brand. Its main distribution channels are whole-

sale supermarkets, retailers, distributors, pharmacies and different e-commerce channels.

**Softys Professional**  
It delivers professional hygiene and cleaning solutions to customers, companies and institutions. It offers toilet paper, paper towels, sheets, napkins, soaps, dispensers, hand sanitizer and medical face masks under the Elite Professional brand. Its main markets are the tourism, accommodation, education, gastronomy and industry sectors, as well as offices and health institutions.

Additionally, Softys markets products under local brands of recognized prestige in their countries, such as **Cotton, Duetto, Looping and Diana in Brazil, Ideal in Arequipa Peru and BBTips, Bio Baby, Affective, Mia and Fiore in Mexico, among others. In the Away from Home segment, the Rendipel brand is a notable one.**



Commercial offices

**Atlanta (EE.UU.):** Starting in January 2024, CMPC worked with the American company International Forest Products to establish a platform for the distribution and sale of its products in the United States. The platform is named **CMPC Forest Products North America**, and is responsible for the distribution and sale of CMPC's pulp, boards and Sack Kraft papers. Additionally, it is responsible for Maderas products' logistics operations.

**In this way, CMPC Forest Products North America works together with CMPC USA in Atlanta**, continuing its history of more than 20 years in the sale of Pulp and Biopackaging products in the North American market.

**Shangái (China):** It began operations in 2019 with the purpose of strengthening market knowledge and improving customer service in that country. The company managed to consolidate its work and experience in 2021, made evident by the positive indicators of customer satisfaction for the services it provides. Acting as essential support for the Purchasing, Biopackaging and Wood departments, the company facilitates the expansion of its activities on the Asian continent. In addition, it has set up strategic alliances with innovation centers for introducing new products.

**CMPC Europe GmbH & Co (Hamburg, Germany):** Since 2020, the company has been engaged in a joint venture between CMPC and the GUSCO Handel G. Schürfeld + Co group. GmbH is a strategic partner in Germany for commercialization of pulp, wood and paperboard. The headquarters of this initiative works directly with CMPC's businesses in Brazil and Chile.

6.3 Stakeholder groups

Stakeholder relationships

NCG 461 (6.1.v, 6.3); GRI (2-29)

CMPC has eleven categories of interest groups with which it maintains a direct and close relationship through different channels, departments and teams. These groups have been identified as such based on the relevance, influence and interest they have in the Company and vice versa.

MAIN STAKEHOLDER GROUPS<sup>16</sup>

Investors and lenders

- Shareholders
- Investors
- Banks
- Other financial entities

Direct collaborators

- Collaborators
- Trade unions
- Potential collaborators

Clients and consumers

- Clients
- End consumers

Communities

- Neighbors and neighborhood associations
- Community leaders
- Indigenous groups
- Law enforcement and security forces
- Employees' families

Associations, trade unions and the business world

- Global associations
- Local associations
- Forestry trade unions
- Other trade unions

Suppliers

- Suppliers of goods
- Service companies
- Transportation companies

- MSMEs
- Contractors

Communication media

- National press, including local, written, radio and other media.

Authorities and regulators

- Local authorities
- National authorities
- Regulators

Strategic partners

- Start-ups
- Potential partners
- NGOs
- Foundations

Academia, research and public policy centers

- Academics
- Universities
- Research centers
- Public-private partnerships

Evaluators and certifiers

- Financial evaluators
- Sustainability evaluators
- Risk rating agencies
- Certifying agencies
- Certification seals
- Other evaluators

Trade Unions

NCG 461 (6.1.vi)

CMPC plays a significant role in the following national and/or international interest defense associations:

**World Business Council for Sustainable Development:** role of the organization: it seeks to accelerate the transition towards a sustainable world, through business collaboration. Member since 2011 and part of the Forestry Solutions Group to lead sector projects, share best practices and participate in global initiatives.

**Global Compact:** since 2018, member of the United Nations initiative based on business commitments to implement universal principles of sustainability and contribute to achieving SDGs.

**CDP:** this organization runs the largest global environmental reporting system

for companies and cities. It promotes transparency of information to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, safeguard water and protect forests. CMPC has disclosed its database since 2013 and has been a member since 2019 with the aim of achieving a high degree of transparency and coverage of environmental reporting.

**Acción Empresas:** this organization that brings together companies determined to manage their businesses in a sustainable and competitive manner. CMPC has been a member since 2017 with the purpose of connecting to the corporate sustainability ecosystem in Chile. **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.**

**CLG 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, consolidating itself as the business world counterpart to the public sector on these matters

As a member since 2009, CMPC stays up to date on regulatory developments. The company's CEO is also a director of CLG and was re-elected during the last period.

**AmCham Chile and AmCham Brazil:** the Company has been a member since 2003 and actively participates in committees related to sustainability in the chambers of commerce of Chile and Brazil. The Company holds the role of Cochair in the Technical Sustainability Committee in Chile and is a member of the working group in Brazil.

**Chilean-British Chamber of Commerce:** trade association that seeks to raise awareness in the business world about the effects of climate change, showing how economies and companies are affected. CMPC has been a member since 1996 and participates in committees linked to sustainability in chambers of commerce that have a significant presence in Chile.

**Brazilian Tree Industry (Ibá in Portuguese):** brazilian association representing the forest products industry, including pulp, paper and wood prod-

ucts. Its main objective is to promote the sustainable development and competitiveness of the forestry value chain in Brazil. It works in collaboration with companies in the sector, governments and other stakeholders to address issues related to sustainability, responsible forest management, environmental conservation and economic development in the context of the Brazilian forestry industry.

**Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS in Portuguese):** a Brazilian organization that CMPC has been a part of since 2022, working to promote sustainability in the business domain. The CEBDS brings together leading companies that seek to integrate sustainable practices into their operations and contribute to sustainable development in Brazil. The organization acts as a forum for dialogue and collaboration between companies, civil society and government, with the aim of developing sustainable solutions and promoting corporate social responsibility in the country.

**The Forest Dialogue (TFD):** an international initiative that works towards dialogue and collaboration between the various stakeholders in the forestry sector. Its focus is on promoting constructive conversations and collaborative solutions to address challenges related to sustainable forest management, forest conservation and local community rights. TFD brings together representatives from industry, non-governmental organizations, local communities, governments and other key stakeholders. The organization seeks to build consensus and promote actions that benefit both local communities and the environment.

**Chilean Timber Corporation (CORMA in Spanish):** a Chilean trade association that represents companies related to the forestry industry and the wood value chain. Its mission is to promote the sustainable development of the forestry and wood sector in Chile, promoting responsible practices, innovation and competitiveness of associated companies. CORMA plays an important role in promoting best forestry practices, sustainable management of natural resources and positively contributing to the economic development of the coun-

try. The organization is also involved in defending the interests of the sector and promoting public policies that benefit the forestry industry in Chile.

**Chilean Center for Containers and Packaging (CENEM in Spanish):** a technical association of the containers and packaging sector of different materials and processes, which aims to find tools and provide support to our partners to improve production processes in favor of cleaner and more competitive production. It also studies and disseminates the environmental impact, measures the state of the art of the sector, and looks for tools aimed at carrying out collaborative actions to facilitate progress towards Industry 4.0.

<sup>16</sup> To find out more about the relationship that CMPC has with its stakeholders, please see the [Corporate Governance chapter](#) of this Integrated Report.



6.4

# Patents and licenses

NCG 461 (6.2.vi, 6.2.vii)

CMPC does not own any franchises or licenses. The organization's most relevant patents are linked to the products it markets.

Main patents

| Patent  | Applicable sector    | Reach                    |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Biopackaging <sup>17</sup>  |                      |                          |
| Corrugated boardbox for transporting fresh products   | Sales of packaging   | National - International |
| Bale wrappers made of cellulose sheets  | Cellulose production | National                 |
| HES High Ventilation easy open/empty bag  | Sales of bags        | National                 |
| Softys <sup>18</sup>  |                      |                          |
| Invention patent that protects a feminine hygiene pad with improved absorption capacity. It has embossed longitudinal circles distributed in the central region, allowing fluids to be directed through the absorbent core, avoiding lateral spills. In short, the product is a thin, flexible pad with improved absorption. Currently it is used in the Ladysoft Powerflex products. | Personal Care        | National - International |
| Utility model that protects an adult diaper with reinforcement strips.  | Personal Care        | National - International |
| Industrial design that protects a feminine hygiene pad, consisting of an arrangement of characteristic channels in its top sheet, for better distribution of liquids, yet is thinner than normal In fact, the design of this feminine hygiene pad is ultra-thin.  | Personal Care        | National - International |
| Patent for an invention that protects a roll of toilet tissue roll without an inner tube and with an inner roll that forms a support core. It also has a sheet that separates and makes both rolls independent so they can be used separately, and can be reclosed and adjusted It corresponds to Confort Duo.  | Consumer Tissue      | National - International |
| Invention patent on a toilet tissue product with microfibrils, increasing resistance and softness. It is used in Elite Soft & Strong.   | Consumer Tissue      | National - International |
| Patent on an environmentally friendly diaper, in which at least 50% of the components contain sustainable or biodegradable compounds It is used in the Bio Baby product.  | Personal Care        | International            |
| Invention patent that protects a feminine hygiene pad in which the position of the folding wings, absorbent channel design, top sheet, and side barriers are specially arranged to handle an extremely abundant flow. It is used in the MIA brand product.  | Personal Care        | International            |

Softys has added 29 patents to its portfolio with the acquisition of the PA MABE Group.

<sup>17</sup>Biopackaging patents are utility models.  
<sup>18</sup>Softys has 581 patents granted or pending during the 2023 period, with the most relevant detailed below.

Hued Hued in Cerro Negro, El Cóndor woodland.





# 7. Supply chain

| Native vegetation in Las Maravillas woodland.









| Lenga beech forest in high conservation value area La Pradera woodland.

| Pages 216 - 217: Coihue tree growing atop a rock.





Rio Ibañez woodland and various other properties,  
including Las Malvas.



El Hudson woodland, Lourdes and Rio Ibanez. A blend of native and planted forests is depicted.







El Hudson woodland, Lourdes  
and Rio Ibanez.



7.1

# Achieving objectives together

## Supplier relationship strategy

Mat Tier 2  
Responsible supply chain management

CMPC’s Procurement Department is in charge of third-party procurement management. Since 2021, the department has been working on a transformation process for managing suppliers of goods and services with the aim of having a strategic centralized office that reaches all countries of operation and is focused on sustainability. This process is based on the specialization of teams, technology, management systems, uniform standards and an unwavering commitment to best practices.

This department is composed of the following segments:

- Goods and services procurement across company-wide categories
- Strategic relationships with suppliers
- Center of excellence
- Contract management
- Warehousing and logistics
- Purchasing teams with global reach and local presence

### SUPPLIER DESCRIPTIONS

The organization has criteria and definitions that help identify and classify suppliers:

- **Strategic suppliers:** are those who provide goods and/or services with high impact on company performance, either due to the amount traded or the complexity and criticality of the equipment or processes involved. Variables such as operational criticality, billing total, concentration of suppliers by category, technical and logistical complexity are used for their calculation. The Kraljic Matrix was used as a methodological tool.
- **Local supplier:** The Company’s General Procedure for Developing Local Suppliers defines them as having a permanent and close relationship with the local community where their productive operations are based as a result of their origins, ownership and initiatives that

have positive impacts on employment and the sustainable development of the community.

- **MSME Supplier:** Each country where CMPC operates has its own specific definitions that cover micro, small and medium-sized enterprise suppliers.
  - **Argentina:** definitions according to business line and annual sales (construction: up to ARS 466.9 million; services: annual sales up to ARS 222.1 million; trade: annual sales up to ARS 1,518.3 million; industry and mining: annual sales up to ARS 1,125.4 million; agriculture and livestock: annual sales up to ARS 334.9 million (*Source: Ministry of Economy, Government of Argentina, 2024*)).
  - **Brazil:** companies with annual sales of up to BRL 360 million (*Source: Government of Brazil, 2024*)
  - **Chile:** companies with annual sales of up to 100,000 UF (*Source: Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, Government of Chile, 2024*).
  - **Mexico:** companies with annual sales of up to MXN 250 million. (*Source: Government of Mexico, 2024*)
  - **Peru:** companies with annual net income of up to 2,300 tax units (UIT) in the fiscal year. (*Source: Congress of the Republic of Peru, 2024*)

Source: Collections and Payments Office, Strategic Supplier Relationship Management CMPC and CoE Softys.  
Note 1: The sum between domestic and international suppliers does not add up to the total number of suppliers, since some of them provide services to more than one business.  
Note 2: Domestic suppliers are all those working in the same country of origin of the subsidiary.  
Note 3: If a supplier is considered strategic and works for more than one subsidiary, for the purposes of the total, that supplier was considered to belong to the subsidiary to which it issues the most invoices.  
(\*) Celulosa, Biopackaging and CMPC Companies accounts for 24.2% of purchases with respect to local purchase orders.

### Spending on suppliers by category (Million USD)

GRI (204-1)

| Categories                                | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Local supplier spending                   | -     | 462   | 811   | 1,300 |
| MSME supplier spending                    | 837   | 847   | 976   | 1,080 |
| Strategic supplier spending               | -     | -     | 3,184 | 2,768 |
| Domestic supplier spending                | -     | -     | 5,370 | 6,156 |
| Percentage of local supplier spending (*) | -     | 9%    | 12%   | 18%   |
| Percentage MSME Supplier spending         | 18%   | 17%   | 15%   | 15%   |
| Total spending on suppliers               | 4,583 | 4,879 | 6,497 | 7,083 |

### CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SUPPLIERS

FSG 32

In June 2023, CMPC updated its Supplier Code of Conduct, a document developed in 2022 that guides the Company’s objective of forming close ties and providing fair and dignified treatment to its suppliers and service companies. The Company strives to build relationships based on fairness, objectivity, transparency and accountability under general and uniform criteria.

The principles established in this code include:

- Importance of legal compliance
- Ethical remuneration
- Respect for human rights
- Health and safety
- Caring for the environment
- Corporate probity
- Free competition

In 2023, the code highlighted the relevance of human rights and commitment to the due diligence practices of its supplier companies. Its scope was further extended to Softys.

The code is understood to be an integral part of the contracts signed by the Company with its suppliers and is published on its website so all suppliers are aware of it and must comply with it.

## Evaluation of suppliers

NCG 461 (7.2) GRI (308-1, 308-2)

Since 2022, CMPC businesses have an evaluation process that seeks to measure the performance of its suppliers in sustainability matters, through a model that considers environmental, economic and social factors. The evaluation methodology is comprehensive, applied both remotely and in the field, and considers the following aspects:

- **Country-specific risk:** Each country of operation presents different degrees of political, economic and social risk, which may affect the stability and reliability of suppliers.
- **Sector-specific risk:** Each sector has its own particular challenges, so its specificity is taken into account, as well as environmental regulations, labor practices and supply chain vulnerabilities. Potential issues are identified and we work collaboratively to mitigate them effectively.
- **Product-specific risk:** Product risks can have an impact on the performance

Source: Collections and Payments Office, Strategic Supplier Relationship Management CMPC and CoE Softys.  
Note 1: The sum between domestic and international suppliers does not add up to the total number of suppliers, since some of them provide services to more than one business.  
Note 2: Domestic suppliers are all those working in the same country of origin of the subsidiary.  
Note 3: If a supplier is considered strategic and works for more than one subsidiary, for the purposes of the total, that supplier was considered to belong to the subsidiary to which it issues the most invoices.  
(\*) Celulosa, Biopackaging and CMPC Companies accounts for 24.2% of purchases with respect to local purchase orders.

and reliability of suppliers, so risks associated with specific products, price volatility and interruptions in the supply chain are analyzed.

The process evaluates all suppliers of goods and services to ensure compliance with quality specifications, delivery terms, risk management and other obligations established in the respective contracts or purchase orders. Significant risks assessed during supplier evaluation include financial backing, customer diversification, accident and occupational safety indicators, compliance with legal and labor obligations, applicable certifications, conflicts of interest, global crimes (such as human trafficking and terrorism) and environmental issues. Lastly, supplier eligibility is determined based on an exhaustive verification, which includes financial analysis, fiscal regularity, mandatory records and technical evaluation.

Based on supplier assessments, companies are supported in implementing corrective actions and improvement plans to address identified gaps.

gle, CEO of the Company and other leaders of the organization.

During the event, the emphasis was placed on the critical importance of health and safety for individuals. In-depth discussions were also held on the emerging concept of collaborative competitiveness, along with the imperative to enhance leadership and adaptive capabilities in these increasingly complex and dynamic times. The event concluded with a question and answer panel.

### SUPPLIER SUMMIT CMPC 2023

In October 2023, the second edition of the CMPC 2023 Supplier Summit was held in Santiago, Chile. The event was attended by more than 200 Company suppliers from Chile and Brazil.

The event brought together participants to learn about the main advances of CMPC’s 2030 Strategy, with a particular focus on the pillars of sustainability, competitiveness and growth and innovation, presented by Francisco Ruiz-Ta-



ESG ASSESSMENT  
OF STRATEGIC SUPPLIERS

CMPC implemented an ESG (environmental, social and governance) audit to measure supplier compliance with the standards established by the Company, with the purpose of building a more resilient supply chain that stands out for its excellence in sustainability with its strategic suppliers, in which they must complete questionnaires and provide the required supporting documentation to demonstrate their sustainability performance, thus determining opportunities for improvement and action plans for the continuous improvement of our suppliers. These plans may include specific measures to address identified deficiencies and improve performance in key sustainability areas. In addition, an ESG indicator was implemented that involves planned on-site visits to suppliers that do not meet the company’s standards.

For ESG assessment, CMPC uses international standards and methodologies such as DJSI, CDP, among others. The relevant criteria are measured using

assessments by autonomous organizations, based on the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the international standards of the International Labor Organization, the Global Reporting Initiative and the Global Compact Index. These standards and methodologies provide clear and objective criteria for evaluating supplier performance in areas such as human rights, labor practices, environment, ethics and responsible supply chain.

In 2023, a sample of 256 strategic suppliers (excluding service companies regulated by the State and others by sector-specific regulations) corresponding to 16 industries (classified under the DJSI parameters) were selected

| Environmental  | Social   | Governance   |
|--|--|--|
| • Policy and environmental management system<br>• Emissions and climate change<br>• Waste and circularity<br>• Water and energy efficiency<br>• Biodiversity | • Occupational health and safety<br>• Social investment<br>• Diversity and inclusion<br>• Worker management<br>• Human Resources | • Corporate governance<br>• Management of ethics and compliance<br>• Risk management<br>• Information Security<br>• Transparency |

and invited to participate in the evaluation process.

Once their participation was validated, the Strategic Supplier Relationship Office shared a questionnaire, which included questions related to ESG criteria:

EVALUATION OF  
SOFTYS SUPPLIERS

Softys has a Responsible Sourcing Policy that includes a two-tiered supplier evaluation; one general and another about ESG issues in particular. The latter one addresses the following topics:

- Quality of corporate governance
- Information Security
- Whistle-blower procedures
- Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices
- Environmental certifications

The business conducts an assessment of its key suppliers in order to understand their levels of development and management in environmental, social and corporate governance aspects. Based on this assessment, the subsidiary implements corrective action plans to address topics identified as opportunities for improvement.

The assessment is carried out in conjunction with EcoVadis, a strategic partner specialized in verifying the sustainability performance of strategic suppliers. Thanks to this partnership,

Softys gains an accurate understanding of the current state of its value chain. In addition, it uses the results to implement continuous improvement plans with strategic suppliers in order to improve compliance.

Softys aims to evaluate 100% of its strategic suppliers of goods and services under ESG criteria by 2025.

EcoVadis Indicators

| Categories  | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|------|------|------|
| No. of evaluated suppliers  | 33   | 23   | 31   |
| No. of suppliers that started using EcoVadis                      | 4    | 10   | 13   |
| Number of suppliers with action plans according to the evaluation | 1    | 0    | 3    |

Source: Ecovadis

SUPPLIER PORTAL

In order to centralize information, functionalities and access to systems, CMPC created a single portal to provide the set of systemic tools that the company made available to suppliers as well as important information and required documentation.

PAYMENT TO SUPPLIERS

NCG 461 (7.1); FSG 30

The Company has a supplier payment procedure that establishes compliance with payment obligations in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions in each country where it operates. Although the procedure does not distinguish between strategic

and non-strategic suppliers, CMPC pays its suppliers no later than the required due date.

In Chile, the legal obligation to pay MSME Suppliers designates a maximum term of 30 days; however, the Company has a goal of seven days, while foreign companies have a maximum term of 30 days.

Evaluation of suppliers for services rendered under sustainability criteria

| Categories   | 2022     |               |       | 2023     |               |       |
|--|----------|---------------|-------|----------|---------------|-------|
|  | Domestic | International | Total | Domestic | International | Total |
| Number of suppliers evaluated for sustainability*  | 1,076    | 56            | 1,332 | 1,082    | 164           | 1,223 |
| Number of suppliers evaluated overall**  | 2,130    | 108           | 2,238 | 1,928    | 195           | 2,094 |
| Percentage of suppliers evaluated on sustainability with respect to the total evaluated***   | 51%      | 52%           | 60%   | 56%      | 84%           | 58%   |
| Total purchases from suppliers   | 5,370    | 1,127         | 6,497 | 6,156    | 927           | 7,083 |
| Purchases from suppliers that were evaluated   | 2,473    | 136           | 2,609 | 2,225    | 402           | 2,627 |
| Percentage of total annual procurement from suppliers analyzed under sustainability criteria | 46%      | 12%           | 40%   | 36%      | 43%           | 37%   |

Source: SAP MM, FI and Accounting  
(\*) For the purposes of evaluation with sustainability criteria, an ESG audit was conducted for the strategies and services received (SDR: service delivery sheet) by the Celulosa segments (Pulp and Maderas). As a result of consolidation due to new demand and supplier synergies, the number of service providers subject to evaluation was reduced as a result of the optimization and streamlining of processes.  
(\*\*) In 2022 there were 61,803 “SDRs” with 54,563 “SDRs” issued in 2023, which explains the drop in evaluations overall.  
(\*\*\*) Sustainability assessments for international suppliers went up due to the addition of the ESG audit evaluation to strategic suppliers, which did not exist in 2022.

The response rate of the questionnaire was 91%. The process identified opportunities for improvement in the Company’s suppliers, which were converted

into programs to reduce water usage in the supply chain. During the first quarter of 2024 the Company aims to engage in greater contact with suppliers yet to

be evaluated in order to have the entire sample evaluated.

Average days of payment to total suppliers and MSMEs by country

| Country       | 2021            |                | 2022            |                | 2023            |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|               | Total suppliers | MSME Suppliers | Total suppliers | MSME Suppliers | Total suppliers | MSME Suppliers |
| Argentina     | 43              | 31             | 39              | 30             | 40              | 23             |
| Brazil        | 40              | 36             | 46              | 23             | 42              | 22             |
| Chile         | 22              | 6              | 23              | 7              | 20              | 6              |
| Colombia      | 54              | 49             | 65              | 45             | 63              | 51             |
| Ecuador       | 57              | 45             | 60              | 48             | 45              | 35             |
| Mexico        | 55              | 34             | 61              | 32             | 61              | 30             |
| Peru          | 55              | 36             | 59              | 27             | 52              | 23             |
| Uruguay       | 39              | 45             | 41              | 43             | 44              | 37             |
| United States | 25              | -              | 24              | -              | 25              | -              |

Source: SAP – Local Accounting



Average days of payment to total suppliers and MSMEs by business

| Country           | 2021            |                | 2022            |                | 2023            |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                   | Total suppliers | MSME Suppliers | Total suppliers | MSME Suppliers | Total suppliers | MSME Suppliers |
| Celulosa          | 18              | 19             | 19              | 7              | 17              | 6              |
| Biopackaging      | 36              | 40             | 40              | 9              | 9               | 35             |
| Softys            | 49              | 52             | 54              | 24             | 51              | 22             |
| Corporate offices | 22              | 20             | 20              | 7              | 20              | 8              |
| Total             | 31              | 35             | 35              | 13             | 32              | 12             |

Source: SAP – Local Accounting.

Payment to suppliers in Chile in 2023

NCG 461 (7.1.I; 7.1.II; 7.1.III; 7.I.IV; 7.1.V)

| Categories  | National        |                    |                   |           | International   |                    |                   |         |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|
|   | 30 days or less | From 31 to 60 days | More than 60 days | Total     | 30 days or less | From 31 to 60 days | More than 60 days | Total   |
| No. of invoices paid  | 267,173         | 32,530             | 6,486             | 306,189   | 6,099           | 6,667              | 4,072             | 16,838  |
| Total amount (Million USD)  | 2,730           | 216                | 27                | 2,973     | 231             | 70                 | 155               | 457     |
| Total amount (Million CLP)  | 2,414,568       | 191,106            | 24,030            | 2,629,705 | 204,420         | 62,152             | 137,283           | 403,856 |
| Total amount of interest from late payments of invoices (Million USD) | 0               | 0                  | 0                 | 0         | 0               | 0                  | 0                 | 0       |
| Total amount of interest from late payments of invoices (Million CLP) | 0               | 0                  | 0                 | 0         | 0               | 0                  | 0                 | 0       |
| No. of suppliers paid   | 8,909           | 1,027              | 641               | 9,011     | 690             | 520                | 530               | 1,067   |
| No. of registered agreements  | 324             | 315                | 202               | 380       | 0               | 0                  | 0                 | 0       |

Source: SAP – Local Accounting.

RECOGNITION OF TIMELY PAYMENT TO MSME SUPPLIERS IN CHILE

CMPC, through its subsidiary Envas-es Impresos SpA, was recognized by the Chilean Commodities Exchange as

the best paying company during the first half of 2023. This is in line with the Company's policy of supporting small and medium-sized companies, which reflects CMPC's commitment to the promotion and development of its suppliers. In addition, CMPC has imple-

mented initiatives that make it easier to efficiently pay suppliers' invoices at reduced costs, reinforcing its sustainability strategy and supporting the financial well-being of its supply chain.

CMPC SUPPORT PROGRAM

Since 2022, the Company has had the CMPC Support program, a marketplace operated by Monkey Exchange that allows suppliers in Chile to anticipate the payment of invoices in a simple, agile manner and at lower costs than a traditional factoring process. This program originated in Guaíba (Brazil) and is currently used on a regular basis by suppliers.

The program contributes to the democratization of access to working capital, especially for MSME suppliers. Its main advantages include:

- Giving access to competitive rates without establishing a credit limit with the financial entity
- The advanced sums are available on the same day
- There are no expenses associated with the operation

- There is no minimum transaction amount.

The Company set a target of approximately 150 suppliers in the program by the end of 2023. To date there are 200 suppliers enrolled, which exceeds the target by 33%.

LOCAL SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Since 2021, CMPC has implemented a program with the objective of strengthening and developing local suppliers, in order to increase their competitive participation in the Company's supply chain and effectively contribute to the sustainable socioeconomic development of the communities nearby operational locations under the shared value creation model. The intervention methodology used in the program consists of five phases:

1. Diagnostic assessment
2. Identifying opportunities for improvement
3. Reinforcement
4. Incorporating strengthening and mentoring sessions
5. Measuring results and impacts

The Local Supplier Development Program hit two significant milestones in 2023. First, the second edition of the program finished up with the partici-

pation of 100 companies, 12 workshops, more than 500 mentoring sessions and a 39.2% reduction in gaps compared to the initial diagnostic assessment. Furthermore, the third edition of the program was launched in the same year, incorporating suppliers from four Latin American countries for the first time: Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru. This edition included the participation of 237 people from 130 companies with 12 workshops and more than 600 mentoring sessions. It is scheduled to conclude in the second quarter of 2024.

The topics addressed in the mentoring process of the third edition of the program include:

- Accounting and tax management
- Operational and commercial management
- Occupational health and safety
- Legal and contractual management
- Financial management
- New business and growth opportunities
- Sustainability
- Strategic management and leadership

- Bids
- B2B sales techniques
- Compliance
- SAP Ariba

During the event, two days of networking among the participating companies were held with the aim of setting up opportunities for connection and dialogue via methodologies that encourage participation and the exchange of best practices. These activities included the business meeting “Empowering my company by creating international networks”, with the purpose of generating and taking advantage of opportunities that enhance the participating companies through networking. In addition, the “Leadership with a gender perspective” discussion was held to create a space for spreading awareness around best practices and dialogue among the women in the program.

LOCAL PROCUREMENT: CREATING SHARED VALUE

In order to boost the Company's local purchasing levels, since 2020, local production chaining initiatives have been implemented. This has been achieved mainly through the analysis of the current local supply in accordance with

the different bidding processes and spot purchases of each of the Company's operational centers. As a result, local procurement from our suppliers went up from 16% in 2020 to 24.2% in 2023, with the ambition of achieving 25% local procurement from our suppliers by 2025.





# 8. Indicators ESG

Native vegetation at El Hudson woodland.

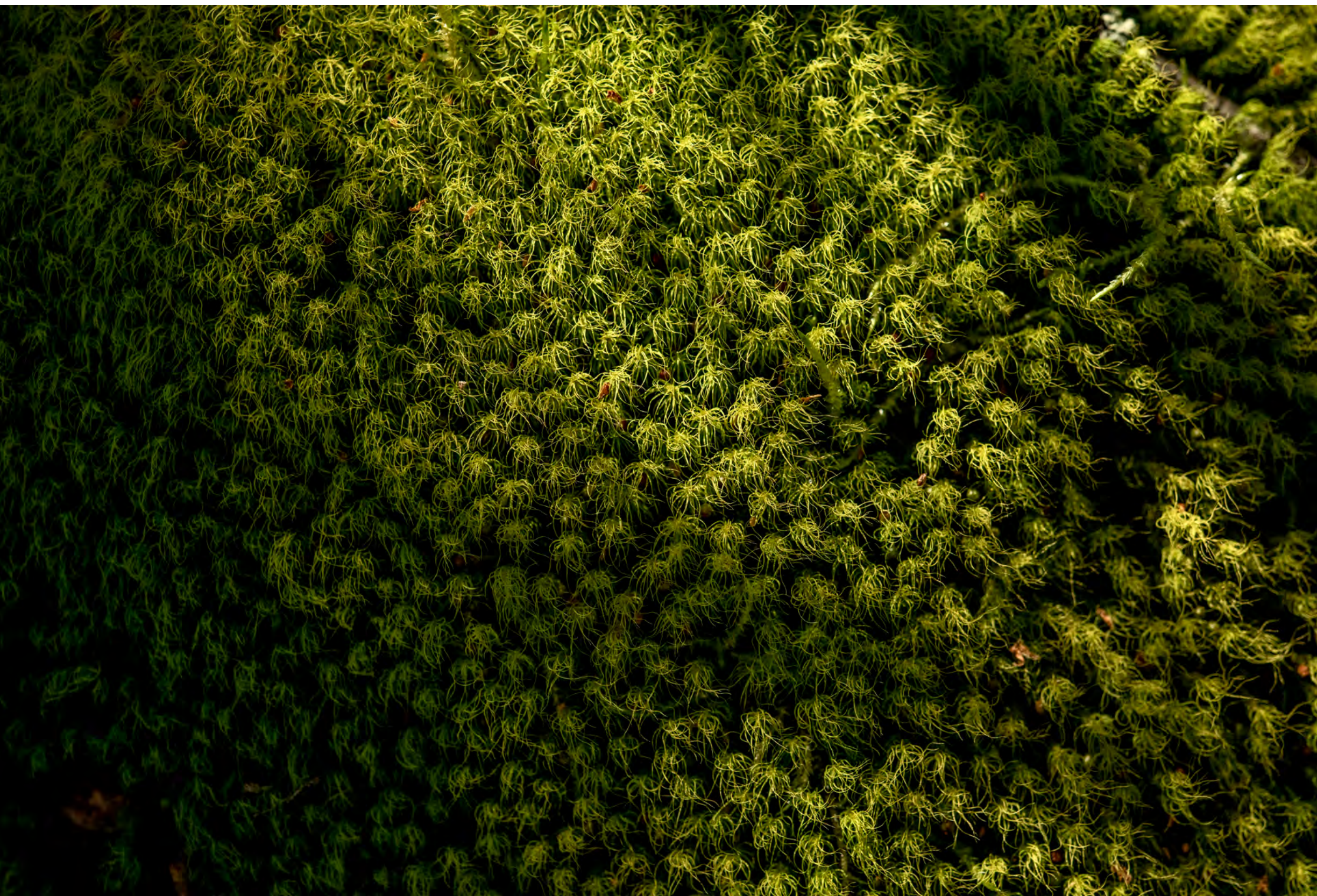












Native vegetation at El  
Hudson woodland.

Pages 234 - 235: Lenga beech  
mature forest.







Indicators:  
Legal and Regulatory Compliance

8.1  
Legal and Regulatory Compliance

NCG 461 (8.1.5); GRI (2-25, 2-27, 419-1)

Monetary sanctions (CLP)

| Fine type                 |                     | 2022   |             | 2023   |             |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
|                           |                     | Number | Amount      | Number | Amount      |
| Regarding clients         |                     | 0      | 0           | 0      | 0           |
| Labor/<br>workers-related | Rights infringement | 0      | 0           | 0      | 0           |
|                           | Others              | 48     | 144,996,161 | 41     | 92,933,820  |
|                           | Total               | 48     | 144,996,161 | 41     | 92,933,820  |
| Environmental             |                     | 15     | 385,314,458 | 4      | 461,106,406 |
| Free competition          |                     | 0      | 0           | 0      | 0           |
| Law N0. 20.393            |                     | 0      | 0           | 0      | 0           |
| Tax                       |                     | 285    | 354,918,786 | 210    | 139,561,471 |
| Health                    |                     | 2      | 727,565     | 0      | 0           |
| Customs                   |                     | -      | -           | 43     | 276,883,363 |
| Total                     |                     | 350    | 858,956,970 | 298    | 970,485,060 |

Note: Prior to 2023 “Customs” fines were reported in the “Tax” category

Substantial fines (over USD 10,000)

CMPC (3)

| Fine type         |                     | 2019    | 2020       | 2021    | 2022    | 2023    |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Regarding clients |                     | 0       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Labor/workers     | Rights infringement | 0       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       |
|                   | Others              | 0       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       |
|                   | Total               | 23,746  | 30,000     | 37,705  | 98,121  | 0       |
| Environmental     |                     | 57,871  | 0          | 26,131  | 407,185 | 521,266 |
| Free competition  |                     | 0       | 16,392,197 | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Law No. 20.393    |                     | 0       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Tax               |                     | 589,767 | 1,184,979  | 785,452 | 297,009 | 76,732  |
| Health            |                     | 0       | 16,870     | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Customs           |                     | *       | *          | *       | *       | 263,884 |
| Total             |                     | 589,767 | 17,624,046 | 849,288 | 802,315 | 861,882 |

Note: Prior to 2023 “Customs” fines were reported in the “Tax” category.

CMPC documents its internal routines and processes through policies, procedures and other corporate standards. In addition to describing workflows and operational tasks, these documents include control activities aimed at preventing possible regulatory non-compliance in the countries where the company perates and does business.

Regulatory environment with clients

NCG 461 (8.1.1)  
GRI (2-27, 419-1, 418-1)

Regarding customer rights, each business develops its own local procedures aligned with corporate standards and practices in order to correctly comply with the regulations of each country. In addition, CMPC follows the guidelines of the Integrity Program and the values embodied in the Code of Ethics when building client relationships.

Regarding Chilean Law No. 19,496 on the Protection of Consumer Rights, CMPC has various management procedures that focus on prevention, detection and mitigation. As a manufacturer, the Company has Complaint Protocols and Post-Sales Protocols, that seek to safeguard the relationship with customers. In 2023, there were no significant cases of non-compliance concerning clients.

Regulatory environment with workers

NCG 461 (8.1.2)  
GRI (2-27, 419-1, 408-1)

To prevent and detect regulatory breaches regarding its workers' rights, CMPC has the following:

- [Code of Ethics](#)
- Order, Hygiene and Safety Employee Rules/Internal Regulation for Chilean Subsidiaries
- [Crime Prevention Policy](#)
- [Whistleblower Hotline](#)
- [Human Rights Policy](#)
- [Diversity and Inclusion Policy](#)
- [Integrity Policy](#)

The Company has company-wide departments that conduct various control activities, as documented in internal regulations, with a view to preventing and detecting regulatory non-compliance regarding the rights of its workers.

These activities -which address many topics such as diversity and inclusion, harassment and discrimination prevention, among others. Consider preventive, detective and response actions to mitigate the risk of non-compliance.

It should be noted that the Company has not been subject to enforceable penalties related to infringement of workers' rights nor does it have operations or suppliers that are at risk of child labor and/or young workers exposed to hazardous work.

Regulatory framework for the environment

NCG 461 (8.1.3)  
GRI (2-27; 419-1)

CMPC has an **Environmental Policy** that describes our commitment to sustainable development and environmental

protection, laying out general principles and standards in this regard.

In 2021, the Environmental Department was created at CMPC, which includes the Waste, Emissions and Liabilities Office, whose function is to plan, prepare, agree, approve, disseminate, implement and control the application of guidelines, standards and/or directives on environmental and territorial management, in order to ensure compliance with the current regulatory and legislative framework in place everywhere CMPC operates, with the purpose of achieving continuous improvement of results with the highest industry standards.

In 2022, the “Company-wide standard for operational incidents with environmental consequences” came into force, which applies to all Celulos and Biopackaging plants. This standard evaluates incidents based on magnitude and impact criteria and classifies them according to their severity. Its aim is to identify, control, evaluate, classify, communicate, record and investigate operational incidents with environmental consequences that may lead to adverse effects on the environment, the communities surrounding operations and the Company’s reputation.

CMPC has developed an environmental risk matrix contained within its corporate risk methodology. Risks related to climate change have also been identified.

Number of sanctions and fines related to the environment

| Categories   |                              | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of enforceable sanctions from the Public Registry of Sanctions of the Superintendence of the Environment or the equivalent body in foreign jurisdictions. | Number of sanctions in Chile | 15   | 0    |
|  | Number of sanctions abroad   | -    | 0    |
| Total number of fines  |                              | 350  | 4    |
| Number of approved compliance programs   |                              | 350  | 0    |
| Number of successfully executed compliance programs  |                              | -    | 2    |
| Number of repair plans presented for environmental damage  |                              | -    | 0    |
| Number of successfully executed repair plans presented for environmental damage  |                              | -    | 0    |

Source: Environmental Department.



Regulatory environment for free competition

NCG 461 (3.1.iii, 8.1.4)  
 GRI (2-27, 419-1, 206-1)

In the case of free competition and other matters associated with Law No. 20,393 of Chile, the Company has a Free Competition Compliance Program which includes, among others, the Free Competition Policy and Manual.

The Integrity Policy – Free Competition, describes essential guidelines and concepts, and has a complementary practical manual that contains the additional rules and conduct codes that must be strictly adhered to when confronting situations of risk. These standards are shared and taught annually via communication and training activities for Company positions and departments that are exposed to risk. Additionally, periodic risk assessments and controls’ improvements are carried out, including the review of the commercial process and its respective regulations (e.g., commercial policies), information safeguards, participation in trade associations and other high-risk activities.

Through its Compliance Department and with the support of external legal experts, the Company conducts periodic risk assessments regarding anti-competitive and unfair behavior. These evaluations seek to determine and analyze risky activities (causes, impacts and probability) and their mitigating controls, and to improve the control environment through mitigating actions for prevention, detection and proper response.

There were no legal actions pending or completed in 2023 related to unfair competition, monopolistic practices or against free competition. The Internal Audit Department annually reviews processes with greater exposure to risks in this matter.

Integrity, our natural value

Mat Tier 2  
 Governance and business ethics

In its first stage, CMPC's Compliance Strategy - established in 2018 - focused on the systematization of prevention, detection and response activities against acts or conduct contrary to corporate values and/or standards, as well as the regulations in force in each country of operations. In 2023, and in light of the evaluation done by the international ethics and compliance specialist firm LRN, work began on updating the strategy in order to integrate it into the Company's cultural evolution process and align it with its 2030 Strategy.

Based on this endeavor, the Integrity Program (management model that articulates and operationalizes the Compliance Strategy) reoriented its mission towards the following three pillars:

- 1. Facilitate:** Proper decision-making through simple, accessible and adaptable standards and practices.
- 2. Mobilizer:** Ethical leadership that promotes environments of trust, transparency and responsibility.

**3. Operationalize:** Effectively integrating the Company's values into its standards and processes.

With the update of the Compliance Strategy and the mission of the Program, the Company seeks to promote a shift in its culture of integrity from one that primarily depends on rules to a new way that is based on values, thereby helping

to enable the cultural evolution process that the Company is carrying out.

In recent years, CMPC has been invited to various events and conferences, both regional and global, in order to share its experience in ethics management and corporate compliance. Both US Compliance Week and the LEC International Compliance Congress in Brazil stand out. In addition, the Company has joined the “Ethics, Culture, and Compliance” community of Tapestry Network, a forum of business leaders and public sector representatives based in New York in the USA, as well as the Transformational Governance Think Lab of the Global Compact, a working group that promotes the active commitment of the private sector in the promotion of responsible, ethical and transparent businesses.

In light of the relevance of the new Chilean Law No. 21,595 on economic crimes and attacks against the environment, CMPC formed a work team formed by the Legal Affairs, Compliance and Risk departments, which, together with the leaders of the businesses, analyzed the applicability of the law, its impact on operations and the controls implemented to mitigate any potential risks. This initiative includes conducting training workshops for risk-exposed departments and roles in 2024, as well as updating part of the Company's internal regulations.

During 2024, The compliance curriculum and training plan will be updated, and the internal complaints and investigations model will be strengthened in order to effectively leverage from the different capacities available at CMPC.

Ethics and compliance

ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE TRAINING

NCG 461 (3.6.viii)  
 GRI (205-2)

All of the new employees that join CMPC, must go through an onboarding process to learn about and accept the main Company policies, including the Corporate Probity and Integrity Policy (anti-corruption). Furthermore, these regulations are an integral part of their employment contracts. Regarding suppliers and clients, these policies are understood to be an integral part of all contracts and agreements entered into,

as well as the general administrative and contracting terms and conditions.

The Company has permanent training plans in place for its collaborators regarding internal policies and standards in addition to all pertinent laws and regulations. These plans are designed and executed by several departments such as Legal Affairs, Compliance, People & Organization, Environment, Occupational Health & Safety, IT and Organizational Excellence, among others.

These plans include holding both, in-person and online sessions, as well as the use of digital resources (e-learning courses and tutorials), taking proficiency exams and providing everyone with support material. Its scope is determined by risk processes and exposed areas, where general and specific

training activities are imparted as appropriate. Some of the topics that were taught in 2023 include:

- Free competition
- Corporate probity / anti-corruption
- The Crime Prevention Model
- Ethical leadership and a culture of integrity
- Prevention of harassment and discrimination
- Diversity and inclusion
- Personal Data Protection
- Occupational health and safety
- Cybersecurity

By 2024, CMPC plans to reinforce training activities around respectful work environments and a culture of transparency and responsibility (speak up).

Corporate probity

| Categories                          | 2020                                   |   | 2021                                   |   | 2022                                   |   | 2023                                   |   |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
|                                     | General education courses (e-learning) | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries | General education courses (e-learning) | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries | General education courses (e-learning) | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries | General education courses (e-learning) | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries |
| Collaborators being trained         | n/a                                    | 1,387   | 4,533                                  | 1,103   | 5,536                                  | 1,488   | 7,465                                  | 1,315   |
| Approved Collaborators              | n/a                                    | 1,356   | 4,165                                  | 994   | 5,132                                  | 1,334   | 6,981                                  | 1,227   |
| Collaborators with pending training | n/a                                    | 31  | 368                                    | 109   | 404                                    | 154   | 484                                    | 88  |

Source: Compliance Department.  
Note 1: "Pending" employees are those who have not yet completed the course (justified or not) that are considered to be a priority in the 2024 training plan.  
Note 2: The data presented in the table corresponds to a historical accumulated total of collaborators.

Crime Prevention Model

| Categories                          | 2020                      |                             | 2021                      |                             | 2022                      |                             | 2023                      |                             |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                     | General education courses | Specific training workshops | General education courses | Specific training workshops | General education courses | Specific training workshops | General education courses | Specific training workshops |
| Collaborators being trained         | 2,336                     | 1,134                       | 3,211                     | 1,398                       | 2,975                     | 457                         | 3,567                     | 175                         |
| Approved Collaborators              | 2,331                     | 985                         | 3,093                     | 1,221                       | 2,467                     | 432                         | 3,251                     | 175                         |
| Collaborators with pending training | 5                         | 149                         | 118                       | 177                         | 508                       | 25                          | 316                       | 0                           |

Source: Compliance Department.  
Note 1: "Pending" employees are those who have not yet completed the course (justified or not) that are considered to be a priority in the 2024 training plan.



Free competition

| Categories                          | 2020                      |                                      |   | 2021                      |                                      |   | 2022                      |                                      |   | 2023                                   |                                      |   |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|                                     | General education courses | Specific training workshops in Chile | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries | General education courses | Specific training workshops in Chile | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries | General education courses | Specific training workshops in Chile | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries | General education courses (cumulative) | Specific training workshops in Chile | Specific training workshops with subsidiaries | Refresher tutorial (new in 2023) |
| Collaborators being trained         | 4,055                     | 555                                  | 747   | 5,304                     | 545                                  | 520   | 6,226                     | 504                                  | 470   | 7,178                                  | 611                                  | 555   | 1,130                            |
| Collaborators approved              | 3,922                     | 532                                  | 652   | 5,016                     | 518                                  | 506   | 6,081                     | 471                                  | 438   | 6,848                                  | 576                                  | 541   | 729                              |
| Collaborators with pending training | 133                       | 23                                   | 95  | 288                       | 27                                   | 14  | 145                       | 33                                   | 32  | 339                                    | 35                                   | 14  | 401                              |

Source: Compliance Department.  
Note 1: "Pending" employees are those who have not yet completed the course (justified or not) that are considered to be a priority in the 2024 training plan.  
Note 2: The data presented in the table corresponds to a historical accumulated total of collaborators.

In 2023, new communication campaigns were also developed for the CMPC Whistleblower Hotline, managing conflicts of interest, gifts, invites and others, including the development of support material and practical guides.

Ethics and compliance governance is composed of:

• **The Board of Directors:** Responsible for overseeing compliance with the Company's Compliance Strategy, Integrity Program and Crime Prevention Model.

• **Audit, Ethics and Compliance Committee:** Board support entity body composed of members of the Board of Directors, an external advisor and senior management. Its functions include overseeing the deployment and execution of the Compliance Strategy, the Integrity Program, the Crime Prevention Model and the investigation processes initiated through the Whistleblower Hotline. It met three times in 2023.

• **Legal, Compliance and Risk Departments:** Department that provides support to employees with ethical and legal matters. The responsibility falls to the Chief Legal Officer, who is also in charge of crime prevention, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 20,393.

• **Compliance Department:** Area responsible for designing, implementing and updating the Integrity Program and the Crime Prevention Model through its different lines of action, which includes, among others, permanent support to the lead crime prevention manager.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Communication and receipt of the anti-corruption policy

GRI (205-2)

All CMPC employees, regardless of the country where they work or the position they hold, review and accept the Company's policies, including the Corporate Probity - Integrity Policy (anti-corruption), upon joining the Company. These regulations are an integral component of their employment contracts. With respect to suppliers, customers and others, the aforementioned policy is understood to be an integral component of their contracts and agreements, as well as of the administrative bases, general contracting terms and conditions, and the code of conduct (suppliers).

Anti-corruption cases and prevention measures

GRI (205-1; 205-3)

Some of the significant risks related to corruption that the Company has identified in periodic risk assessments are bribery (dealings with authorities and public officials, audits, obtaining authorizations and permits, donations) and corruption among individuals (commercial relations with suppliers and customers). There are mitigation controls implemented and available to ensure their efficacy.

CMPC periodically updates its corruption risk assessment. In 2023, the Chilean subsidiaries were attended to as part of the updated crime prevention model, in line with the new Financial Crimes Act. The Company plans to progress on this topic with subsidiaries outside Chile by 2024.

During 2023, no cases of corruption were identified in the Company.

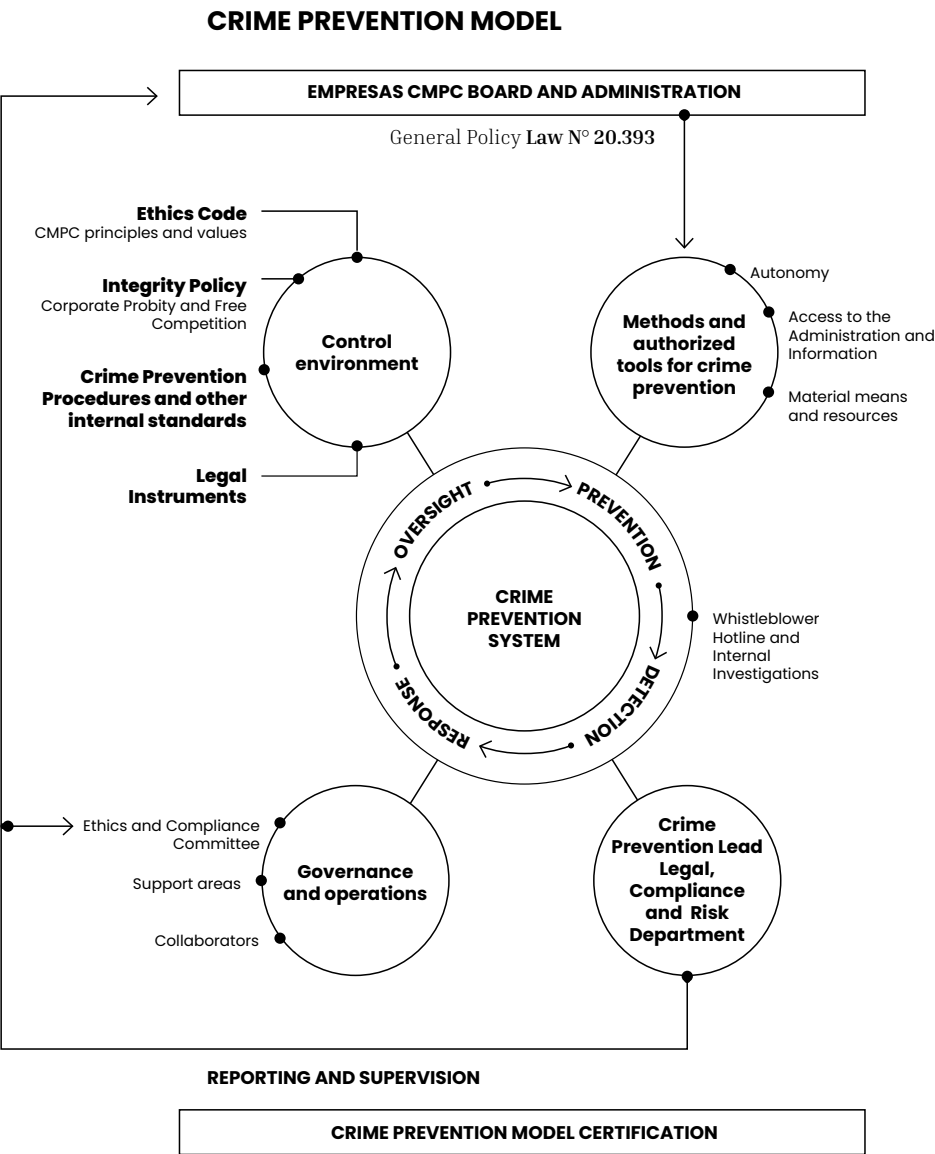
Crime Prevention Model

NCG 461 (3.6.xiii)

CMPC has a crime prevention model implemented in accordance with Chilean Law No. 20,393. Its structure and governance and main functions are described in the Company's Crime Prevention Policy. The model is certified in accordance with the demands and requirements stipulated by the aforementioned law.

The model is applicable to Empresas CMPC S.A. and its subsidiaries in Chile, and the Fundación CMPC including its directors, executives and collaborators, as well as for customers, suppliers and other third parties connected to the Company.

As part of an annual work plan, this Model is reviewed and audited by the Internal Audit Department and an external consulting firm. All of the foregoing applies company-wide to every subject matter.





CODE OF ETHICS

NCG 461 (3.6.vii)

CMPC bases its operations on a strong culture of responsibility and excellence, with a solid commitment to principles and values that guide its daily relationships and decisions. Therefore, the Company has a Code of Ethics that reflects its core principles and values, serving as the main guideline steering the actions of company directors, executives and collaborators in general.

This code, which will be reviewed and updated in 2024, contains the four values of the Company: Respect, Integrity, Courage and Collaboration.

Whistleblowing channel

NCG 461 (3.2.xii.c, 3.6.ix); GRI (406-1)

The CMPC Whistleblower Hotline is a tool for reporting occurrences or conducts that constitute or may constitute a violation of the Company's principles and values, its corporate standards, or current legislation. This channel is available to anyone, be they collaborators, suppliers, customers, neighbors or other third parties, and is available in Spanish, Portuguese and English. Anonymous complaints can be lodged (if the complainant so wishes), in which case the provided information will be kept confidential at all times.



16.5

The Whistleblower Hotline is managed by the Legal, Compliance and Risk Department, which is responsible for investigating complaints and reporting the results to the Ethics and Compliance Committee. As established in the Integrity Policy and Crime Prevention Model, the Company does not take or tolerate retaliation against anyone who reports in good faith.

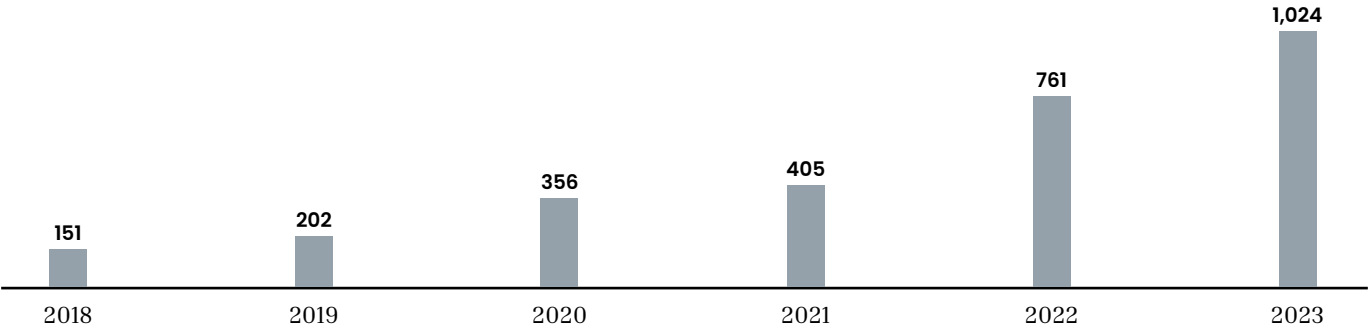
The existence of this channel is actively disseminated among employees in various ways, including internal corporate communications, web platforms, providing material and handbooks, e-learning courses, workshops and lectures. This line is also brought to the attention of third parties through the Company's website, supplier codes of conduct, contracts, commercial agreements and other methods.

Reports through the Whistleblower Hotline, by year

| Categories   | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Anonymous  | 69   | 108  | 215  | 262  | 586  | 731  |
| Not anonymous  | 82   | 94   | 141  | 143  | 175  | 293  |
| Open (under investigation by the end of the year)  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 82   |
| Closed   | 151  | 202  | 356  | 405  | 761  | 942  |
| Not admissible (not suitable for the Whistleblower Hotline, insufficient information to investigate) + admissible but not proven | 112  | 140  | 283  | 318  | 586  | 702  |
| Admissible - resolved (fully or partially proven)  | 39   | 62   | 73   | 87   | 175  | 240  |
| Complaints resolved with corrective or disciplinary measures   | 35   | 60   | 67   | 74   | 136  | 180  |

Source: Compliance Department.  
Note: The 2022 data have been updated given that the 2022 report still had cases under investigation listed.

Number of complaints lodged each year



Source: Compliance Department.

Whistleblower Hotline by topic in 2022 and 2023

| Categories  | Total number of reports |       | Not admissible |      | Admissible not yet dis/proven |      | Admissible / resolved (fully or partially proven) |      |
|---|-------------------------|-------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|------|---|------|
|   | 2022                    | 2023  | 2022           | 2023 | 2022                          | 2023 | 2022  | 2023 |
| Workplace or sexual harassment  | 62                      | 87    | 17             | 21   | 24                            | 28   | 21  | 27   |
| Affected neighbors and/or communities   | 41                      | 45    | 17             | 15   | 4                             | 4    | 20  | 25   |
| Conflict of Interest / improper negotiations                                      | 27                      | 45    | 10             | 14   | 9                             | 16   | 8   | 13   |
| Corruption  | 38                      | 55    | 18             | 14   | 12                            | 24   | 8   | 8    |
| Damage to the environment / violation of environmental regulations                | 6                       | 3     | 1              | 0    | 1                             | 1    | 4   | 1    |
| Discrimination / threats, abuse, violence or retaliation / inappropriate behavior | 274                     | 427   | 135            | 156  | 62                            | 113  | 77  | 126  |
| Fraud   | 56                      | 66    | 15             | 10   | 20                            | 19   | 21  | 21   |
| Money laundering / funding of terrorism / concealment                             | 2                       | 3     | 0              | 2    | 0                             | 1    | 2   | 0    |
| Anti-competitive practices  | 3                       | 5     | 0              | 1    | 3                             | 2    | 0   | 2    |
| Health and/or safety risk   | 47                      | 61    | 25             | 16   | 10                            | 21   | 12  | 16   |
| Misuse and/or unauthorized disclosure of confidential or insider information      | 8                       | 6     | 3              | 1    | 3                             | 2    | 2   | 1    |
| Others (subject is not appropriate to the Hotline)                                | 197                     | 221   | 196            | 221  | 1                             | 0    | 0   | 0    |
| Total   | 761                     | 1,024 | 437            | 471  | 149                           | 231  | 175   | 240  |

Source: Compliance Department.  
Note 1: The difference in the total number of complaints contained in the previous box corresponds to those that were under investigation at the end of 2023.  
Note 2: The category of complaint is assigned by the complainant by selecting from the drop-down list on the platform. Therefore, it does not necessarily exactly match with a proper legal description of the situation.



8.2

Forestry  
production cycle

CMPC's forestry assets consist of more than 1.3 million hectares located in Chile, Brazil and Argentina that supply wood to the plants and sawmills.

All of the Company's forestry operations are governed by strict Sustainable Forest Management standards, certified by recognized organizations such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and/or the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). These certifications guarantee that activities respect the principles of environmental sustainability, social responsibility and economic viability.

Both FSC and PEFC emphasize the respect for human rights, such as labor, community and indigenous peoples' rights, in the forest management and industry sector. This means that CMPC is subject to internal and external audits annually at a minimum.

Forest assets

The forestry production cycle at CMPC consists of five stages:

**1. Selection and production:** selection of genetic material for nursery plant production, fertilization and weed control.

**2. Establishment:** site clearance, ground preparation, and stand planting.

**3. Forest management:** pruning and thinning.

**4. Forest harvest:** se realiza cuando el bosque ha madurado.

**5. Transportation:** shipment of logs and wood chips to consumption centers.

Plants and trees under management (millions)

FSG 11; FSG 12

| Category                                  | Argentina | Brazil | Chile | Total |
|---|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| Total no. of seedlings grown in nurseries | 6.48      | 32.90  | 42.59 | 81.97 |
| Total no. of trees planted                | 3.91      | 27.13  | 40.3  | 71.34 |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

In 2023, the Company's forest assets reached 1,336,647 hectares, 81% of which are owned by the Company, while leased

assets stood at 252,746 hectares, accounting for 19% of the total.

Forest assets by property type (hectares)

SASB (RR-FM-000.A)

FSG 1

| Category                | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Owned forest assets     | 1,081,471 | 1,087,372 | 1,086,196 | 1,101,457 |
| Leased forest assets    | 205,645   | 219,979   | 243,689   | 235,191   |
| Managed forest assets   | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Total forest properties | 1,287,116 | 1,307,351 | 1,329,885 | 1,336,648 |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

Forest  
certifications

SASB (RR-FM-160a.1)

|   |
|---|
| Mat Tier 1  |
| Sustainable forest management and certified forest assets |

Part of sustainably managing forests is to get and maintain long-term certifications. This approach enhances the economic, social and environmental value of the forest through policies, standards and procedures designed for its protection, monitoring and continuous care. This benefits many ecosystems and stakeholders local to its geographic area.

Although certification is a voluntary decision, going through the process means that CMPC has made key commitments and undergoes regular audits in a demonstration of compliance with the requirements. This offers various stakeholders the option to trace and analyze the provenance of the fiber acquired, ensuring that products do not come from controversial sources.

Certified forest assets (hectares)

CMPC (5)

| Categories  | 2021      |           | 2022      |           | 2023      |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | FSC       | PEFC      | FSC       | PEFC      | FSC       | PEFC      |
| Certified owned forest assets                     | -         | -         | 1,069,126 | 985,850   | 1,085,576 | 985,914   |
| Certified leased forest assets                    | -         | -         | 210,817   | 188,226   | 209,443   | 203,522   |
| Forest assets certified by a certification agency | 971,532   | 986,037   | 1,279,943 | 1,174,076 | 1,295,019 | 1,189,436 |
| Certified forest assets                           | 1,087,376 | 1,087,376 | 1,307,647 | 1,307,647 | 1,295,538 | 1,189,436 |
| Percentage of certified assets                    | 89.3%     | 90.7%     | 97.8%     | 89.7%     | 99.1%     | 91.0%     |
| Total forest assets                               | 1,307,351 | 1,307,351 | 1,329,885 | 1,329,885 | 1,336,648 | 1,336,648 |
| Percentage of total certified forest assets       | 74.3%     | 75.4%     | 96.2%     | 88.3%     | 96.9%     | 89.0%     |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

Note 1: The certified forest assets are the sum total of hectares certified by at least one certifying body.

Note 2: The percentage of total assets that are certified is calculated using the sum total of all CMPC forested properties. The percentage of certified assets is shown as a calculation of the percent that was certified by each individual certifying body.

FOREST MANAGEMENT IN  
NON-CERTIFIED AREAS

CMPC's forest management system includes a specialized forestry quality team in charge of collecting and analyzing information from both certified and non-certified areas. Although they have not yet been certified, forest areas used for timber production strictly adhere

to the very same operating practices as those that are already certified. These practices are detailed in the procedures of the Wood Verification Program, the Controlled Wood Management Manual and the Due Diligence System. The uniform application of these operating procedures and the collaboration with suppliers are aimed at maintaining a high standard of production quality.

Wood and fiber inventory

SASB (RR-FM-000.B, RR-FM-000.C, RR-PP-000.C)

FSG 10

| Categories                                   | 2022      |        |        | 2023      |        |       |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|
|  | Argentina | Brazil | Chile  | Argentina | Brazil | Chile |
| Total standing timber inventory (million m³) | 16.03     | 71.47  | 105.06 | 15.6      | 78.12  | 85.6  |
| Volume of timber harvested (million m³)      | 1.02      | 6.89   | 10.74  | 1.53      | 5.88   | 10.49 |
| Amount of fiber produced (million m³)        | 1.14      | 7.05   | 10.2   | 1.53      | 7.65   | 10.52 |
| Produced fiber yield (m³/ha)                 | 419       | 455    | 433    | 376       | 434    | 406   |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

Note: Currently CMPC does not have any associative programs for wood fiber recovery.



2023 Production (tons)

SASB (RR-PP-000.A, RR-PP-000.B)

| Categories                | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pulp production (t)       | 3,979 | 4,076 | 4,140 | 4,176 | 3,961 |
| Paper production (dry Mt) |       | -     | -     | 120   | 51    |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

CERTIFIED RAW MATERIAL<sup>19</sup>

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. Although CMPC

mainly purchases fiber from certified sources, it is important to note that there is a smaller proportion of suppliers that is not certified in sustainable forest management.

Certified raw material produced in 2022 and 2023 (tons)

SASB (RR-PP-430a.1, RT-CP-430a.1)

CMPC (6)

| Categories         |                                      | 2022       |            | 2023       |            |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                    |                                      | FSC        | PEFC       | FSC        | PEFC       |
| Owned              | Certified raw material               | 16,395,702 | 15,248,463 | 17,165,643 | 15,638,593 |
|                    | Percentage of certified raw material | 100.00%    | 93.67%     | 100.00%    | 91.10%     |
| From third parties | Certified raw material               | 1,838,612  | 1,052,104  | 2,028,052  | 2,028,052  |
|                    | Percentage of certified raw material | 95.00%     | 54.37%     | 100.00%    | 100.00%    |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

CMPC’s Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy

FSG 13

In 2023, CMPC unveiled its Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy (NC&B), developed during 2021 and 2022. It is based on a vision of the future in which the Company takes the lead to guarantee the protection, sustainable conservation and positive impact on nature, benefiting future generations.

The strategy takes two approaches aimed at sustainable management:

- Enhance the essential role of conservation areas, favoring the recovery of biodiversity within and outside CMPC assets.
- Minimize the Company's impact on ecosystems, preventing their degradation and promoting the functions they provide.

The main objectives of the strategy are:

- Showcase the value of CMPC's conservation and protection areas.
- Identify and apply sustainability in forestry operations.
- Demonstrate the virtuous relationship between production and conservation areas.

It also has five specific objectives:

- **Communicat**a clear and shared road-

map that shows the efforts of the different areas of the Company in matters of NC&B.

- **Generate**, positive impacts on the environment, society and the Company through conservation-related activities.
- **Boost** the Company's resilience in the face of climate change.
- **Contribute** to positioning CMPC as a global sustainability benchmark.
- **Leverage** the fulfillment of the goal of increasing the area of conservation, protection and restoration by 100,000 hectares by 2030 and other aims of the strategy.

<sup>19</sup> For more details on the certifications of the Company's plants, check the website at: <https://www.cmpc.com/certificaciones-y-reportes/?category=certificaciones&search=&tipo-reportes=&ano-reportes=#section-3>

The NC&B's strategy is based on four pillars that seek to promote human well-being based on nature, to assist in the fulfillment of the Company's different goals, and to address territorial and spatial perspectives in all its initiatives.

**1. Biodiversity:** forestry, harvesting and transport operations consider sustainability criteria aimed at taking care of soil productivity, avoiding damage (fires and pests), maintaining and increasing biodiversity, protecting water, soil and the various uses of forests.

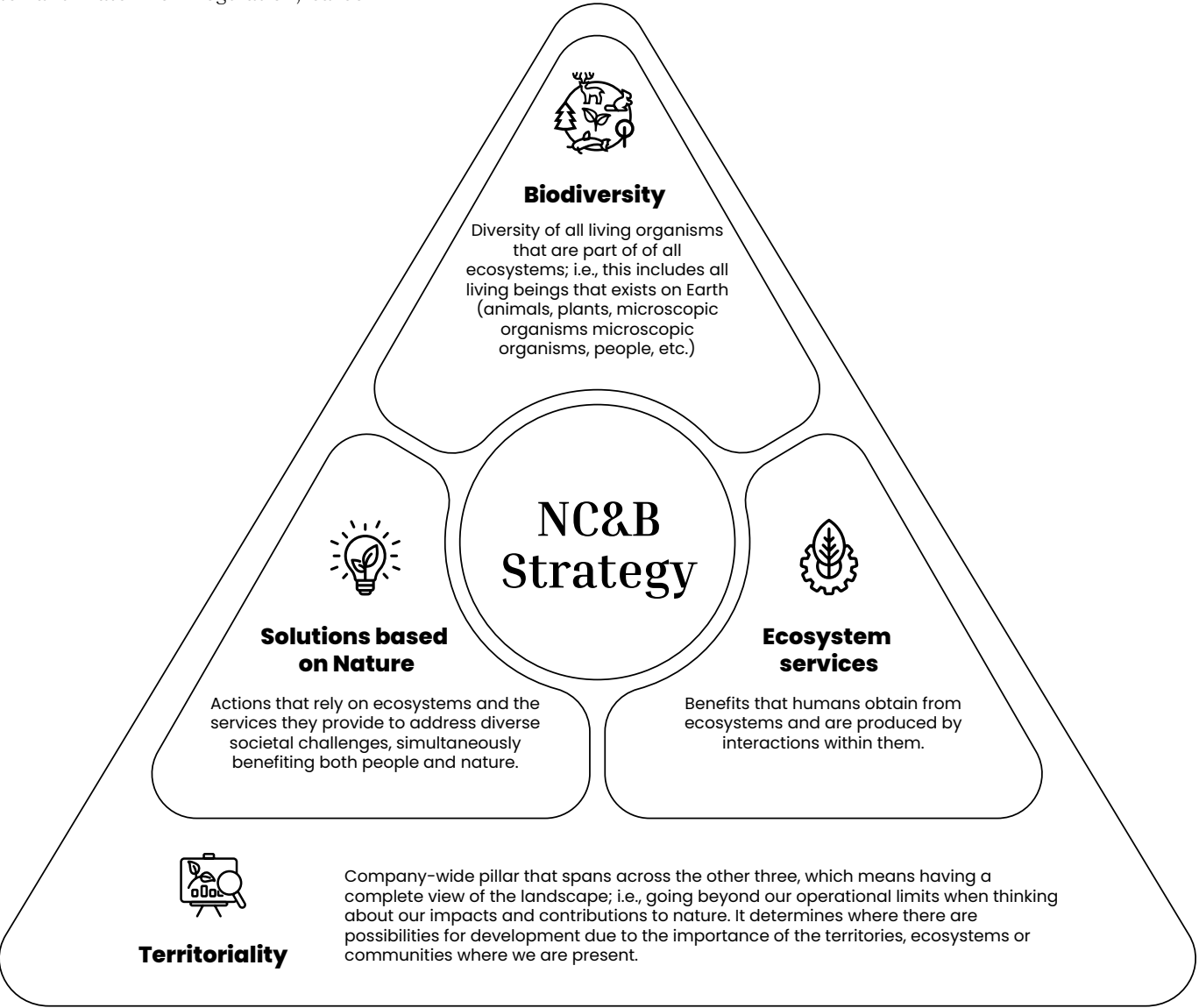
**2. Ecosystem services:** conservation, protection and production areas provide diverse ecosystem services, which the Company has prioritized and grouped into seven categories: tourism, recreation, mental and physical health; food and medicinal resources; freshwater and water flow regulation; carbon

sequestration and storage; pollination; soil fertility formation and conservation, nutrient cycling and erosion prevention; and habitats for species and conservation of genetic diversity.

**3.3. Nature-based solutions (NbS):** NbS are a way to visualize the Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy's contribution to society, bearing in mind that each one has different relevance for each individual stakeholder. They all have a special connection to climate change adaptation and mitigation, where their unique roles take on great significance.

- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change based on ecosystems.
- Restoration of critical ecosystems.
- Disaster risk reduction (fires)
- Natural infrastructure for water security.

**4. Territoriality:** a cross-cutting pillar that is nuanced depending on the specific territory where it is located. It determines where there are development opportunities due to the significance of the local territories, ecosystems or communities. Just like the other pillars, this one takes an operational perspective; i.e., how to minimize the territorial impact of operations and plantations, how to utilize the different territories according to their conservation potential and how to build connections with other potential areas and relevant stakeholder groups.





The NC&B strategy is aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the LEAP model (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and, Prepare & Report), guidelines that span the value chain of organizations in the SASB's forest management and pulp and paper products industries.

This model helps to perform the due diligence necessary to report on disclosure statements, but is also useful for identifying and assessing issues related to nature, regardless of their formal disclosure requirements. In this way, CMPC has additional tools to assess and manage its relationship with the natural environment.

## Committed to protection, restoration and conservation

**Mat Tier 1**  
conservation, protection and restoration of ecosystems

The Company's long-term vision is based on the conservation, protection and restoration of ecosystems, as well as its commitment to the responsible preservation of natural resources.

- **Conservation:** areas of preservation and permanent monitoring.
- **Protection:** areas for the protection of environmental resources such as water, soil and biodiversity.
- **Restoration:** areas that help the recovery of degraded, damaged or destroyed ecosystems.

In 2023, the Company progressed by 88.30% towards meeting its corporate

goal from the baseline established in 2018. This means that, to date, 409,826 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<sup>20</sup> project, wherein the Company has reclaimed more than 25,000 hectares of land for the country.



**2030 Goal**  
**Add 100 thousand hectares of conservation or protection by 2030 to the more than 320 thousand hectares the Company had in 2018.**

13.1-13.3      15.1

### Conservation, protection and/or restoration performance goal

CMPC (1)

| Categories                | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | 2023    | Meta 2030 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Performance (ha)          | 321,529 | 325,995 | 385,726 | 389,376 | 402,817 | 409,826 | 421,529   |
| Cumulative variation (ha) | -       | 4,466   | 64,197  | 67,847  | 81,288  | 88,297  | 100,000   |
| Progress (%)              | -       | 4.50%   | 64.20%  | 67.80%  | 81.30%  | 88.30%  | 100.00%   |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.  
Note: This target does not include restorations in Chile committed to before 2018.

### Conservation, protection and restoration areas in 2023 (hectares)

GRI 304-3  
SASB (RR-FM-160a.2)

| Forest assets | Protected | Conserved | Restored | Total   | %       |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Company       | 152,284   | 149,058   | 22,057   | 323,399 | 77.98%  |
| Leased        | 29,979    | 59,206    | 2,148    | 91,333  | 22.02%  |
| Managed       | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0       | 0.00%   |
| Total         | 182,263   | 208,264   | 24,205   | 414,732 | 100.00% |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.  
Note: The difference between the value of the conservation target (208,264) and the total value of this table (414,732) is because in Chile, due to regulatory issues associated with land use, there are restoration areas that are contained within the protection and conservation areas.

<sup>20</sup>For more information about the CMPC Patagonian Reserve project, please see Chapter 1 of this Integrated Report.

The corporate goal is complemented by the restoration commitment made under the FSC certification of degraded areas. This commitment is scheduled

for completion in 2026 in south-central Chile and in 2028 in Coyhaique (Chile).

To date, the Company has restored 4,973 hectares in Chile, equivalent to 56% of the goal for 2026 and 6% of the goal for 2028.

### Restoration commitment performance in Chile (hectares)

| Categories                 | Accumulated 2010 - 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Progress (%) | Commitment |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------------|
| South-Central Chile (2026) | 1,890                   | 398  | 430  | 613  | 709  | 868  | 56%          | 8,738      |
| Coyhaique, Chile (2028)    | 50                      | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 15   | 6%           | 1,181      |
| Total                      | 1,940                   | 398  | 430  | 613  | 709  | 883  | 50%          | 9,919      |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

### HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS (HCVA)

CMPC's NC&B Strategy includes implementing programs dedicated to the preservation of areas that are home to protected species and unique natural ecosystems. This approach lets the Company maintain the value of these areas and, if they are negatively affected in some way, to make the needed improvements. Their identification and adequate protection is aligned with the commitment established in the sustainable forest management certifications in three different types of HCVAs:

- **Biological:** areas intended for the preservation of vulnerable flora and fauna in the territories.
- **Services:** natural areas that, in critical situations, provide essential services and meet the needs of local communities.
- **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.

### HCVA quantity and land area (number and hectares)

| Categories    | 2018     |           | 2019     |           | 2020     |           | 2021     |           | 2022     |           | 2023     |           |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|               | Quantity | Area (ha) | Quantity | Area (ha) | Quantity | Area (ha) | Quantity | Area (ha) | Quantity | Area (ha) | Quantity | Area (ha) |
| Biological    | 26       | 22,585    | 26       | 24,482    | 26       | 24,482    | 30       | 24,711    | 33       | 24,785    | 34       | 24,963    |
| Services      | 364      | 3,661     | 378      | 3,621     | 382      | 3,622     | 408      | 3,034     | 408      | 3,079     | 405      | 3,025     |
| Sociocultural | 35       | 396       | 35       | 396       | 39       | 397       | 43       | 447       | 35       | 393       | 29       | 224       |
| Total         | 425      | 26,642    | 439      | 28,499    | 447      | 28,501    | 481      | 28,192    | 476      | 28,257    | 468      | 27,980    |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.



Endangered species

Inside and around the CMPC forests, various species of flora and fauna that coexist face potential risks, which requires continuous monitoring in order to conserve and protect them.

- To this end, the NC&B Strategy encompasses the following elements:
- Protection of Rare, Threatened and Endangered species.
  - Protection of representative ecosystems and native vegetation.
  - Protection of riparian zones.
  - Protection of water and soil.
  - Restoration of vegetation or ecosystems.
  - Management of wildlife corridors.

The Company determines the species at risk using the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as a reference. These species are considered endangered when all of their individual members are facing the threat of extinction due to factors such as direct predation or the disappearance of vital resources, whether due to human action, climate change or natural disasters.

Forested land in habitats with endangered species (hectares)

GRI (304-4)

SASB (RR-FM-160a.3)

| Category  | Critically Endangered |        | Endangered |         | Vulnerable |         | Near Threatened |         | Least Concern |         |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
|           | 2022                  | 2023   | 2022       | 2023    | 2022       | 2023    | 2022            | 2023    | 2022          | 2023    |
| Argentina | 5,310                 | 5,310  | 0,00       | 0       | 0,00       | 0       | 0               | 0       | 0             | 0       |
| Brazil    | 811                   | 622    | 18,374     | 18,374  | 28,381     | 77,598  | 13,503          | 1,568   | 22,540        | 0       |
| Chile     | 3,018                 | 5,278  | 69,518     | 67,772  | 156,205    | 141,166 | 68,542          | 117,598 | 121,548       | 111,887 |
| Total     | 9,139                 | 19,233 | 87,891.89  | 100,059 | 184,586.44 | 218,764 | 82,044.64       | 119,166 | 144,088.02    | 111,887 |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

Number of endangered species in CMPC’s forests by risk level and country in 2023

| Category              | Argentina | Brazil | Chile | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| Critically Endangered | 1         | 9      | 2     | 12    |
| Endangered            | 6         | 35     | 10    | 46    |
| Vulnerable            | 4         | 44     | 8     | 52    |
| Near Threatened       | 11        | 1      | 11    | 12    |
| Least Concern         | 15        | 0      | 15    | 15    |
| Total                 | 37        | 89     | 46    | 137   |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

The main species at risk that the Company has identified are:

| Endangered species <sup>21</sup>  | Risk level                         | Country   |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Saffron-cowled blackbird ( <i>Xanthopsar flavus</i> )   | Critically Endangered              | Argentina |
| Strange-tailed tyrant ( <i>Alectrurus risora</i> )<br>Marsh seedeater ( <i>Sporophila palustris</i> )<br>Black-and-white monjita ( <i>Heteroxolmis dominicana</i> )<br>Black-masked finch ( <i>Coryphaspiza melanotis</i> )<br>Crimson-crested woodpecker ( <i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i> ) | Endangered                         | Argentina |
| <i>Austrolebias periodicus</i>  | Endangered                         | Brazil    |
| <i>Liolaemus arambarensis</i>   | Endangered                         | Brazil    |
| Huemul South Andean deer ( <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> )   | Endangered & Critically Endangered | Chile     |
| Darwin's fox of Chiloé ( <i>Lycalopex fulvipes</i> )  | Endangered                         | Chile     |

<sup>21</sup>For more information, please see the [Annexes](#) to this Integrated Report.

<sup>22</sup>Riparian: arising from, cultivated or residing on the banks of bodies of water such as rivers, lakes, seas, and others.

Biological corridor

PLANTATION 2.0

FSG 5

Within the framework of the NC&B Strategy, CMPC is working on a plantation 2.0 project with the aim of incorporating economic, cultural, social and environmental aspects in forest management. This approach establishes different standards for plantations and employs a spatial

structure that assures the Company can conduct landscape management based on long-term contexts, appropriate management of the urban-rural interface, respect for the communities and recognition of their ecological functionality, and appro-

priate management to protect the quality and quantity of water in the watersheds.

Indicators for plantations 2.0

| Category  | 2021 | 2022  | 2023 |
|---|------|-------|------|
| New biological corridors (ha)                               | 697  | 8     | 17   |
| New native plant strips along the edge of the roadways (km) | 12.3 | 12.28 | 0    |

Source: Sustainable Fiber and Conservation Office.

Forest Services

- acting with them. These include:
- Resource provisioning services.
  - Ecosystem processes regulation services.
  - Cultural services.

In addition, they include support services for the maintenance of other services. CMPC has conservation and protection areas that provide various ecosystem services, which have been prioritized and grouped into seven categories in its NC&B Strategy:

Ecosystem services by type, contribution and significance

| Ecosystem service  | Type                     | Contribution             | Significance for CMPC   |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Tourism, recreational activities, and mental and physical health                       | Cultural                 | Social                   | Possibility of interaction with neighboring communities through access to protection and conservation areas, evaluating potential impacts for each area and what they can provide.  |
| Foods and Medicinal Resources  | Sourcing                 | Social                   | Manage the extraction and use of non-timber forest resources in native forest and plantations in a sustainable manner. Encourage the sociocultural use of HCVAs.  |
| Fresh water and regulation of water flows  | Sourcing and regulations | Social and environmental | Promote the conservation and restoration of riparian ecosystems for their water availability, in quality and quantity, for neighboring communities. Mitigate the risk of water scarcity through the maintenance of watersheds and vegetation cover that maintains the water cycle.  |
| Carbon sequestration and storage   | Regulatory               | Environmental            | CMPC is evaluating the possibility of managing the native forest, to increase its growth and storage of carbon and thus contribute to the mitigation of climate change.   |
| Pollination and biological pest control  | Regulatory               | Environmental            | Conservation and restoration of floral species that have specific symbiotic interactions with pollinating species. Identify native species that perform biological pest control and promote specific conservation strategies. Perform control of invasive alien species in conservation areas. Safeguard the interaction of forestry work and its effects on pollinators. |
| Formation and conservation of soil fertility, nutrient cycling, and erosion prevention | Regulatory and support   | Environmental            | Maintenance and growth of vegetation cover, maintenance of the leaf litter layer, restoration of degraded soils and after fires for the purpose of caring for the soil as a matrix resource that sustains forests. Review of ravine handling.   |
| Habitat for species and conservation of genetic diversity                              | Support                  | Environmental            | Conservation of species and their genetic diversity in-situ in conservation areas and ex-situ in the reproduction of native species in nurseries, installation of germplasm banks to preserve key flora species for restoration. Conservation of habitats of critical species protection of umbrella and emblematic species.  |

Source: NC&B Strategy.



Non-timber ecosystem services have a positive influence on the Company's relationship with neighboring communities. The main ecosystem services that CMPC contributes to the community are connected to:

- **Cultural value:** through the access of Mapuche communities to the use of cultural sites.
- **Mental and physical health:** areas of company forests that have been converted into parks, with no-cost public access, for recreation, sports, and environmental education.
- **Harvesting non-timber forest products:** access to areas where collectors recognize natural products they can market or use.
- **Fresh water and water flow regulation:** through joint management plans with the community that allow water supply for different uses outside the company.

These services show that the Company's non-productive areas have value for local communities, which, in the long term, helps limiting the areas that are targeted with intentional fires, or damaged by accidental forest fires, illegal logging and timber theft.

## Regarding fires

**Mat Tier 1**  
Fire prevention, firefighting and restoration

## Fire protection

The seriousness and extent of the damage caused each year by rural fires, both to the Company and the community in general, necessitates having stronger plans, procedures and strategies in place for fire prevention, fighting and mitigation, focus on helping protect the lives of people, homes and the environment.

### PREVENTION

CMPC has implemented sustainable forest management practices to reduce the risk of fire, including setting up firebreaks and proper vegetation management.

It also has fire prediction models that use technology to improve weather forecasts and projections to identify risk factors. Satellite technology, drones and surveillance towers are used to quickly identify problem areas.

The Company has a Fire Operations Center in Los Angeles in Chile's Biobío Region, where prevention and firefighting activities are coordinated. This center uses towers and cameras to detect outbreaks of rural fires, analyzes weather and topography variables, assigns resources that are sent to the various emergency sites and then works on simulations and projections of whether the fire will likely affect homes, neighbors, native forest areas, or go near the interface zones with towns or cities.

This center remains in constant contact with the operations centers of other companies in the Chilean Timber Corporation (CORMA in Spanish) and National Forestry Corporation's (CONAF) operations center, in order to work together and monitor the fires that break out in Chile.

In addition, the Company conducts annual informational campaigns in local communities to raise awareness and build a culture of prevention. In 2023, the operations in Argentina, Brazil and Chile carried out the following prevention actions:

#### Argentina

- 41 visits with neighbors from 18 fields were held. Per their requests, ten controlled burns were carried out around the perimeter.
- The burns were registered with authorities beforehand and subject to legal permitting, which is under the control of the provincial government emergency command units and the fire brigades of the *Corrientes* police force and firefighters.
- After first plowing the soil, it is treated thrice with herbicides in order to maintain the 1,360 hectares of fire-break. Three fire brigades were on hand during the lower-risk months, to reinforce manual and mechanized reduction of fuel sources. Controlled burns were subject to bans and adjustments requested by local residents due to the legal requirements and oversight of the provincial government.
- Participation in the Virasoro Fire Management Consortium, a civil institution created to work on preventing and combating rural fires and resulting damage. This alliance functions to share fire outbreak detection tasks, disseminate risk indexes and carry out rural extension.
- Implementation of the Wildfire Analyst (WFA) simulator for improved assessment of potential fire damage.

#### Brazil

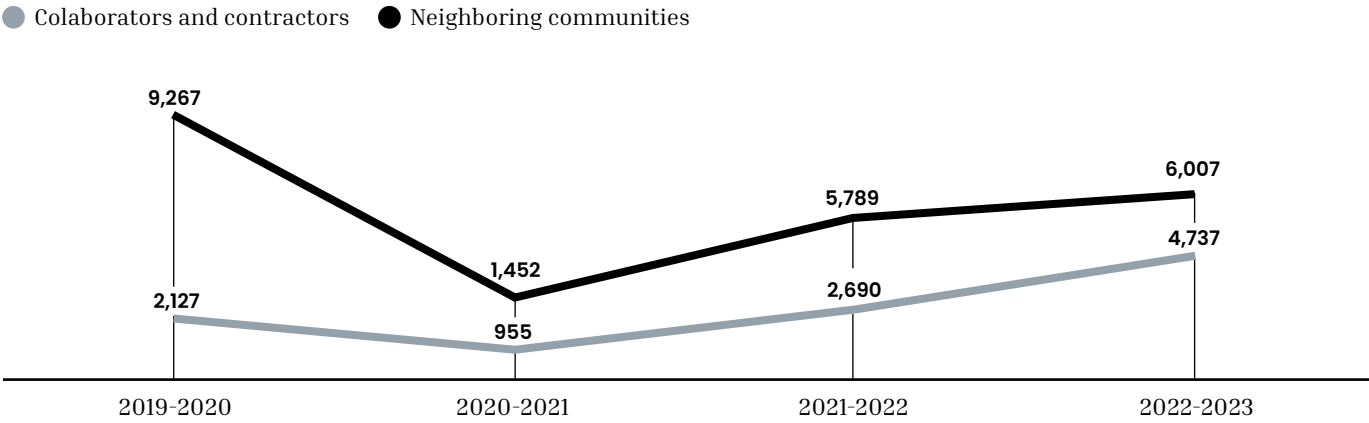
- Recognition of neighbors who reported fires in CMPC projects or those that could pose a risk to the Company. A total of 173 neighbors gave information, which shows the synergy between the communities and the company.
- Visits to neighbors who burn grass and trash to guide them regarding these practices and associated risks. They were given informative material and were told once again about the communication CMPC channel to give notice in the event of fires or burning materials. This generated positive results; 38% of the fires were identified and reported by area residents in the 2022-2023 season.

- Dissemination in social networks of the risk of fires for fauna, flora and people's health.
- Maintenance of four brigades in the off-season to carry out preventive forestry, firebreak maintenance, road cleaning, and clearing of potential risks.
- Inclusion of animal grazing contracts in projects so their caretakers can aid in the surveillance and removal of unauthorized persons. The animals also assist by reducing fine combustible material through grazing and trampling it down.

#### Chile

- In 2023, the 100th Community Prevention Committee was formed, sponsored by CMPC, together with other forestry companies and CONAF. This has shown favorable results in reducing the occurrence of and damage caused by fires.
- Development of a program of talks on rural fire prevention and firefighting for 40 firefighting companies located in areas where CMPC is present, in addition to providing firefighting tools and more than 800 trained volunteers. This initiative was accompanied by visits by the fire companies to CMPC offices and the Fire Command Center to improve relationships and the work done with the communities.
- Identification of 5,500 kilometers of medium-voltage power lines using satellite images, both on and off the Company's properties. The purpose of this was to detect the sections with the highest priority for electric company maintenance. The study figured out which areas are high priority for maintenance and shared this information with the electric companies responsible for their upkeep.
- Participation in the Disaster Risk Management Committees (COGRID in Spanish) and regional, provincial and community prevention working groups, in which the importance of fire prevention is conveyed to the agencies in order to obtain pooled results.

### Number of people trained in rural fires per season



Source: Forestry Corporate Affairs Department.  
Note: In 2019 - 2020 in Chile, a high number of community residents were trained since the communities neighboring the forest properties get training through this program every two years.

#### Community Prevention Network

The Community Prevention Network (RPC in Spanish) was created in response to the 2017 mega fires in Chile. Its mission is to educate and promote fire prevention awareness and culture. As of 2023, the RPC has implemented more than 4,800 measures against rural fires.

In 2023, CMPC's RPC was able to set up 100 committees, adding to the exist-

ing 303 committees supported by other companies and institutions. These committees, active from the O'Higgins to Los Rios Regions, include approximately 5,000 members trained in environmental risk management. This innovative approach in Chile involves municipalities, companies, public entities, social organizations and neighbors, strengthening community prevention and enabling a faster and more effective response to fires.

- Development of preventive talks in neighborhood councils, committees and schools in the communities where the Company operates.
- Selection of 280 routes to patrol throughout the season, 180 permanent and 90 in more adverse conditions. This initiative seeks to have a deterrent effect and prevent the occurrence of fires.
- Formation of 100 multipurpose fire brigades, in which local residents in the respective areas where CMPC is present are trained to work in prevention and early firefighting.



FIREFIGHTING AND REFORESTATION

Resources for firefighting

In all countries with forestry operations, CMPC has activities and resources for the purpose of aiding in the fight against rural fires. In 2023, the main actions and resources were:

Argentina

CMPC brought in new firefighting tools, including three airtankers that are on call for duty, one airtanker from the public system, three private runways, one public runway, five fire brigades, two 8,000-liter tanker trucks, eleven 600-liter fire chief pumps and four 1,500-liter fire chief pumps. There are another 150 support personnel from service companies as well.

- In addition, the resources available to CMPC in Argentina for fighting forest fires are:
- 1 standard plane
  - 2 additional aircrafts
  - 1 surveillance plane

- 5 fire brigades
- 25 fire brigade participants
- 15 detection towers
- 2 8,000-liter trucks
- 1 water haul truck of 20,000 liters

Brazil

Fire-fighting training quality assessment was recently added, together with a root cause approach to investigating and analyzing fires stemming from operations or caused by major events in order to make improvements to control procedures. In addition, two ground fire brigades, operational blowers, four tanker trucks, and two tractors with mounted tanks were added to the fire-fighting ranks.

- The resources available to CMPC in Brazil for fighting forest fires are as follows:
- 3 small helicopters
  - 1 mid-sized helicopter
  - 6 fire brigades
  - 102 fire brigade participants
  - 31 detection towers
  - 15 trucks of 8,000, 12,000 or 20,000 liters

Chile

Incorporation of new prevention programs in industrial neighborhoods, increased automation of on-site processes, and changes in short- and long-term methodologies. In addition, aircrafts with high coordination capacity were added for firefighting, which function in conjunction with improvements in early remote sensing, water source logistics and fleet tracking.

- The resources available to CMPC in Chile for fighting forest fires are:
- 9 tanker planes
  - 2 coordination airplanes
  - 7 mid-sized helicopters
  - 3 heavy helicopters
  - 51 fire brigades
  - 590 fire brigade participants
  - 45 detection towers
  - 12 tanker trucks
  - 8 port skidders

In response to the severe fires that occurred in the 2022-2023 season, CMPC developed initiatives<sup>23</sup> to rebuild and support the affected communities.

63% OF THE FIRES FOUGHT BY CMPC WERE ON NEIGHBORING LAND

During the 2023-2024 season,<sup>24</sup> the Company faced a total of 436 emergencies in south-central Chile, representing an average of five fires per day. Almost two thirds of them - 63% - occurred on land not owned by CMPC.

CMPC has strategically distributed nearly 500 water supply points primarily among the Regions of Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and Araucanía, which is key to achieving the greatest possible fire-fighting efficiency. There are also six command posts equipped with state-of-the-art technology and communications located in strategic places. This provides early monitoring of such disasters, with optical and satellite remote sensing, facilitating the tracking of their spread, improving overall emergency management.

Reforestation Plan: Pitao biological corridor



15.2, 15.3, 15.b

As part of the NC&B Strategy under the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) pillar, CMPC creates and annually updates the mitigation and restoration plans. A report by the Forestry Institute (INFOR) shows that more than 90% of the total forested area affected by rural fires in the 2022-2023 season in Chile were in the Ñuble, Biobío and Araucanía Regions. The total comes to more than 450,00 hectares of forest affected by fire.

Thus, the CMPC Rebuild-Restore program came about, which sought to mitigate the damage caused by the fires in rural areas, with a special focus on ensuring and strengthening access to water for our neighboring communities, boosting the economic reactivation of farming families and entrepreneurs, and protecting biodiversity.

One notable aspect of the program is the creation of a biological and biodiversity corridor, named the Pitao Corridor after the emblematic tree species found in the area, which is at serious risk of extinction. This corridor will help native species adapt to changes in the environment and persist over time despite the pressures of human activity, land use fragmentation, and climate change.

This established route will connect the Company's HCVA with its own and third-party protection and conservation areas, which will serve as a green highway for native flora and transiting local fauna.

Collaboration with local communities is essential to creating the corridor, since its construction involves engaged social work to carry out restoration projects, set up protection zones, educate the local community, and fence off key areas, all as part of the strategy.

- Primary factors in the restoration plan:
- The biological corridor will be 140 kilometers long by 100 meters wide, the largest of its kind in Chile.
  - It will have a total of 818 hectares, 350 of which will be converted into native forest.
  - In 2023, approximately 14,000 plants were planted, with species such as pitao, lingue and Chilean hazelnut.

CMPC will work on three corridors in 2024, which will connect the Los Ruiles restoration area with the Los Ruiles National Reserve in the Maule Region. Work will be done on the Pitao corridor in the Biobío Region and another corridor is planned for connecting the Contulmo Natural Monument with the future Contulmo National Reserve in the Araucanía and Biobío Regions.

Climate change

SASB (RR-PP-110a.2, RT-CP-110a.2)

The main objective of the Framework Law 21.455 on Climate Change enacted in May 2022 in Chile, is achieving emissions neutrality by 2050 and the fulfillment of international commitments in relation to climate change. This law defines climate change as a climatic alteration due to human activity and greenhouse gases (GHG) and introduces several management tools and mitigation targets.

Slit establishes a national, regional and local institutional structure to address this phenomenon that includes citizen participation in decision-making. It also includes measures related to environmental impact assessment and financial mechanisms such as the Climate Change Financial Strategy and the Environmental Protection Fund.

In 2023 Chile implemented the Regulation on Pollutant Emission Reduction Projects, which is part of the Green Tax Offset system<sup>25</sup> based on Law 20.780 and subsequent amendments. This system allows taxpayers to offset taxable emissions through reduction projects, with a local focus and independent verifications to ensure transparency.

On an economic level, climate change may limit commercial operations and one of the possible responses to this challenge includes the implementation of carbon taxes, assessed for both direct emissions and fuel use.

In-kind investment available for the fire season (USD)

| Category                              | Argentina |           | Brazil    |           | Chile      |            |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|                                       | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2021-2022  | 2022-2023  |
| Leased aircraft                       | 978,099   | 629,240   | 1,975,000 | 1,975,000 | 14,646,000 | 14,751,000 |
| Firefighters                          | 221,131   | 637,506   | 1,730,202 | 3,302,792 | 9,619,000  | 14,510,000 |
| Other operational expenses            | 1,053,788 | 1,221,923 | 3,071,403 | 3,898,405 | 2,046,000  | 2,280,000  |
| Total investment in forest protection | 2,253,018 | 2,488,669 | 6,776,605 | 9,176,197 | 26,311,000 | 31,541,000 |

Source: Forest Department.  
Note: Other operating expenses went to clothing, personal protective equipment, tools, fuel and other minor supplies.

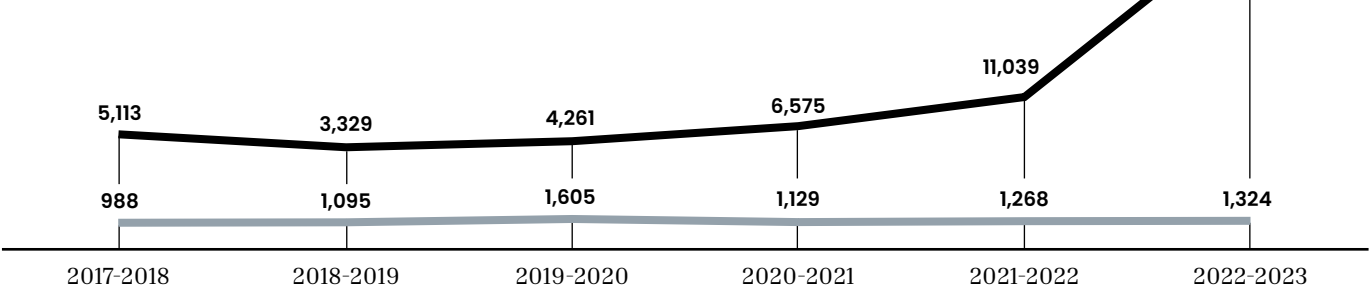
In the 2022-2023 season, more than 450 thousand hectares were affected by fires in Chile, with the regions of Ñuble, Biobío

and La Araucanía being hit hardest, with more than 90% of the area affected.

Impacts of rural fires

CMPC (2)

- Fire hotspots ● Affected land (ha)



Source: Forest Department.

<sup>23</sup>For more information, please see Chapter 8 in the [Social section](#) of this Integrated Report.

<sup>24</sup>July 2023 to February 2024.

<sup>25</sup>For more information on green taxes, please see [Section 4.4 on the Tax strategy](#).



From a social and human rights perspective, climate change leads to extreme phenomena that have an impact on public health, as shown by the emergence of diseases and pandemics, and the reduction of water availability, thus affecting the fundamental right to life.

In response to these challenges, CMPC has incorporated into its regulatory framework the Environmental Policy and the Climate Change Policy, committing to the Race to Zero initiative and establishing corporate goals for reducing emissions.

The Company also has projects to address climate change, such as the photovoltaic plant with bifacial solar panels at the Carlos Douglas de Cabrero forestry nursery<sup>26</sup>.

RACE TO ZERO

CMPC is part of the Race to Zero initiative, a global campaign that is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that

brings together major coalitions to promote the net zero emissions goal. More than 120 countries have signed on. Its main objective is to reduce global emissions by half by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Notably in 2022, as part of the Strategy 2030 process, CMPC made this goal even more ambitious by moving the target forward from 2050 to 2040.

The forestry industry has a crucial role to play in the climate crisis, with its potential for contributing through three principal domains:

1. *Reducing GHG emissions* from operations, mainly by replacing fossil fuels with biomass and other renewable sources for energy production and promoting energy transition throughout its value chain.
2. *Implement natural, economical and proven solutions* for capturing carbon from the atmosphere, using its plantations and forests, and storing carbon in wood products, especially those with a long lifespan.
3. *Promote a circular bioeconomy*, which

seeks to replace goods produced from fossil fuels. This is achieved through innovative solutions that encourage the reuse and regeneration of raw materials.

Mitigation strategy

**Mat Tier 2**  
Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions

CMPC has had a goal in place since 2019 to reduce scopes Scope 1 plus 2 GHG emissions (direct and indirect), as well as scope 3 since 2020. In 2022 these goals were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Specifically, scope 1 and 2 goals were validated under the 1.5°C trajectory and scope 3 under 2°C.

 **2030 Goal**  
**Reducing absolute GHG (direct and indirect) by 50% by 2030**

Scopes 1 and 2 performance goal

| Categories                | 2018 Baseline | 2019   | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  | 2030 Goal (–50%) |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| Performance (ktCO2e)      | 2,396         | 2,451  | 2,144 | 2,023 | 1,969 | 1,850 | 1,198.00         |
| Annual variation (ktCO2e) |               | 55     | -252  | -373  | -427  | -546  | -1,198.00        |
| Progress (%)              |               | -4.60% | 21.1% | 31.1% | 35.7% | 45.6% | 100.00%          |

Source: Sustainability Department.

 **2035 Goal**  
**Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37.5% by 2035 (scope 3).**

Scope 3 performance goal

| Categories                | 2021 Baseline | 2022   | 2023   | 2035 Goal (–37.5%) |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Performance (ktCO2e)      | 5,889         | 6,126  | 6,114  | 3,681              |
| Annual variation (ktCO2e) |               | 237    | 225    | -2,208             |
| Progress (%)              |               | -10.7% | -10.2% | 100%               |

Source: Sustainability Department.  
Note: The SBTi methodology is used to model goal-setting with at least 2/3 of scope 3 coverage when it adds up to at least 40% of the GHG emissions inventory (scopes 1, 2 and 3).

<sup>26</sup>For more information, please see the [Renewable Energy at CMPC](#) section in this chapter of this Integrated Report.

GHG EMISSIONS

CMPC works to reduce its impact on climate change throughout its value chain by improving its operational and logistical efficiency, resulting in lower carbon emissions. Annually, the company measures its carbon emissions using the GHG Protocol methodology, which includes three levels of assessment and includes gasses such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O).

- **Scope 1 emissions:** are those generated by sources owned or controlled by the organization. They come from activities such as production and other operational processes.
- **Scope 2 emissions:** generated by the energy that the organization purchases and uses in its operations and other activities.
- **Scope 3 emissions:** come from sources not owned by the organization, arising from its supply chain instead.

The Company evaluates the greenhouse gas emissions generated by its corporate offices and industrial operations on an individual basis.

Emissions are also measured as risks associated with climate change, which can generate adverse conditions for the operational continuity of CMPC. Therefore, climate change<sup>27</sup> has been specifically identified as a risk, which includes emissions.

NET ZERO STRATEGY

In 2023, the Company worked on its entire value chain to align its decarbonization strategy to reach net zero emissions by 2040 and achieve the Net Zero goal. To this end, a four-point decarbonization strategy linked to emissions types was drafted. Its actions for the following year will be:

1. **Roadmap of projects for reducing Scope 1 emissions** prioritized with MAC (marginal abatement cost) curves, evaluation of internal carbon price alternatives, a strategy to reduce or replace fossil fuels in production equipment, and more.
2. **Strategy for long-term renewable electricity supply contracts for reducing Scope 2 emissions**<sup>28</sup>.
3. **In relation to scope 3 emissions**, work will be done with an international con-

sulting firm that will also include the validation and/or correction of baseline calculation assumptions and the identification of the main decarbonization levers for CMPC.

Likewise, during 2023 and 2024 CMPC will work on an **eESG assessment of suppliers**<sup>29</sup>, 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. 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.

This is how Laurent Colanbeen, Business Development Director of Euroports in China, describes it: *“This alliance aims to benefit CMPC and Euroports and, above all, our clients, by improving logistics and reducing environmental impacts, especially those related to greenhouse gas emissions, throughout their entire value chain. We anticipate that joint projects with CMPC toward this end will materialize in 2024.”*

Additionally, meetings were held with the Company's main clients in America, Asia and Europe for the purpose of presenting its sustainability approach and

corporate goals and identifying potential synergies in this area. As a result, CMPC closely collaborates with Yibin Heist, an important Asian producer and supplier in Europe, to align sustainability goals and develop projects that benefit both parties. Yibin Heist Sustainability Manager Janey Li describes it thusly: *“Our focus on producing products more sustainably is strengthened by this alliance with CMPC. We are confident that collaborating on projects in 2024 will mutually benefit both companies, particularly in reducing carbon footprint and advancing environmental stewardship.”*

Furthermore, with the goal of providing better information on the environmental impacts of its products, CMPC is working on its Environmental Product Declarations (EPD). In 2022, the first EPD for Plywood products began. EPDs were developed in 2023 for products from the pulp mills in Guaíba and Santa Fe and the Maule and Valdivia Boxboard plants. The latter are expected to be published during the second quarter of 2024.

**4. Lastly, CMPC adheres to the governance of the Land Sectors and Removals Guidance of the GHG Protocol through its Advisory Committee.** The idea is to increase the role of CMPC's forests as a carbon sink in every country.

The Company has also collaborated with the WBCSD on two publications in The Climate Drive. The first is called “Gasoline reduction through hydrogen substitution” wherein CMPC, by modernizing an oil-fired lime kiln at the Pacifico pulp mill, has reduced gasoline consumption and limits GHG emissions through the use of residual hydrogen from a nearby sodium chlorate manufacturing plant.

The second joint publication is “Integrating Energy Management Systems in pulp and paper mills” with the aim of incorporating ISO 50001 on energy management systems, which leads to

<sup>27</sup>For more information on this topic, please see [Section on Climate Risks](#) of this Integrated Report.  
<sup>28</sup>For more details about this progress, please review the Energy section of this chapter in this Integrated Report.  
<sup>29</sup>For more information on the progress made by the company with the ESG assessment of its suppliers, please see Chapter 7 on [Supplier Management](#) in this Integrated Report.



significant GHG emissions reductions and cost savings. This project was implemented in Celulosa, Biopackaging and Softys.

Emissions from corporate offices (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)

SASB (RR-PP-110a.1, RT-CP-110a.1)  
GRI (305-1, 305-2, 305-3)  
FSG 17  
TCFD (Métricas y objetivos)

| Category | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022  | 2023 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Scope 1  | 0.33 | 0.53 | 0.74 | 0.93 | 4.28  | 1.93 |
| Scope 2  | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.17 | 0.31 | 0.10% | 1.21 |
| Scope 3  | 4.66 | 6.91 | 3.14 | 2.50 | 8.07  | 6.82 |
| Total    | 5.26 | 7.76 | 4.05 | 3.74 | 12.45 | 9.96 |

Source: Sustainability Department  
Note: Gases included in this calculations are: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> y N<sub>2</sub>O.

There was a decrease in emissions from the corporate offices compared to 2022, mainly in the corporate travel category, thanks to the use of primary-source emissions information and their respective emission factors.

The changes in scopes 1 and 2 emissions are mainly due to the reclassification of private flights - from scope 1 to 3 - and the update of emission factors of the energy matrices in the countries where the Company has corporate offices.

Emissions from industrial operations (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)

SASB (RR-PP-110a.1, RT-CP-110a.1)  
GRI (305-1, 305-2, 305-3)  
FSG 17

| Categories | 2018  | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Scope 1    | 1,954 | 2,004  | 1,967  | 1,876  | 1,805  | 1,787  |
| Scope 2    | 444   | 450    | 179    | 150    | 164    | 90     |
| Scope 3    | 4,219 | 8,386  | 8,543  | 8,197  | 8,199  | 8,123  |
| Total      | 6,617 | 10,840 | 10,689 | 10,223 | 10,168 | 10,000 |

Source: Sustainability Department  
Note: The gases included in the calculation are: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O.

Regarding the scopes 1 and 2 emissions reduction goal, progress has been primarily due to the preparation and initial start-up 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 Pulpa Moldeada, Maule and Corru-

gados Buin plants, thereby reducing their direct emissions.

As for Softys, one of the plants that shows the greatest decrease in emissions is Zárate, due to improvements in the efficiency of gas and steam consumption made by repairing and updating its two paper machines.

However, emissions increased at some facilities, such as in Corrugados Papeles Cordillera, where fuel consumption went up due to plant reactivation after the 2022

fire together with increased utilization of the combined heat and power plant. The same goes for Mininco operations, mainly because of greater fuel consumption by the aircrafts used in fire-fighting in early 2023.

The Company developed various emissions reduction initiatives during the period, including:

<sup>30</sup>For more information, please go to the following link: <https://www.theclimatedrive.org/es/action-library/reduction-of-fuel-oil-through-hydrogen-substitution>

| Business line | Description                                       | Reduction by scope (ktCo2) |         |         |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|
|               |   | Scope 1                    | Scope 2 | Scope 3 |
| Celulosa      | Coal boiler replacement in the BioCMPC project    | 325                        | -       | -       |
| Biopackaging  | Buin photovoltaic project                         | -                          | 0.107   | -       |
| Biopackaging  | Sack Kraft Chillán photovoltaic project           | -                          | 0.032   | -       |
| Biopackaging  | Til Til photovoltaic project                      | -                          | 0.083   | -       |
| Softys        | Electric hood heater implementation at Santa Rosa | 1.875                      | -       | -       |

Source: Sustainability Management.

Scope 3 emissions, according to GHG Protocol categories (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)

GRI(305-3)

| Category                                       | 2020           | 2021           | 2022           | 2023           |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Acquired goods and services                 | 1,451          | 1,427          | 1,739          | 1,649          |
| 2. Capital goods                               | 284            | 523            | 585            | 208            |
| 3. Activities related to fuels and electricity | 482            | 439            | 447            | 376            |
| 4. Upstream transport and distribution         | 1,305          | 1,308          | 1,471          | 2,506          |
| 5. Waste generated during operations           | 62             | 215            | 180            | 150            |
| 6. Corporate Travel                            | 1              | 1              | 6              | 3,7            |
| 7. Employee commuting                          | 18             | 18             | 23             | 22             |
| 8. Upstream leased assets                      | Irrelevant     | Irrelevant     | Irrelevant     | Irrelevant     |
| 9. Downstream transport and distribution       | 741            | 831            | 799            | 418            |
| 10. Processing of sold products                | 2,145          | 1,411          | 1,267          | 834            |
| 11. Use of sold products                       | -              | -              | -              | Irrelevant     |
| 12. End of life treatment of sold products     | 1,663          | 1,644          | 1,677          | 1,950          |
| 13. Downstream leased assets                   | Irrelevant     | Irrelevant     | Irrelevant     | Irrelevant     |
| 14. Franchises                                 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 15. Investments                                | -              | 4              | 5              | Irrelevant     |
| Total  | 8,152          | 7,821          | 8,199          | 8,116.7        |

Source: Sustainability Department  
Note 1: The “Franchises” category does not apply, since CMPC does not have any franchises. Note 2: The categories “Upstream leased assets” and “Downstream leased assets” are not substantial since an estimate determined that they are equivalent to less than 1% of emissions. Asset leasing is not part of CMPC’s business model either.  
Note 3: The “Use of products sold” category stands at zero, since the products sold to end customers do not generate emissions in their use phase, as they do not require energy inputs to function. Note 4: CMPC considered all recommendations proffered during the goal validation process with SBTi with the aim of specifying and aligning its inventory with the requirements, making the respective modifications in each category. The affected categories include 3, 4 and 9. In addition, the emissions of category 15 were quantified.  
Note 5: CMPC will work on recalculating the scope 3 baselines in 2024.

Despite having three new plants (Sack Kraft Iguazú: Pirai do Sul, Campos Novos and São José dos Pinhais) included in the 2023 inventory calculation, GHG emissions went down by approximately 0.5% compared to the prior year. This is mainly explained by having increasingly detailed calculations and using more updated and accurate sources, thus reducing emissions stemming from any type of uncertainty in the calculations.

Categories 2 and 10 stand out because the decrease is mainly due to correctly assigning emissions categories in accordance with CMPC’s operations and obtaining primary source infor-

mation. Likewise, the emission factors of categories 4 and 9 were updated, and greater detail was obtained from the last-mile figures, which produced an increase in upstream emissions and a decrease in downstream emissions.

Moreover, the decrease in category 5 emissions is the result of CMPC’s work to reduce the waste generated in its operations and increase its valorization.

Lastly, the exclusion of category 15 in investments for this year is relevant to note, since recalculation has proven they are not relevant to the Company’s operations.

GHG emissions intensity in 2023 (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)

| Total GHG emissions | Intensity ratio |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Scope 1             | 193.46          |
| Scope 2             | 9.77            |
| Scope 3             | 879.39          |

Source: Sustainability Management.  
Note: The intensity was calculated based on ton of salable production.



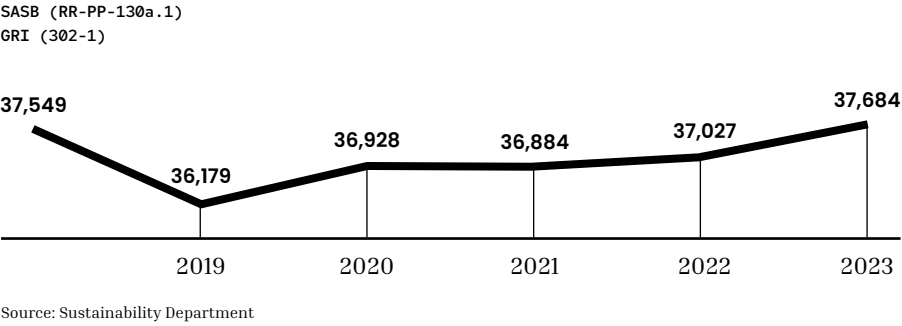
Energy production

CMPC's industrial plants consume large amounts of energy, which is crucial both in terms of costs and operational continuity. In addition, the plants are large producers of renewable energy, which is mostly biomass.

In particular, 81.7% of the Company's total energy consumption comes from the Celulosa business unit, which uses up all of the black liquor, a waste product from the pulp production process, as well as 100% of its methanol.

All of CMPC's electricity consumption of industrial operations in Chile come from Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE).

Energy consumption (GWh)



Energy consumption by fuel type from renewable and non-renewable sources (GWh)

SASB (RR-PP-130a.1, RT-CP-130a.1)  
GRI (302-1)  
FSG 15

| Fuel type  | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Renewable energy   |        |        |        |
| Black liquor   | 22,902 | 22,981 | 22,258 |
| Certified biomass from sustainable forest management     | 5,215  | 4,714  | 4,795  |
| Electricity (purchased) that is certified renewable      | 1,567  | 1,492  | 1,836  |
| Steam (purchased)  | 547    | 579    | 888    |
| Methanol   | 142    | 168    | 262    |
| Hydrogen   | 13     | 9      | 9      |
| Total  | 30,386 | 29,944 | 30,050 |
| % of total from renewable sources                        | 82.38% | 80.87% | 79.74% |
| Non-renewable energy                                     |        |        |        |
| Natural gas  | 3,109  | 3,256  | 3,199  |
| #6 fuel oil  | 1,440  | 1,423  | 1,700  |
| Electricity (purchased without a renewable certificate)  | 1,043  | 845    | 753    |
| Biomass not certified from sustainable forest management | --     | 439    | 703    |
| Coal   | 723    | 925    | 479    |
| Vapor (purchased)  |        |        | 82     |
| LPG  | 124    | 152    | 166    |
| Diesel   | 59     | 43     | 552    |
| Total  | 6,498  | 7,083  | 7,634  |
| % of total from non-renewable sources                    | 17.62% | 19.13% | 20.26% |
| Total consumption (renewable and non-renewable)          | 36,884 | 37,027 | 37,684 |

Source: Energy Department

79.74% of the energy consumed by the Company is renewable.

Energy indicators

SASB (RR-PP-130a.1, RT-CP-130a.1)  
GRI (302-1)

| Category   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Energy consumed (primary consumption) (GWh)          | 36,884 | 37,027 | 37,684 |
| Grid energy (GWh)                                    | 2,610  | 2,337  | 2,590  |
| Percentage of grid energy                            | 7%     | 6%     | 7%     |
| Biomass energy (internal and external) (GWh)         | 5,215  | 4,714  | 5,498  |
| Biomass energy percentage                            | 14%    | 13%    | 15%    |
| Other renewable energies (GWh)                       | 25,171 | 25,230 | 25,254 |
| Percentage of other renewable energies               | 68%    | 68%    | 67%    |
| Self-generated energy for internal consumption (GWh) | -      | -      | 15,115 |
| Self-generated energy that is sold (GWh)             | -      | -      | 1,373  |
| Percentage of self-generated energy                  | -      | -      | 44%    |

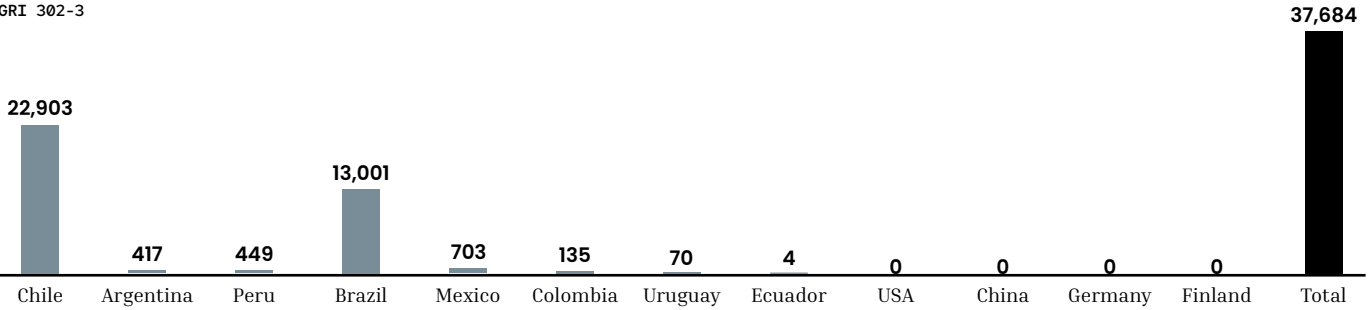
Source: Energy Department

The use of biomass as an energy source may pose risks related to atmospheric emissions, supply and regulations. The Company has identified them and implemented mitigation measures:

• **Softys Uruguay:** Quarterly monitoring of emissions is done for the existing fixed sources: main boiler and MP4 hood. The results are reported twice per year to the environmental authority.

• **Biopackaging Brazil:** Regarding atmospheric emissions, annual measurements of gases and particles are carried out as per Brazilian legislation. In addition, the Company has eight biomass suppliers, helping minimize the risk of a supply shortage.

Energy consumption intensity by country (GWh)



Source: Energy Department

RENEWABLE ENERGY AT CMPC



7.2

The Company has made significant advances in renewable energy generation, solar energy in particular. Photovoltaic power generation networks have been installed in several locations of its operations with the aim of confronting the global climate crisis and improving access to cleaner energy sources.

An example of this is the solar power plant at the Carlos Douglas nursery mentioned above, which has 648 bifacial

solar panels. This project is expected to generate approximately 560 MWh per year, which will cover more than 50% of the site's energy needs. Furthermore, this initiative is expected to provide annual savings of roughly USD 57,000. More than half of the energy generated will be used for CMPC's in-house consumption, reducing the load on the National Electrical Coordinator and promoting the adoption of non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE).

CMPC has also announced similar projects at the Buin, Chillán and Tiltil plants, which will significantly help

reduce emissions and increase operational energy autonomy.

The company now has recognizable and traceable renewable attributes to back up the electricity consumption at all of its production plants in Chile, which is a meaningful step in reducing its carbon footprint and GHG emissions. The committed attributes cover almost 1.1 GWh per year, which is a significant step toward meeting the company's sustainability goals.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY  
INITIATIVES 2023

GRI (302-4)

The Company has made efforts to improve its operational energy use. The main energy efficiency initiatives of 2023 are:

| Initiative  | Description   | Energy types          | Cost savings (USD) | Reduction (GWh) |
|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Improvements to the electrical performance of the paper machine (PM) by the close of 2023 compared to the PM baseline (Maule) | Weekly review of energy performance indicators  | Electricidad          | 1,942,300          | -30.07          |
| Deactivation of coal-fired boiler - BioCMPC (Guaíba)  | Decommissioned the power boiler due to replacement of recovery boiler No. 3                               | Coal                  | 1,939,990          | -160.51         |
| Installation of Bosch Boiler and BHS Corrugator (Buin)  | Installed new technology with improved efficiency in the steam generation process and the corrugated line | Natural gas           | 372,449            | -7.9            |
| MP3 turbo blower installation (Santa Rosa)  | Replaced the MP3 vacuum pumps with more efficient technology  | Electricity           | 299,709            | -4.44           |
| Decrease planned use of steam heat at the Thermal Plant by 1% (Cordillera)  | Reduced boiler consumption by 1%  | Natural gas           | 260,927            | -116.51         |
| MP20 OEE Increase (Cordillera)  | Increased quality, availability and performance   | Electricity and steam | 258,474            | -38.21          |

Source: Energy Department

Thanks to different operational efficiency actions, the organization has managed to reduce its energy consumption by 399.56 GWh.

Adaptation  
strategy

SASB (RR-FM-450a.1)

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 ap-

proaches 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 CO<sub>2</sub> release.

ADAPTATION PROGRAMS

- **Plantation Growth and Productivity Monitoring Program:** Through a permanent plot network, this program ascertains changes in growth and survival rates in the short, medium and long terms.

- **Phytosanitary Protection Program:** The Company has a unit in Chile specialized in the monitoring and biological control of pests and diseases that could put forest plantations at risk. Susceptibility to attacks and damage to the tree stands and native vegetation may go up due to climate variability.
- **Genetic Improvement Program:** This plan contains ongoing improvement programs that include parameters of water use efficiency and drought tolerance within the genetic material selection criteria. It also includes continuous reviews and testing of species and varieties other than the ones the Company currently works with that have high potential for resilience and adaptation to climate change.
- **The "Adaptation to climate change in forestry activity, productivity and impact reduction" project:** Together with CORFO and the Universidad Austral de

Chile, CMPC studies potential environmental changes and forestry adaptation strategies.

In addition, the Company has a long-term planning arm to review adaptive measures and manage operational risks in the short, medium and long terms for the entire organization. Likely scenarios and risk estimate models are evaluated as part of this review. This process is led by CMPC's Risk Department and is aligned with international standards and regulatory frameworks, such as TCFD and TNFD.

The purpose of these reviews is to address risks that may occur so that the environment and ecosystem services for the community and the operational continuity of the Company will remain protected<sup>31</sup>.

Water and water  
stress risks

**MAT Tier 1**  
Water resource management and related risks

CMPC has a Water Resources and Effluent Strategy which is put into effect through the following governance mechanisms.

Water Management Governance

The supervision and management of water use is structured under these areas of responsibility:

- **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:** made up of leaders from operational, strategic and company-wide departments, led by the Environment, Health and Safety Department. 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 ef-

fluent 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.

Softys has a Corporate Office of Industrial Development and Supply Chain that directs the Safety, Health, Environment and Quality and the Processes and Projects Departments, both in coordination with the Water Resources and Effluents Office and the Sustainability Department. Since 2021, these departments have been working together to prepare roadmaps with projects and initiatives to enable the subsidiary **to meet its goal, namely a 40% reduction in industrial water use by 2025.**

In 2023, a local water committee was created at Softys' Zárate plant in Argentina that is responsible for reviewing environmental processes and projects. This committee is in addition to the two existing ones in Chile and Mexico. This supports the Company's water management governance efforts, since the committee reports to CMPC's senior offices and departments.

WATER USE

GRI (303-1)

CMPC operations engage with water in various ways. This ranges from forestry operations and their hydrological interaction in the basins, to extractions and discharges from industrial plants, in addition to all indirect activities that use this resource.

Process water is extracted from the river basin or directly from rivers, as well as from third parties or sanitation companies. Water is used mainly for industrial purposes, human consumption, irrigation, and in the fire-fighting network. Forest plantations do not use irrigation water of any kind.

When designing plant expansions or construction projects, the Company evaluates the availability of water

resources and the environmental impact of the project.

There are no significant impacts associated with operations in terms of water quality, since these processes are controlled by wastewater treatment plants that eliminate contaminants that otherwise would be discharged into bodies of water. 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).

<sup>31</sup> To learn more about climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives, please see [the annexes](#) to this Integrated Report.





2025 Goal  
Reduce industrial water use per produced ton by 25%.

CMPC (9)

| Category                    | 2018  | 2019   | 2020  | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   | 2025 Goal (-25%) |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| Performance (m³/t)          | 31.51 | 32.11  | 31.07 | 29.96  | 28.86  | 28.09  | 23.63            |
| Cumulative variation (m³/t) | -     | 0.6    | -0.44 | -1.55  | -2.65  | -3.42  | -7.88            |
| Progress (%)                | -     | -7.60% | 5.60% | 19.70% | 33.60% | 43.42% | 100%             |

Source: Environment Department.  
Note: Values from Anápolis are not included.

To achieve this goal, the **2025 Water Roadmap** was drafted, a plan composed of strategies and projects aimed at reducing water use, which facilitates the identification of the current state and future projections concerning meeting the 2025 goal. Additionally, 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 2023 Pulp and Biopackaging have reduced their specific use of water by 13% (4.01 m3/t). At the beginning of 2023 the reduction was 8%; however, the implementation of projects on the technological and operational fronts brought an additional 5%.

The main projects and initiatives that contributed to the advancing toward the water goal in Pulp and Biopackaging were:<sup>32</sup>

| Plant    | Description  | Reduction (m²/d) | Reduction (m³/ADt) |
|----------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Laja     | Swapping out the electrical room cooling system (HVAC) for air conditioning in delignification | 600              | 0.6                |
| Santa Fe | Installation of black liquor cooler in SF1 digester  | 1,032            | 1.05               |
| Pacífico | Switching HVAC units to air cooling instead of water in the electrical rooms                   | 6,552            | 4.85               |
| Guaíba   | Water recovery from the heat exchangers of the G1 recovery boiler fans                         | 3,048            | 2.52               |

In May 2023, Softys achieved specific regional water use of 16.4 m3/t, a goal that had been set for 2025. The subsidiary was above its goal by the end of the year, with a rate of 16.5 m³/t.

The main initiatives that made these indicators possible for Softys were:

- 1. Caieiras Plant (Brazil):** With a year-end indicator of 17.6 m³/t, specific water use was reduced by 8% compared to the previous year. This was done by recirculating water from the industrial water treatment plant, as well as improving the efficiency of paper machines 8 and 10.
- 2. Altamira Plant (Mexico):** obtained a year-end indicator of 15.8 m³/t, a 5% reduction in specific water use compared

to the previous year. This was accomplished through its project to recirculate water from the effluent plant.

- 3. Sepac Plant (Brazil):** Its specific water use was reduced by 11% compared to the previous year, equivalent to a use rate of 16.3 m³/t.

Catchment

The Company's operations are supplied by various continental sources, i.e. non-marine: Direct withdrawals from surface water bodies, such as rivers and estuaries, and from underground sources like aquifers, as well as indirect extraction of drinking water provided by external supply systems. Surface water is collected through intakes located in rivers, while groundwater is collected by pumping wells.

In **Celulosa**, the water used in the processes in Chile is collected from the Biobío River basin, for the three Pulp plants and the Madera business. The plant located in the state of Río Grande do Sul in Brazil captures water from the Guaíba River, whose basin is the Patos Lagoon, located in the South Atlantic hydrographic region. Water comes from a third party for one of the remanufacturing plants only.

The process water used in **Biopackaging** is captured from the Maipo River basin for the Cordillera and Moldeados plants. Water is extracted from the Calle Calle river basin for its Valdivia plant, and its own wells for the Maule, Buin and Osorno plants, Sack Kraft Guadalajara, Sack Kraft Chile, and Sack

Kraft Argentina. The Tiltil, Sack Kraft Irapuato and Sack Kraft Peru plants get their water from supplier companies.

In Iguazú, the Pirai do Sul and Campos Novos plants are supplied by surface water, and San José Dos Pinaís collects groundwater.

At **Softys**, water use is differentiated by business units. Tissue manufacturing has a non-consumptive use, so the water is captured, treated and discharged into the same body of water or transferred to a third party, complying with all the physical-chemical parameters required by local authorities. Of the 13 plants that use water for paper manu-

facturing, 38% (5) collect surface water, 46% (6) groundwater, 8% (1) a third-party water source, and 8% (1) use surface and groundwater. The quality of the water from the source determines whether or not the water needs to be treated prior to the manufacturing process. The Anápolis plant captures 784,082 m³.

Water catchment (m³)

GRI (303-3); SASB (RR-PP-140a.1, RT-CP-140a.1)

| Category                   | 2018        | 2019        | 2020        | 2021        | 2022        | 2023        |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Surface water              | 188,320,050 | 188,822,017 | 191,180,087 | 185,915,903 | 177,903,143 | 174,913,053 |
| Groundwater                | 17,252,054  | 17,371,375  | 16,862,386  | 15,568,788  | 15,110,810  | 14,335,365  |
| Third-party water          | 3,409,437   | 3,503,107   | 2,836,926   | 2,451,078   | 2,361,303   | 1,828,933   |
| Total                      | 208,981,541 | 209,696,499 | 210,879,399 | 203,935,769 | 195,375,256 | 191,077,351 |
| Total with water stress    | -           | -           | 16,983,282  | 19,773,543  | 120,744,052 | 120,509,751 |
| Total without water stress | -           | -           | 193,896,117 | 184,162,226 | 74,631,204  | 70,567,600  |

Source: Environmental Department and Sustainability Department.

Water catchment in water-stressed areas

GRI (303-3); SASB (RR-PP-140a.1, RT-CP-140a.1)

| Year | Value (m³)  | % captured from areas with high initial water stress | % captured from areas with extremely high initial water stress | Water capture per produced ton (ton/m³) |
|------|-------------|--|--|---|
| 2020 | 210,879,399 | 6.27%  | 0%   | 31.07                                   |
| 2021 | 203,935,769 | 6.26%  | 0%   | 29.96                                   |
| 2022 | 195,375,256 | 58.06%   | 3.74%  | 28.86                                   |
| 2023 | 191,077,351 | 61.07%   | 3.21%  | 28.54                                   |

Source: Environmental Department and Sustainability Department.  
Note: Anápolis is not considered in 2023's water capture.

Discharge

GRI (304-2)

The Company complies with regulatory requirements that establish minimum quality criteria for all water discharges in Chile. These include:

- Supreme Decree Number 90/00
- Supreme Decree Number 46/2003
- Decree Number 609/1998
- Environmental qualification resolutions
- CONAMA Resolution Number 430/2011
- CONSEMA Resolution Number 365/2017
- FEPAM operating license LO N06708/2020

All territories where CMPC plants operate have regulations on the quality of effluents, equally for surface waters, bodies of fresh water, marine bodies and estuaries, underground water tables and uses of treated effluents for irrigation.

Additionally, the facilities that are included in the environmental impact assessment system have licenses in which the quality of their effluents is frequently assessed, which includes more analytes or parameters than those stipulated in the applicable regulations.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are the main discharge parameters across company operations.

<sup>32</sup>To learn about all the 2023 projects that helped move CMPC's water goal forward, please see the [Water section of the annexes](#) to this Integrated Report.



Water discharge (m³)

GRI (304-4)

| Category                   | 2018        | 2019        | 2020        | 2021        | 2022        | 2023        |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Surface water              | 174,586,665 | 170,927,800 | 170,774,578 | 164,561,087 | 160,044,872 | 162,256,967 |
| Groundwater                | 26,153      | 6,619       | 6,761       | 7,567       | 4,325       | 5,881       |
| Sea water                  | 188,661     | 301,567     | 153,254     | 147,705     | 180,236     | 92,317      |
| Third-party water          | 4,154,022   | 4,089,475   | 3,417,807   | 3,128,893   | 2,888,774   | 2,615,373   |
| Total                      | 178,955,501 | 175,325,461 | 174,352,400 | 167,845,252 | 163,118,207 | 164,970,538 |
| Total with water stress    | -           | -           | 15,442,755  | 16,799,083  | 102,145,602 | 103,479,695 |
| Total without water stress | -           | -           | 158,909,645 | 151,046,170 | 60,972,605  | 61,490,843  |

Source: Environmental Department and Sustainability Department.

Water discharge indicators

GRI (304-4)

| Total discharged water | Value (m³/ton) | Share of water returned per ton of production (%) |
|------------------------|----------------|---|
| 2020                   | 174,352,400    | 25.69   |
| 2021                   | 167,845,252    | 24.65   |
| 2022                   | 163,118,207    | 24.19   |
| 2023                   | 164,970,538    | 24.64   |

Source: Environmental Department and Sustainability Department.

WATER STRESS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

SASB (RR-PP-140a.2, RT-CP-140a.2)

Water stress is the main factor in the evaluation of water availability in various hydrographic basins, which involves identifying the associated risks and facilitating the creation of appropriate action plans.

These risks are closely linked to the availability of water in the basins and the quality of discharged water. This is particularly important in places that have increased water stress. To assess the status of the basins, 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.

Water consumption according to water stress zone (m³)

GRI (305-5)

SASB (RR-PP-140a.1, RT-CP-140a.1)

| Category                   | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       | 2023       |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Areas with water stress    | 18,769,151 | 19,299,270 | 18,598,450 | 17,030,056 |
| Areas without water stress | 17,757,848 | 16,791,246 | 13,658,599 | 9,076,756  |
| Total                      | 36,526,999 | 36,090,516 | 32,257,049 | 26,106,812 |

Source: Environmental Department and Sustainability Department.

Use and percentage of water in regions with high water stress

GRI (305-5)

SASB (RR-PP-140a.1, RT-CP-140a.1)

| Categories | Value (m3) | Percentage |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 2020       | 36,526,999 | 48.85%     |
| 2021       | 36,090,516 | 50.38%     |
| 2022       | 32,257,049 | 54.35%     |
| 2023       | 26,106,812 | 65.23%     |

Source: Environmental Department and Sustainability Department.

The risks identified by the Company that have to do with water management are

classified according to processes that use water:

| Process            | Risk  | Mitigation  |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Capture            | Loss of unregulated water rights. Discrepancies between rights and the capacity of the hydraulic work.  | • Complete identification of the status of water rights held by the business and assurance of their regularization.<br>• Identification of the hydraulic capacity of the catchment works and monitoring of extraction flows.                                    |
| Use                | Operations that are not optimized for water use could bring production risk in terms of water shortages.                                      | • Establishment of short-, medium- and long-term water use reduction goals.<br>• Preparation of water use reduction roadmaps on three work fronts: technological, operational and innovation.<br>• Modification of governance regarding water reduction issues. |
| Effluent discharge | Exceeding the maximum applicable physicochemical and biological parameters. Failure to comply with the correct use of non-consumptive rights. | • Plan for monitoring the quality of water captured and discharged, and operational control.<br>• Inventory and monitoring of discharge flows associated with non-consumptive rights.   |

Source: Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental Department.

Risks identified by business line

| Extraction source identified for a given risk | Risk type   | Potential primary impact   | Likelihood of occurrence |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| Maipo River Basin                             | Water availability, water supply vs. water demand | Redesign of waterworks or purchase of raw water                  | Very likely              |
| Maipo River Basin                             | Environmental restriction for water use           | Socio-environmental conflict leading to a restriction resolution | Very likely              |
| Maule River Basin                             | Water availability, water supply vs. demand       | Redesign of hydraulic works or raw water purchasing              | Likely                   |
| Maule River Basin                             | Environmental restriction for water use           | Socio-environmental conflict leading to a restriction resolution | Likely                   |
| Maule River Basin                             | Infrastructure damage                             | Rebuilding construction works                                    | Likely                   |
| Celulosa                                      |   |  |                          |
| Biobío River                                  | Water availability, water supply vs. demand       | Redesign of hydraulic works or raw water purchasing              | Moderately likely        |
| Biobío River                                  | Environmental restriction for water use           | Socio-environmental conflict leading to a restriction resolution | Very likely              |

Source: Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental Department.

COP28 PARTICIPATION

The main aim of the last UN Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP28) was to assess global progress in implementing the 2015 Paris Agreement and to outline an action plan to limit global warming. The central topics at the conference included accelerating the energy transition, reaffirming and making climate financial commitments more accessible, placing nature and people at the center of climate action, and increasing inclusion, working with and for local communities and indigenous peoples.

CMPC participated as a panelist in the forums:  
• Business Leaders Roundtable Dialogue: The Global Impact of Carbon Neutrality on Enterprises and their Response Actions  
• AI Technology Transforming the Chilean Timber Industry  
• Responsible forest management: the private sector and the road to Belem /FLAG  
• Reducing deforestation with technology  
• Meeting of biodiversity leaders  
• The future of biodiversity in Latin America

• Natural capital and public and private decision-making

The Company's role was most notable due to its contributions to climate change mitigation through concrete actions like its Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy, together with its commitment via practices that contribute positively to the environment and well-being of local communities in line with global sustainability and climate action objectives.



Circular bioeconomy

Mat Tier 1  
Circular bioeconomy and waste reduction model

CMPC uses part of its waste as inputs for new production cycles. It recovers and recycles raw materials from its own facilities or those from third parties. This practice offers environmental benefits such as reducing waste destined for landfills and helping extend the useful life of resources; and social benefits, providing a source of income for people engaged in the collection and sale of paper and cardboard.

The Company also participates actively through its Maule and Cordillera plants in a clean production agreement (CPA), an environmental management mechanism available in Chile.

The purpose of this voluntary agreement is to optimize production and environmental conditions. This approach includes the use of renewable materials as part of its strategy.

The Circular Economy is an essential part of CMPC, from sustainable forest management to the enhancement of degraded forest and agricultural soils, through processes of beneficial application of waste. For example, the Company has experiences such as the VIDA project in Brazil and vermicomposting in the Laja and Sorepa plants. In addition, CMPC is part of and leads the Working Group for incorporating circularity into the forestry sector processes, implemented in CORMA.

Renewable materials

In the manufacturing process of its products, CMPC uses both renewable materials, which are obtained from cellulose, and non-renewable materials, derived from sources such as fossil fuels, minerals and metals.

Materials used by type (tons)

GRI (301-1)

| Category                 | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       | 2023       |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Renewables               |            |            |            |            |            |
| Raw materials            | 18,556.948 | 20,913,874 | 20,497,754 | 23,337,574 | 21,575,728 |
| Containers and Packaging | 25,469     | 30,559     | 34,357     | 37,109     | 31,138     |
| Total renewables         | 18,582,417 | 20,944,432 | 20,532,111 | 23.374.683 | 21,606,866 |
| Non-renewables           |            |            |            |            |            |
|                          | 901,825    | 885,908    | 826,409    | 849,844    | 1,072,134  |
| Chemicals                | 52,161     | 56,216     | 58,917     | 63,787     | 78,127     |
| Total non-renewables     | 953,986    | 942,124    | 885,326    | 913,631    | 1,150,261  |

Source: Sustainability Department.

Product packaging materials in 2023

GRI (301-1)

SASB (CG-HP-410a.1)

| Packaging type                 | Materials           | Total production weight (ton) | % reusable, recyclable or compostable packaging |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Pallets and ventilation grills | Wood                | 26,988                        | 100%  |
| Wire                           | Metals              | 9,576                         | 100%  |
| Staples                        | Metals              | 0                             | 100%  |
| Cardboard boxes                | Paper and cardboard | 4,619                         | 100%  |
| Sleeves                        | Plastic             | 293                           | 0%  |
| Plugs                          | Plastic             | 1,107                         | 0%  |
| Films and similar              | Plastic             | 67,119                        | 0%  |
| Straps                         | Plastic             | 33                            | 0%  |

Source: Sustainability Department

Materials used for containers and packaging (tons and percentage)

GRI (301-2); SASB (RT-CP-410a.1)

| Category   | 2019   |        | 2020   |        | 2021   |        | 2022   |        | 2023   |        |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|            | t      | %      | t      | %      | t      | %      | t      | %      | t      | %      |
| Renewables | 25,469 | 32.80% | 30,559 | 35.20% | 34,537 | 36.80% | 31,674 | 31.39% | 26,988 | 24.70% |
| Recycled   | 14,614 | 18.80% | 13,837 | 15.90% | 14,938 | 16.00% | 15,813 | 15.67% | 13,639 | 12.48% |

Note 1: The aggregated information does not include inputs purchased internally to avoid double counting.  
Note 2: It is not considered to be an Edipac subsidiary, since it is a distributor.  
Note 3: Finished products are not included, because they do not fall into the category of raw materials.  
Note 4: Within the parameters, it is presumed that the wires and cardboard in the containers and packaging gets recycled.  
Note 5: Raw materials that are sold between CMPC plants are not counted to prevent double counting.  
Note 6: The "Recycled" category also includes a renewable portion, which is the cardboard used in containers and packaging.

Revenue from products that are reusable, recyclable or compostable (USD)

SASB (RT-CP-410a.2)

| Category    | 2022          | 2023          |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Compostable | 3,377,442,218 | 4,616,001,307 |
| Recyclable  | 473,190,254   | 1,275,971,046 |
| Reusable    | 652,723,876   | 560,555,520   |
| Total       | 4,503,356,348 | 6,452,527,873 |

Source: Sustainability Department  
Note: Softys data was not included in 2022.

Waste management

Since 2022, CMPC has had a waste strategy that seeks to ensure compliance with its corporate goal of zero waste to landfill by 2025. The strategy prioritizes the prevention of waste generation, promoting reuse, recycling and lastly landfill disposal if need be.

Compliance with the corporate waste goal involves different management areas:

- Establishing baselines and information management
- Compliance with environmental and sectorial obligations
- Impact prevention management
- Anticipating the future



2025 Goal  
Be a zero waste to landfill company.

12.4 y 12.5 CMPC 10

Waste performance goal

| Performance (t)          | 2018 Baseline | 2019    | 2020     | 2021     | 2022     | 2023     | 2025 Target |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Cumulative variation (t) | 714,299       | 622,245 | 509,843  | 427,798  | 347,429  | 283,787  | 71,430      |
| Progress (%)             | -             | -92,054 | -204,457 | -286,501 | -366,870 | -430,512 | -642,869    |
| Progress (%)             | -             | 14.3%   | 31.8%    | 44.6%    | 57.1%    | 67.0%    | 100%        |

Source: Environment Department



Total waste generated (tons)

GRI (306-3)

| Waste type    | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Non-hazardous | 2,302,513 | 2,396,819 | 2,407,682 | 2,227,836 | 2,826,008 | 3,096,462 |
| Hazardous     | 3,639     | 3,434     | 3,765     | 6,638     | 4,802     | 8,775     |
| Total         | 2,306,152 | 2,400,253 | 2,411,447 | 2,234,474 | 2,830,810 | 3,105,237 |

Source: Sustainability Department.  
Note 1: Hazardous liquid waste from the Guaíba plant has been included since 2021.  
Note 2: The three forest companies are not taken into account.

Hazardous and non-hazardous waste (tons)

GRI (306-3)

| Category                   | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste            |           |           |           |
| Hydrocarbons               | 1,403     | 1,171     | 1,137     |
| Mixes                      | 777       | 824       | 1,669     |
| Chemicals                  | 1,410     | 1,423     | 2,018     |
| Solvents                   | 270       | 203       | 178       |
| Others                     | 2,778     | 1,181     | 3,772     |
| Total                      | 6,638     | 4,802     | 8,775     |
| Non-hazardous waste        |           |           |           |
| Similar to household waste | 15,363    | 13,154    | 11,855    |
| Sludge                     | 824,805   | 802,177   | 970,336   |
| Wood                       | 143,761   | 161,868   | 199,725   |
| Metal                      | 7,201     | 8,479     | 12,052    |
| Paper and cardboard        | 58,942    | 52,733    | 57,914    |
| Plastics                   | 5,802     | 5,640     | 5,744     |
| Pulper rejects             | 48,628    | 43,378    | 44,915    |
| Causticizing waste         | 242,962   | 255,553   | 345,659   |
| combustion waste           | 110,888   | 122,752   | 126,057   |
| Waste from "personal care" | 5,056     | 4,116     | 4,441     |
| Wood byproducts            | 744,373   | 1,334,977 | 1,279,285 |
| Others                     | 20,055    | 23,181    | 38,478    |
| Total                      | 2,227,836 | 2,826,008 | 3,096,463 |
| Waste total                | 2,234,474 | 2,830,810 | 3,105,238 |

Source: Sustainability Department.

WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT IMPACTS

GRI (306-1; 306-2)

The most significant impacts related to the treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous waste are linked to the potential failure of operational controls, such as:

- Liquid waste spills
- Incorrect segregation and storage of waste in non-designated areas
- Mixing hazardous and non-hazardous waste

For proper management of these environmental impacts, the Company's waste strategy is based on compliance

with relevant environmental and sectoral regulations. These regulations demand the implementation of hazardous waste management plans and other environmental management instruments that provide guidelines for the adoption of preventive measures. This strategy, which is proactive and goes beyond legal requirements, stipulates guidelines

for all of the Company's facilities to extend their management plans' scope, in order to include impacts of non-hazardous industrial waste.

Hazardous waste (tons and percentage)

SASB (RT-CP-150a.1)

| Categories   | 2021  |            | 2022  |            | 2023  |            |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
|              | Tons  | Percentage | Tons  | Percentage | Tons  | Percentage |
| Valorization | 1,340 | 20%        | 823   | 17%        | 4,321 | 49%        |
| Elimination  | 5,298 | 80%        | 3,979 | 83%        | 4,454 | 51%        |
| Total        | 6,638 | 100%       | 4,802 | 100%       | 8,775 | 100%       |

Source: Sustainability Department.

Hazardous waste generated and recycled percentage

SASB (RT-CP-150a.1)

| Categories                   | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Hazardous waste (t)          | 3,639 | 3,434 | 3,765 | 6,638  | 4,802  | 8,775  |
| recycled Hazardous waste (%) | -     | -     | -     | 20.19% | 17.41% | 49.24% |

Source: Sustainability Department.

Non-hazardous waste by treatment method (tons)

GRI (306-4; 306-5)

| Categories          | 2021     |           |           | 2022      |           |           | 2023         |              |            |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
|                     | Internal | External  | Total     | Internal  | External  | Total     | Internal     | External     | Total      |
| Valorization        |          |           |           |           |           |           |              |              |            |
| Reuse               | 0        | 4,664     | 4,664     | 0         | 58,796    | 58,796    | 77,710       | 0            | 77,710     |
| Recycling           | 43,241   | 135,638   | 178,879   | 617,743   | 143,321   | 761,064   | 601,249      | 179,753      | 780,650    |
| Composting          | 175,022  | 180,197   | 355,219   | 171,271   | 169,640   | 340,911   | 151,074      | 428,692      | 579,765    |
| Soil application    | 75,873   | 290,006   | 365,879   | 83,594    | 323,606   | 407,200   | 82,825       | 400,495      | 483,320    |
| Energy recovery     | 648,374  | 246,872   | 895,246   | 595,543   | 314,840   | 910,383   | 609,750      | 287,867      | 897,616    |
| Total               | 942,510  | 857,377   | 1,799,887 | 1,468,151 | 1,010,203 | 2,478,354 | 1,522,609    | 1,296,807    | 2,819,060  |
| Elimination         |          |           |           |           |           |           |              |              |            |
| Incineration        | 0        | 151       | 151       | 0         | 28        | 28        | 626.04       | 0            | 626.04     |
| Landfill            | 0        | 392,566   | 392,566   | 0         | 315,365   | 315,365   | 0            | 260,787.37   | 260,787.37 |
| On-site disposal    | 35,231   | 0         | 35,231    | 32,261    | 0         | 32,261    | 15,987.99    | 0            | 15,987.99  |
| Total               | 35,231   | 392,717   | 427,948   | 32,261    | 315,393   | 347,654   | 16,614.03    | 260,787.37   | 277,401.40 |
| Total               |          |           |           |           |           |           |              |              |            |
| Non-hazardous total | 977,741  | 1,250,094 | 2,227,835 | 1,500,412 | 1,325,596 | 2,826,008 | 1,539,223.26 | 1,557,594.56 | 3,096,465  |

Source: Sustainability Department.



The main initiatives developed by the Company's business units to reduce waste in its operations in 2023 were:

Risks identified for each business

| Project or initiative  | Description   | Contribution to waste reduction  |
|--|---|--|
| Celulosa   |   |  |
| Beneficial application of waste on degraded agricultural lots. | The project is part of CMPC's Waste Strategy and the enabling projects' Roadmap to meet the sustainability goal, which seeks to completely eliminate the disposal of waste in landfills by 2025. 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. | During 2023 it recovered more than 120,000 tons of waste generated in CMPC's pulp business, considering the valorization of dregs, grits, lime sludge, PTE sludge and ashes. |
| Biopackaging   |   |  |
| Sludge valorization at the effluent treatment plant            | Based on CMPC's Waste Strategy, and focusing on the diversification of valorization services, 100% of the sludge-type waste from the effluent treatment plant was completely recovered by 2023. The main processes used for this recovery were composting and energy recovery.  | More than 50,000 tons were recovered in 2023.  |

Source: Sustainability Department

Recycled and recovered fiber

SASB (RR-PP-430a.2)

This circular bioeconomy approach not only helps CMPC reduce its environmental footprint, it also supports a more sustainable supply chain and reduces dependence on non-renewable resources. The Company is aligned with global circular economy principles, which aim to eliminate waste and pollution, extend products and materials' useful life, and regenerate natural systems.

The following results were obtained through the Company's and its suppliers work in 2022:

Recycled and recovered fiber, acquired from suppliers in 2023 (tons)

| Category                  | Indicator |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Recycled pre-consumption  | -         |
| Recycled post-consumption | 13,639    |
| Recovered pre-consumption | -         |
| Recovered pre-consumption | 735,219   |

Source: Sustainability Department

Recycled and recovered fiber, from own collection programs in 2023 (tons)

| Category                  | Indicator |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Recycled pre-consumption  | -         |
| Recycled post-consumption | -         |
| Recovered pre-consumption | 35,956    |
| Recovered pre-consumption | 469       |

Source: Sustainability Department

FIBERS

The Company's Fibras (fibers) division, is dedicated to developing a paper and cardboard collection and reuse market of. This division maintains a strategic partnership with the Metropolitan Association of Municipalities of Southern Santiago for Waste Environmental Management (MSUR in Spanish). Through this alliance, both entities work together to collect and recycle waste, adapting the types of agreements and logistics to

the specific needs of each municipality, while taking into account the space available and the volume of waste generated at each collection point.

In 2023, this partnership expanded by incorporating new municipalities into the network. This included support from the municipalities La Granja, La Cisterna, El Monte, San Joaquín, La Reina, La Florida, Curacaví, San Bernardo, Santiago, Cerrillos, San Miguel, and Macul.

Grassroots recyclers in Chile

| Categories   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of grassroots recyclers   | 1,624  | 1,279  | 1,301  | 1,035  |
| Tons of fiber recovered by grassroots recyclers                        | 45,847 | 37,551 | 34,377 | 31,041 |
| Number of support teams for grassroots recyclers with hygiene products | 250    | 1,000  | 1,200  | 0      |
| Tons recovered by MSUR   | 1,210  | 2,327  | 2,245  | 2,651  |

Source: SOREPA Commercial Department

Environmental operational efficiency

Mat Tier 1  
Efficient and effective operations for emissions and effluent pollutants control

The Company has an Environment, Safety, and Health at Work Department whose purpose is to lead the operational environmental management of all business lines in order to sustain current operations and make projects and new businesses viable, while managing the Company's strategies, policies and actions in keeping with its sustainability strategies. To this end, the department is supported by an Environmental Policy and environmental management systems implemented at most sites.

Thus, in line with the 2030 Strategy, CMPC has a simplified model for an efficient environmental management of operations and projects, which aims for flawless operations, products and services

throughout the value chain. Risk control on operational vulnerabilities is based on identifying environmental aspects and creating company-wide standards, in order to identify gaps, prepare action plans, follow them up, and close them or keep them under control, in pursuit of continuous performance improvement.

The main standards created and applied in 2023 have to do with:  
1. Standard for Managing Operational Incidents with Environmental Consequences. Establishes a governance and defines criteria and mechanisms for reporting, classifying, evaluating and investigating operational incidents with environmental consequences.  
2. Standard for the Incorporation of Environmental Variables into Investment Projects and New Businesses. It outlines the governance (Owner, Client, Executor, others) applicable for the early incorporation of socio-environmental variables avoiding potential vulnerabilities, ensuring impeccable outcomes in terms of time, costs and quality.  
3. Transversal Standard on Interventions for Critical Environmental Equipment. Ensures that interventions on critical equipment for environmental

Grassroots recyclers

CMPC works collaboratively with people dedicated to the recovery of paper and cardboard, elements that are then reused as raw material. This collaboration plays a crucial role in promoting the circular bioeconomy, underscoring the importance of community participation in sustainability and recycling.

control is done without affecting its functioning.  
4. Best Practices for an Impeccable PGP. It defines the implementation of non-negotiable and mandatory actions to ensure sound PGP planning and execution processes, without operational events that could cause harm or injury to people, produce environmental consequences or affect neighboring communities.

CMPC's Environmental Policy, applicable in all of its business areas and countries of operation, reflects a business strategy focused on sustainable results. This policy emphasizes environmental protection and efficient economic performance, seeking to create shared value with stakeholders. It also implies a preventive and long-term approach to operations, aiming to minimize and control the environmental impacts of its activities, products and services, and to achieve its environmental sustainability goals.

With regard to its Environmental Management System, CMPC certifies, audits and verifies this system through various methodologies adapted to its operations and is currently reviewing them



to ensure the universal application of the best global practices.

## Air quality

CMPC conducts its operations in accordance with applicable air pollutant control laws and limits in each country where it operates. 2023 saw an increase in all measured indicators, due to the incorporation of the Iguazu Plants in the measurements. Particularly, Softy's

emission of particulate matter pollutants, went down by 10.3%.

Although no specific initiatives for reducing atmospheric pollutants were carried out in 2023, the Company has projects under assessment to be implemented in 2024.

### Air pollutant indicators (tons)

GRI (305-7); SASB (RR-PP-120a.1, RT-CP-110a.2)

| Categories  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) (excluding N <sub>2</sub> O) | 8,235 | 8,087 | 8,866 | 8,187 | 7,734 | 8,731 |
| Sulfur oxides (SO <sub>2</sub> )                                | 1,508 | 2,248 | 2,115 | 1,449 | 1,233 | 1,546 |
| Volatile organic compounds (VOC)                                | -     | -     | -     | -     | 0     | 0     |
| Particulate matter (PM)   | 1,556 | 1,735 | 1,735 | 1,527 | 1,440 | 3,366 |
| Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)                                  | -     | -     | -     | -     | 0     | 0     |

Source: Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental Department.

## Water quality

SASB (RT-CP-140a.3)

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.

Each standard is formulated taking into account the capacity of the receiving water body and determines the acceptable quality of the liquid effluent. This includes the definition of the dilution flow for discharges into surface water

bodies and the identification of aquifers suitable for withstanding discharges.

In Chile, the Ministry of the Environment sets the limits that must be complied with in the various sectoral regulations. Industrial plants implement monitoring programs by testing various parameters on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis, and report these findings to the regulatory authorities.

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 au-

thorities 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-quality related infraction in 2023.

### Water quality indicators (tons)

GRI (302-2)

CMPC 13

| Categories | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| COD        | 42,327 | 36,044 | 37,065 | 30,449 | 31,823 | 27,742 |
| BOD        | 5,034  | 3,585  | 2,527  | 1,637  | 1,868  | 1,462  |
| TSS        | 4,844  | 2,962  | 2,937  | 2,087  | 2,067  | 1,733  |
| AOx        | 393    | 397    | 428    | 385    | 385    | 397    |

Source: Sustainability Department.

## Indicators: Social

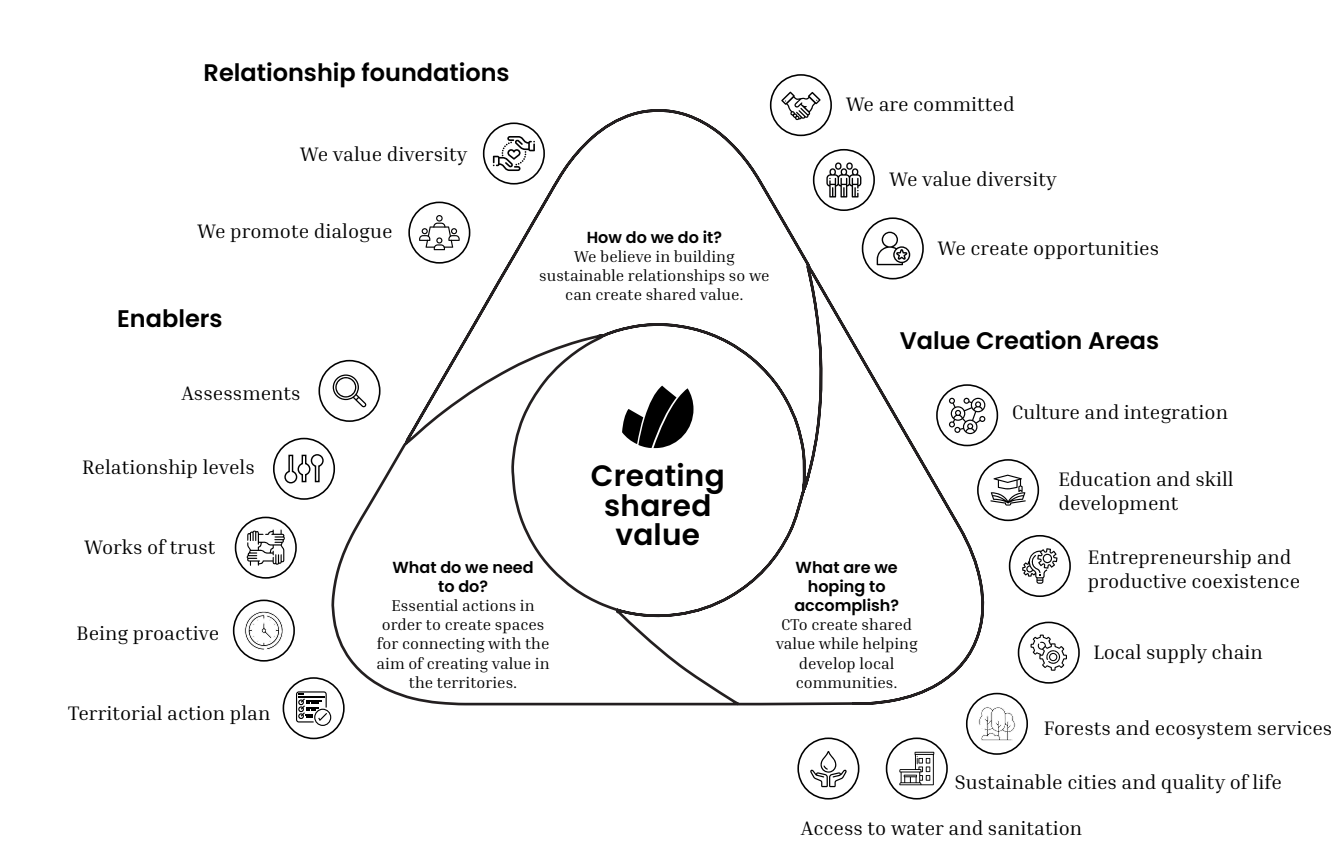
## 8.3 Community relations framework and methodology

**MAT Tier 1**  
Community relations

CMPC focuses on building and maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with the communities neighboring its areas of operation, taking into consideration their needs and expectations, and then implementing programs and projects that promote local development.

Since 2021, such efforts have been reinforced by the implementation of a community relations framework that seeks to strengthen territorial coexistence with all stakeholders.

This framework is structured around three pillars:



In 2023, progress was made toward two milestones that promote the systematization of information for making decisions related to social investments:

### 1.- Integrated social management system

After identifying the various needs to centralize community relations information, in 2023 the Company started the first pilot of the integrated social management computerized system, which centralizes data related to stakeholders, allows the monitoring of all community relations activities and managing social risks.

### 2.- Human-Territorial Well-being Matrix

In order to measure the Company's social investment impact on each territory, in 2023 CMPC began an assessment using the Human Territorial Well-being Index, developed in conjunction with the Center for Territorial Intelligence at the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez. This index allows modeling and measuring the impact of the different projects, as well as the cumulative effect of the overall interventions in the territory. CMPC manages a wide variety of proj-

**1. Principles of community relations:** five relational elements that steer the organization, connecting with the people and territories in which it operates.

**2. Enablers:** five territorial actions that facilitate decision making tailored to the particularities of each site.

**3. Areas of Value creation:** Seven impact themes that span the entire Company and are adapted to the particularities of the territories and communities. These areas focus on specific actions to become agents of change.

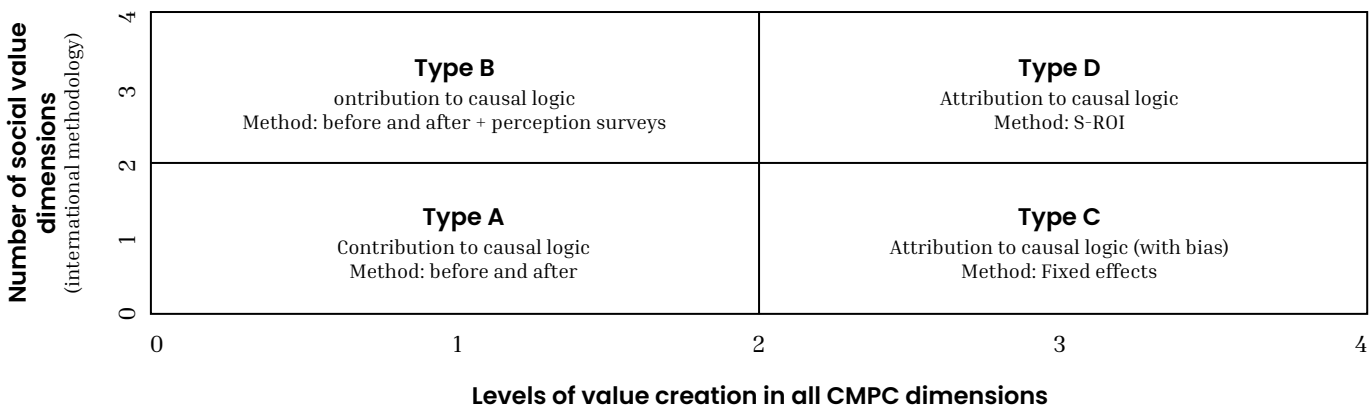
ects, not all of which can be evaluated in the same way, therefore, three fundamental criteria were chosen:

**1. Depth of value creation:** This criterion is based on the Community Relations Framework, assessing the project's ability to generate a significant and sustainable impact on the community, and how it contributes to long-term value creation.



**2. Number of dimensions of social benefits addressed:** The extent of social impact is assessed by considering various dimensions. This criterion analyzes a project's ability to address multiple areas of social benefit, providing a comprehensive view of its positive effects on the community.

**3. Budget-related discretionary criterion:** A discretionary criterion was added, which is linked to the budget



In 2023 most of the social projects were designed using the theory of change methodology. This facilitates achieving aims by determining the current

required by a project. This factor may assign greater relevance to projects that, due to their budget, have a more significant impact on the community.

This evaluation methodology ensures that each project is analyzed in a specific manner, adjusted to its particular characteristics, thus enabling informed decision-making, in alignment with

CMPC's strategic objectives in terms of social responsibility and community value generation.

CMPC performs its social projects' evaluation by intersecting the criteria of four methodologies:

## Areas of Value Creation (AVC)

FSG 2, FSG 28  
CMPC (7 y 11)

**Mat Tier 1**  
Creation of shared value

Social investment projects refer to areas of value creation (AVC), as expressed in the community engagement model. In 2023, some of the notable projects for each AVC are:

### CULTURE AND INTEGRATION

Area of value creation focused on supporting the cultural preservation of communities and highlighting the distinctive intercultural aspects of the territories. Traditional elements and

languages are considered in order to promote the development and integration of local customs.

**In 2023 CMPC allocated USD 765,648 to this AVC.**

#### Mapuche medicine

This program intends to conserve, promote and showcase the knowledge of the Machi and other ancestral authorities of the Mapuche people, regarding the use of native species for medicinal purposes.

CMPC has a formal agreement with the Mapuche Intercultural Hospital of Nueva Imperial, where a significant num-

ber of Machi leaders interact, working together to set up greenhouses, reproduce plant species, build infrastructure, and other efforts.

This program also benefits the neighboring communities of Lumaco, Chol Chol, Contulmo and Carahue.

| Program investment in 2023 (USD) | Number of beneficiaries 2023 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 235,294                          | 2,000 participants           |

## EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Ensures equal access to quality education in CMPC's areas of influence. To this end, the Company creates educational infrastructure for capacity building and education, as well as promoting local professional opportunities and employability, in order to enable local talent to get education and training without migrating from their places of origin.

**CMPC allocated USD 13,231,046 to this AVC in 2023.**

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PRODUCTIVE COEXISTENCE

Local entrepreneurs and artisans are supported through training, advisory services, counseling, marketing and commercialization, so they can build sustainable and profitable ventures in the short, medium and long terms. In this way, the Company helps diversify local economies and promote local culture and knowledge sharing.

**In 2023, CMPC allocated USD 2,367,459 to this VCA.**

## CMPC and Duoc UC: Education and training plan

As a result of the alliance between Duoc UC and CMPC, in March 2023 the Nacimiento Campus started its operations. The Campus was designed to bring quality educational options to the community of Nacimiento and its surroundings, so that local residents do not have to move to other regions to continue their studies.

In its first year of operation, over 200 students enrolled in the following programs: Logistics Management Technician, People Management Technician, Administration Technician, Electro-mechanical Maintenance Technician, Electricity and Industrial Automation Technician, Nursing Technician, and Computer Programmer Analyst.

In 2023, the campus launched the Dual Studies Program, in which 43 students began their practical training inside

CMPC's facilities. This program offers 72 hours of practical workshops in the areas of Industrial Automation Technician and Electromechanical Maintenance, so that students can apply the theoretical knowledge they gained in the classroom directly in a real work environment.

Participants are divided into four groups and assigned to different CMPC plants, under the supervision and guidance of 32 Company employees, who act as tutors.

This initiative not only strengthens the students' professional training, but also effectively prepares them for their insertion into the labor market, giving them a competitive advantage by complementing theory with relevant work practice.

| Program investment in 2023 (USD) | Number of beneficiaries 2023 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 581,060                          | + 200 registered students    |

## Primeros Pueblos: the voice of the territory

*Primeros Pueblos* is a project wherein the territory speaks through its unique products made by the hands of creators from the communities in the Araucanía and Biobío Regions of Chile. Its objective is to optimize and homogenize the supply of products, expanding market access through physical and digital platforms.

Operating under the principles of fair trade, for the past three years the initiative has assisted artisans in offering

products with higher design, presentation and quality standards at permanent spaces like shopping malls or high-turnout markets and fairs.

Products include: textiles, ceramics and pottery, metalwork, personal care items, woodwork, leather, books, among others. In 2023 the program expanded its reach by opening a second store in La Araucanía in addition to the first location in Santiago.

*Primeros Pueblos* not only offers a space for local artisans to sell their goods, it also promotes cultural, social and productive coexistence and brings younger generations and the general public closer to the traditions of southern Chile, supporting the preservation of ancestral techniques and trades.

| Program investment in 2023 (USD) | Number of beneficiaries in 2023 | No. of beneficiaries that are part of indigenous groups |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 611,765                          | 160                             | 36  |



LOCAL SUPPLY CHAIN

Its objective is to promote the development of local suppliers and their collaborators so that they can become part of

the productive chain of CMPC and the different service companies. This process involves specializing in their lines of business and strengthening their value chain.

Local Supplier Program

Since 2021, the Company has had the General Procedure for Developing Local Suppliers, supported by the Administration and Finance Manager together with the Standards and Procedures Committee. This project focuses on strengthening and developing local suppliers, seeking to increase their participation in the supply chain of CMPC and other companies. The objective is for the Company to contribute significantly to the sustainable socioeconomic development of neighboring communities, following its shared value model. The program aims to create shared

value, providing support to MSMEs by creating employment and economic development opportunities, and facilitating their participation in competitive markets, both with CMPC and other entities.

In the third version of the initiative, a total of 100 micro-, small- and medium-sized companies received training. They work in various fields and provide services to the Company in the Metropolitan, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos Regions of Chile. Just like the first edition of the

program, training sessions addressed a range of topics including new businesses, finance, accounting, operations, sales, security, marketing, sustainability, and more.

In addition, in 2023, the program incorporated suppliers from four Latin American countries for the first time: Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru. The amount purchased since the start of the formal program to date has grown by 19%.

| Amount in USD of purchase orders issued to local suppliers 2022 | Amount in USD of purchase orders issued to local suppliers 2023 | No. of local supplier beneficiaries |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 285,000,000   | 351,000,000   | 100                                 |



8.3

FORESTS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Showcasing the value of forest ecosystem services, understanding nature as

part of the community, so that -among other aspects - it can support the territories' development while being used in a conscious manner. They are perceived as a contribution to the territories, and the

promotion of local activities.

CMPC allocated USD 2,281,580 to this VCA in 2023.

Bosque Vivo Park Network: closer to the community

In line with the Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy and its ecosystem services pillar, CMPC inaugurated the Bosque Vivo Park Network in 2023 for the purpose of opening up part of the Company's forestlands to the community and make available the various ecosystem services of the forest, including: environmental services such as carbon sequestration, soil regeneration, production of sustainable products and, of course, recreational use.

The inauguration of the Bosque Vivo Park Network is a true milestone for CMPC, marking the beginning of a project that aims to strengthen the community's relationship with the forests,

providing spaces and opportunities for all visitors to appreciate the interaction between native and foreign species.

The Company's goal is to create a network of parks throughout the country, where each park will interact with each other and offer the community the same spaces for education, tourism, meetings, culture, sports and recreation, all in harmony with the environment.

In 2023, Pumalal Park in Temuco and Junquillar Park in Angol were inaugurated, and construction began on Lastarria Park in Loncoche, beginning a new milestone of expansion.

The design and construction of the parks is carried out by Outlife, a company that specializes in developing and managing outdoor spaces. Through the administration of the park network, Outlife fulfills the role of generating a link between the community and the productive development of the park, contributing to the local recreation and economy by establishing outdoor spaces where services are offered and new experiences abound.

All of CMPC parks have a seal based on five lines of action:

1. **Community:** Parks with and for the community, an experience where na-



15.1, 15.5 y 15.5

tive forest, forest plantations together with the local community, sports, culture and history meet.

2. **Forests:** The native forest and the pine and eucalyptus plantations converse in the park. The forestry world is open to visitors so that the interactions at play among the various species become tangible.

3. **Education and nature:** The "Escuela Bosque" (Forest School)surrounded by endemic trees and animals and aligned with the current programs of the Ministry of Education, is a place where chil-

dren from public and private schools go to learn about and experience nature and the environment; a classroom under the forest shade, enveloped in its aroma.

4. **Conservation and restoration:** To minimize impacts on the environment, all parks have conservation and ecological restoration areas.

5. **Sports and recreation:** Pump tracks,

lookout points, bird watching, children's games, bicycle obstacle courses, hiking and mountain bike trails, walkways and gathering spaces, all in one place and aimed at every user level.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Foster and enhance cities with sustainable criteria at a social and environmental level, to offer a better quality of life for local residents.

In 2023, CMPC allocated USD 4,333,260 to this VCA.

Community Pantry

Since 2010, CMPC has collaborated with the Food Network and the first Food Bank in Chile for the recovery of food and basic consumer goods that, despite not being marketable, are perfectly suitable for consumption. These items are intended for social organizations that assist people in vulnerable situations.

Within the framework of this alliance, in 2022 the two organizations gave life to the Puente Alto Community Pantry in Santiago de Chile, which provides services to senior residents of the municipality. This project selects its bene-

ficiaries through a registration process, prioritizing according to the needs of the applicants.

In recent years, special focus has been placed on the promotion of agricultural products to encourage healthy eating. The provision break down as follows: • 59% fruits and vegetables • 15% beverages

- 9% dairy products
- 3% cleaning and personal care products
- 14% food from various categories

In its first year of operation, the Community Pantry delivered an average of 7.2 kilos of goods weekly to each one of its 2,680 beneficiaries. In total, the project made roughly 90,000 deliveries.

ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

Aims to improve the quality of life of neighboring communities by providing access to water and sanitation through innovative and collaborative solutions and educational opportunities, always bearing in mind that water is a resource that we must protect in order to make proper use of.

Water for Chile Challenge

Desafío Agua para Chile is an initiative aimed at addressing the management deficit in water provision for human consumption in the Regions of La Araucanía and Biobío, in conjunction with the NGO Desafío Levantemos Chile [the Support Chile Challenge]. The Water for Chile Challenge, together with communities and local authorities in Chile, identify the most efficient mechanisms for collecting and distributing water, enabling rapid

implementation of long-term solutions with lower operating costs.

Among the communities that already have drinking water are:

- Marileo in Lautaro
- Saltos de Chancagua
- Chanquín-Millaray
- José Cayuman
- Liucura Bajo sector of Lumaco



1.4



2.1 y 2.2

| Program investment in 2023 (USD) | Number of beneficiaries in 2023 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 202,784                          | 2,680 beneficiaries             |



6.1, 6.2, 6.4 y 6.b



Since 2020, this alliance has provided access to water for more than 2,000 families in Biobío and La Araucanía. In 2023, 59 projects were carried out in 17 communities, aiding 1,000 families.

In 2024, along with continuing with water initiatives for consumption and irrigation, the aim is to incorporate

innovation and technology projects to generate initiatives in line with current times and give autonomy to communities in obtaining this vital resource.

| Program investment in 2023 (USD) | Number of beneficiaries in 2023 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3,152,941                        | 1,000 families                  |

Softys Contigo

A social investment initiative developed by Softys, focused on improving living conditions in Latin American communities through three lines of action:

- 1. Water and sanitation:** This includes building solutions such as water filtration systems, sanitation facilities, water infrastructure projects, and others.
- 2. Hygiene education:** Promoting and teaching healthy hygiene practices as an essential means of improving quality of life and preventing disease in communities.
- 3.Timely aid in emergency situations:** support to communities in critical moments, focused on providing rapid and effective assistance in response to crises, such as natural disasters or pandemics that may affect access to basic hygiene, water and sanitation services.

In 2023, Softys Contigo made important contributions through its lines of ac-

In total, the community investment projects amount to USD 24.7 million, an increase of 28% compared to the 2022 investment. Among their main contributions are donations destined for initiatives of the *obras de confianza* [small public works projects selected by local residents].

tion, including collaboration in emergency situations and the mobilization of volunteers in various locations in Latin America.

One of the most notable milestones was its response to Hurricane Otis in Mexico, where it activated a timely aid response in collaboration with the Red Cross to support affected communities in the state of Guerrero. The Company donated approximately 20 tons of its

| Softys Contigo 2023 investment (USD) | Number of beneficiaries in 2023 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 689,048                              | 575,130 people                  |

Note: The number of beneficiaries refers to all the people who received assistance through the program's three lines of work.

Investment in community outreach programs

| Categories                      | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Investment amount (Million USD) | 41.5 | 19.3 | 24.7 |

Source: Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department



6.2, 6.4 y 6.b

products, creating emergency kits that benefited 10,000 families.

Throughout the year, the program mobilized 2,146 volunteers, directly benefiting more than 4,585 people and, indirectly, more than 5,494 people. 371 solutions were implemented in key areas such as access to water and sanitation, which is essential for the hygiene and health of communities.

Disaster relief support

A. FIRES IN CHILE<sup>33</sup>

In response to the rural fires that occurred in Chile during the 2022-2023 season, the Company carried out community support projects, including the joint use of advanced technology and collaboration with local actors to strengthen the landscape's resilience to future environmental challenges.

The main post-fire reconstruction initiatives carried out in 2023 are as follows:

A.1 Agricultural reactivation

The project benefits small-holding farm families whose agricultural infrastructure was damaged as a result of rural fires. They received 114 storehouses, 46 chicken coops, 68 greenhouses, 72 hectares of pastureland and 31,200 plants.

- **Investment in USD:** 411,765
- **Communities that received aid:** Santa Juana, Nacimiento, Yumbel, Mulchén, Lumaco, Collipulli, Victoria, Renaico, Angol, Ercilla, Contulmo, Yungay, Teodoro Schmidt and Cholchol.
- **Beneficiaries:** 300 families

A.2 Competitive grant: Economic reactivation

Competitive fund that seeks to benefit entrepreneurs in rural areas who suffered damage to their economic livelihood as a result of the season's fires.

- **Investment in USD:** 238,235
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Santa Juana, Nacimiento, Yumbel, Mulchén, Lumaco, Collipulli, Victoria, Renaico, Angol, Ercilla, Contulmo, Yungay, Teodoro Schmidt, and Cholchol.
- **Beneficiaries:** 135 people

A.3 Water Challenge

Repairs and water provision to neighbors affected by rural fires, including the repair of residents' water intakes on CMPC properties.

- **Investment in USD:** 788,104
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Santa Juana, Nacimiento, Yumbel, Mulchén, Lumaco, Collipulli, Victoria, Renaico, Angol, Ercilla, Contulmo, Yungay, Teodoro Schmidt, and Cholchol.
- **Beneficiaries:** 340 families

A.4 Reconstruction of damaged houses

Reconstruction of houses damaged by fires. This project supported seven families in Laja and one in Villa Mininco, Collipulli.

- **Investment in USD:** 174,050
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Laja and Collipulli
- **Beneficiaries:** 8 families

A.5 Reconstruction of the San Ramón School

Reconstruction of a small, rural, single-teacher school in the San Ramón sector for local students.

- **Investment in USD:** 133,959
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Nacimiento
- **Beneficiaries:** 15 members of the school community

A.6 Reconstruction of the Quiripinco Church

Reconstruction of the Evangelical Church in the Quiripinco area.

- **Investment in USD:** 89,002
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Nacimiento
- **Beneficiaries:** 140 members of the evangelical community

A.7 Reconstruction of damaged businesses

Reconstruction of local eateries in the district of Nacimiento damaged by rural fires.

- **Investment in USD:** 121,430
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Nacimiento
- **Beneficiaries:** 3 entrepreneurs

B. RAINSTORMS IN BRAZIL

Due to the storms that occurred in Brazil, CMPC developed two projects to help the community in 2023, in addition to the machinery hours for road rehabilitation. These projects were:

B.1 Baskets of Basic Goods

CMPC donated 3,000 basic food and hygiene baskets to people affected by the floods that struck the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

- **Investment in USD:** 82,102.64
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Guaíba, Rio Grande, Barra do Ribeiro, Encruzilhada do Sul, Butiá, Tapes, São Jerônimo, Eldorado do Sul, Pinheiro

Machado, São Gabriel, Rosário do Sul, Alegrete, Manuel Viana.

- **Beneficiaries:** 3,000 people

B.2 Telhas (Tiles)

The Company donated 3,000 tiles to rebuild the houses of neighbors affected by the storms.

- **Investment in USD:** 6,920.83
- **Municipal districts where it takes place:** Pinheiro Machdo e Rio Grande
- **Beneficiaries:** 120 neighbors

Social support

GRI (415-1)  
CMPC 11  
FSG 28

CMPC builds collaborations with various trade associations, think tanks, universities, and others, to promote public debate around business activity, caring for nature, environmental protection and the value of the forestry industry, among other topics.

Using the Business for Societal Impact (B4SI) methodology, which separates business contributions into two main categories (influence on public policies, and corporate citizenship and philanthropy), CMPC makes contributions to trade unions, educational institutions and think tanks to support policy formulation, giving donations, community investments and sponsorships to encourage philanthropy.

These contributions may be monetary, in-kind, volunteered time, or providing for administrative expenses. This method enables CMPC to measure and effectively communicate the social impact of its initiatives, thus promoting transparency, accountability and the search for new opportunities to increase its contribution to community well-being.

Throughout the year, the most significant contributions were directed to

<sup>33</sup>For more details on the efforts carried out by CMPC in relation to rural fires, please see the [Environmental](#) section of this chapter.



wards the Chilean Timber Corporation (USD 565,683), the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (USD 476,192) and the Universidad de Concepción (USD 440,744), thus contributing to public debate.

Monetary contributions to public debate (USD)

| Categories                          | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Trade unions and other institutions | -         | -         | 1,572,570 | 1,645,223 | 1,166,361 |
| Think Tanks and universities        | -         | -         | 4,801,526 | 2,122,001 | 1,520,786 |
| Total                               | 2,224,294 | 1,638,764 | 6,374,096 | 3,767,244 | 2,687,147 |

Source: Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department.

In 2023, the Company made social contributions amounting to USD 40 million. The contributions made to Fundación Desafío Levantemos Chile (USD

7,081,622), Duoc UC (7,322,255) and Fundación Portas (USD 3,753,566) are a few of the primary donations.

Social contribution by activity type (USD)

| Categories             | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       | 2023       |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Community investment   | 14,322,466 | 16,424,998 | 41,568,197 | 19,337,381 | 24,746,843 |
| Charity donations      | 6,681,929  | 16,400,359 | 14,816,569 | 10,506,775 | 14,908,413 |
| Commercial initiatives | -          | -          | 449,892    | 835,247    | 343,833    |
| Total                  | 21,004,395 | 32,825,357 | 56,834,658 | 30,679,403 | 39,999,088 |

Source: Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department.

CMPC does not contribute to lobbying, political parties or other related activities.

Native and traditional peoples

SASB (RR-FM-210a.1; RR-FM-210a.2)  
FSG 30

CMPC promotes, respects and ensures the human rights of indigenous peoples, as indicated in its Human Rights Policy, which is extendable to all people and interest groups exposed to real or potential impacts from its activities, including people of indigenous communities on their historical heritage. The above is also aligned with the criteria, guidelines and commitments made with the FSC and PEFC certification agencies for sustainable forest management.

Since 2021, it has deepened through the implementation of the Forestal Mininco Social Plan, whose objective is to guide its actions in terms of its various stakeholder groups, placing emphasis on connecting with the indigenous communities in the territories where it operates.

In addition, it has a relationship protocol with local ancestral authorities, which highlights the importance of dialogue and active listening to understand the diverse perspectives of different cultures. This protocol establishes guidelines for a harmonious and respectful relationship with the native communities, promoting mutual benefit and joint participation in

the social and economic development, and environmental preservation of the territories.

There were no identified cases of rights violations against indigenous peoples in 2023.

In Brazil, the Company has a procedure for connecting with traditional communities that allows for culturally appropriate dialogue and relationships, respecting the specificities, culture and tradition of the communities in its area of influence. Best practices include systematic visits and meetings, as well as specific meetings when requested, either individually or collectively.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS APPRAISAL

CMPC promotes a community relations framework based on acknowledging the impacts of its activities and managing controversies, while seeking out opportunities for shared value and territorial coexistence. This approach includes dialogues, consultations and agreements with neighboring communities, prioritizing their needs through participatory appraisals. Additionally, it focuses on respecting the rights and culture of indigenous peoples, integrating their traditional knowledge and protecting places of cultural importance in its operations.

Within this framework, CMPC updated its operating structure in 2023, adding a Community Relations Department, which integrated the areas of Asset Administration, Operational Sustainability and Public Affairs. This updated structure seeks to strengthen connections with the territories where the Company operates, addressing challenges of social empowerment, fire prevention and developing social projects.

To evaluate programs and projects aimed at community relations with indigenous communities, CMPC conducted a comprehensive analysis of community relations, which includes technical and social evaluations of the projects executed in the many territories where it operates.

The Company has a detailed map that shows the location of a great number of social organizations, such as schools, rural health services, neighborhood associations, sports clubs and, especially, indigenous communities. This map provides the Company with a clear view of the network of interactions in which it participates.

Additionally, to involve indigenous peoples, the Company identifies places of cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual importance within its operations. This approach safeguards and respects the significant cultural and environmental heritage of indigenous communities. CMPC's total forest assets in 2023 stood at 1,336,647 hectares, where 81% (1,083,901 hectares) are owned and 19% are leased (252,746 hectares).

Hectares of forests in which the Company has territory with indigenous significance

| Categories      | Hectares |
|-----------------|----------|
| Owned forests   | 1,961    |
| Leased forests  | 776      |
| Managed forests | 0        |
| Total           | 2,737    |

Programs and projects regarding relations with indigenous communities in Chile

These programs are part of the areas of value creation, aligning with the focus of culture and integration.

**Mapuche medicine:** Agreement made in 2012 with the Intercultural Hospital of Nueva Imperial with the goal of promoting the production of native medicinal plants used by the Mapuche and Lafkenche communities. The purpose of this collaboration is not only to preserve the ancestral knowledge of the medicinal properties of these plants, but also to promote their cultivation and use in medical care, thus contributing to the well-being of the community and the preservation of traditional Mapuche medicine.

**Kuifi Kimün:** Training program in the design and marketing of looms for Mapuche and Lafkenche women from the towns of Lumaco, Tirúa, Cañete and Contulmo, which has been operating since 2021. Through this initiative, the aim is not only to strengthen the artisan skills of the participants, but also to promote the creation of authentic textile products that are representative of their culture. In addition, its commercialization is addressed with the purpose of promoting sustainable ventures and promoting the economic autonomy of women and the preservation of cultural traditions.

**Ñocha Malen:** This program aims to provide support and assistance to Lafkenche women of the Cañete community in developing basket weaving skills. This initiative seeks to preserve and strengthen the artisan traditions of the community.

**Ruta Taiñ Folil:** Situated in the Collipulli district, this project aims to promote tourism in the Salto de Chanchahue sector, highlighting and promoting the Mapuche cultural wealth.

Fundación CMPC



4.1

Present in 39 municipalities and with more than 13,000 children benefiting in 2023, the Fundación CMPC promotes the sustainable development of communities through a range of early and in-nature education programs.

The foundation helps operationalize the Company's 2030 Strategy, as it builds links with local communities and facilitates growth in key territories. The new and challenging context of the education, at the country level, has driven CMPC to increase the number of beneficiaries of the foundation, which leads to covering most of the priority communities where the Company operates, projecting its growth in other countries by 2024.

In line with the 2030 Strategy, the socioeconomic context, and global education, the Fundación CMPC developed a 2023-2030 strategy, which plays an enabling role on three of its pillars: a facilitator of growth in key territories, meaningful mean of connection with the communities, and a sense of pride within the Company.

To execute its strategy, the foundation developed a transformation process that has three stages:

**1. 2023 – 2024 Replanting:**  
Organizing and dreaming the future

**2. 2025–2027 Cultivating:**  
Growing and ensuring the future

**3. 2028–2030 Harvesting:**  
Getting ready for the next step



THE EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMS OF FUNDACIÓN CMPC

To contribute to the community and in line with the 2030 Strategy, the Fundación CMPC actively works on early education and nature-related education through the following programs:

Criando y Creciendo [Raising and Growing] Program

This program offers online workshops to promote quality interactions with mothers, fathers and/or caregivers to strengthen parental and formative skills so they can impact the socio-emotional and language development of their children.

At the workshops, families learn simple, concrete strategies that help them nurture interactions and understand how these strategies significantly impact their children's development and learning. The strategies are based on two working models: “back-and-forth interactions” (5-step adaptation from the Harvard Center for the Development of the Child) and “brain in hand” (Siegel and Payne).

In 2023, the program was offered to parents or guardians from 52 educational establishments, benefiting 760 boys and girls, and a total of 1,520 school books given to the families.

Furthermore, during this same year, an experimental impact assessment was carried out for the first time, which demonstrated the contributions of the program in formative skills and family relationships.

The main results showed that: 1. 45% of the families obtained a statistically significant increase when comparing averages in terms of bonding skills.

2. 86% of participating families achieved a statistically significant increase in their teaching skills. 3. 83.04% of families have a statistically significant decrease in their level of parental stress. The participants who had the most positive change in scores are among the 15 to 24 age group. 4. 100% of the families showed decreased levels of parental distress by participating in Criando y Creciendo.

Thus, the study revealed that the program positively impacts all the defined objectives. Additionally, high levels of program satisfaction are demonstrated through an NPS (Net Promoter Score) of 93.48%.



4.a

HIPPY Program

HIPPY Program HIPPY (for “home instruction for parents of preschool children”) began in Chile in 2018. It supports cognitive and socio-emotional stimulation in early childhood, providing tools to parents and caregivers via trained community tutors. Tutors are trained to make home visits with the purpose of strengthening and promoting the role of parents and caregivers in the implementation of language development, motor skills, and exploration of the environment with their children.

The target outcome is that, through these interactions at home, caregivers can educate and develop skills with their children through play, promoting an en-

vironment conducive to their comprehensive growth.

This program consists of training community tutors, mothers, fathers and/or caregivers of 3-year-old boys and girls, so that they can carry out home visits with other mothers, fathers and/or caregivers in the community, so that they in turn can engage in weekly activities with their own children.

There is a 30-week curriculum, with five weekly activities of 15 to 20 minutes, so that boys and girls can develop their language, motor skills, and exploration of the environment, through play with their parents and/or caregivers.

In 2023, more than 7,942 story books, 615 teaching materials, and 26,467 booklets were delivered to the parents. A total of 23,029 home visits were made to the 1,055 families in the program, a record participation rate. Assistance was provided to 1,187 children overall in 24 communities in Chile by 64 tutors. Each tutor gets more than 76 hours of training, a mix of real-time and self-directed online instruction as well as in-person learning.

The percentage of scheduled visits that were canceled was 5.4% (the lowest since the beginning of implementation in Chile, showing the program's solid progress) and 86.9% of families remained in the program.



4.a

HIPPY is consistently ranked as highly satisfactory by families that complete the program. This is reflected in an NPS of 95.7% satisfied or 95.5% very satisfied with the tools provided.

Another key milestone was the International Meeting of HIPPY Directors

in October. The International Program Director and Directors from Argentina, Paraguay, Canada, New Zealand and Australia all participated. The directors got to meet with academy representatives and CMPC executives, attended a seminar co-hosted with the Universidad Católica, and learned on the filed about

the experiences of HIPPY Chile in Santiago and the Araucanía region.

Acompañamiento a Escuelas (School Support) Program

The program seeks to improve learning outcomes in language and mathematics of students from pre-kindergarten to second grade in schools in communities neighboring CMPC, by strengthening the tools and practices of the primary participants in children's education, namely teachers, educators, representatives, directors and supporters. It is based on a comprehensive training and advisory model that promotes learning in the classroom, school and community.

In 2023, the School Support program was held in nine districts in four regions of Chile, benefiting 35 education-

al establishments, 72 managers, 181 teachers and 3,388 students.

The NPS went up to 88.1%. Regarding best practices of board and institutional management, one notable achievement is the creation of the Teacher Professional Development Committee, leading to an 80% of the establishments working collaboratively and promoting Teacher Professional Development with the aim of improving student learning. At the end of the year, 88.9% of UTP managers had attained Satisfactory or Advanced levels according to the Indicative Performance Standards to ensure

planning and management of results (Leadership), with 75.8% now positioned in either the advanced or satisfactory categories for curricular development (Pedagogical Dept.). 75% of teachers apply some type of social-emotional learning tool in their classrooms.



4.a

THE EDUCATION AND NATURE PROGRAMS OF FUNDACIÓN CMPC

Alessandri Coronel Park

An 11-hectare park that is free to the public and offers educational spaces like the Tree Room, the Plant Nursery, the Forest Trail, the Native Forest Trail, and the Cultural Amphitheater.

The space is open to visitors, and guided school trips are offered to students of all ages, from preschoolers to children and teens with different abilities. Environmental education workshops,

art workshops and artistic performances are imparted.

The annual activities program includes cultural Saturdays, astronomical observation nights, nighttime walks, along with school and family art contests.

Relevant statistics for 2023: The park had a total of 124,824 visits. 405 workshops were held with envi-

ronmental and artistic themes. There were 15 nighttime walks with 644 participants.



Alessandri Nacimiento Park

This five-hectare urban park features trails, playgrounds, a three-lake system, ornamental plants and an amphitheater with a capacity of 1,500 people.

The park welcomed 118,674 visitors in 2023, where various recreational activities were carried out at its facilities, including entrepreneurial fairs, Toddlers’ Week, events in support of the

Telethon, physical activities for senior citizens, and physical education classes in schools and high schools. Four artistic presentations in March attracted a total audience of 408 people.

In 2023, 4.48 adjoining hectares were added to the Park, which now comes to 9.33 hectares. This space was adapt-

ed to add a community garden, picnic area, vending kiosk, bathrooms, a bicycle track and calisthenics court. The community has already used and appreciated these amenities.

Fibralab

The goal of this facility is to provide an educational experience connected to the transformational potential at the core of the forestry industry. It is geared toward children and teens to teach them how we grow trees from the seed until they become the products we use every day.

Touring through the various CMPC facilities in Los Angeles is one of the activities. An educational classroom, laboratories, greenhouses and outdoor areas are all part of the adventure.

In 2023, the Fundación CMPC began providing educational opportunities in

this space, carrying out 85 workshops for groups of school students. A total of 2,086 people participated, including first to fourth-graders. The student groups came from nine different communities in the Regions of Biobío and Araucanía.

Escuela del Bosque

The CMPC Forest School program seeks to provide opportunities for students to learn about forests and the ways in which people, communities and society at large all interact with them.

In 2023, it provided learning opportunities to 8,089 students from 43 establishments from four municipal districts in Chile, 10 times the reach it had in 2022.

In addition to classes held at schools, the program includes field visits to forests for third- to fifth-graders.

In 2023, the Company invested a total of USD 4,932,435 in the programs, initiatives and administration of the Fundación CMPC.

OPENING OF THE CMPC INSTITUTE IN BRAZIL

In 2023, the educational situation of the community of Guaíba was assessed, with support from a local consulting firm. From there, a participatory process was employed to come up with alternatives for future actions for the CMPC Institute to take in the area. The program that was ultimately selected due to its importance in the town was the Childhood and Family House, which

will be home to spaces for the stimulation of children from birth to six years of age, with classrooms and parenting workshops as well as CMPC’s community relations offices, all in a building in Barrio Alegria.

Wild forest, Cerro Negro, El Condor woodland.





Villager Antonio Aguilar. The leasing of the land for logging activities has allowed for close relationships with the neighbors over the years.













Antonio Aguilar visits an old supply depot in Los Nires woodland. A lessee helps care for the premises.













| Los Flamencos woodland.





El Huemul woodland Erosion control  
by the plantations is shown.





# 9. Methodology

Creating natural value

Digüeñe fungi Cerro Negro, El Cóndor woodland.











9.1

# Sustainability approach

Sustainability is one of the pillars of the 2030 Strategy, aligned with global standards of environmental, social and governance approach, whose compliance is under constant review.

CMPC’s sustainability vision is focused on:

- 1. Recognizing and prioritizing its stakeholders.
- 2. Identify the impacts it generates on its stakeholders, in addition to reviewing the impacts from the environment that may have an effect on its integral development.
- 3. Manage material issues based on the 2030 Strategy.

## Double impact: material issues

GRI (3-1)

### MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

This process is carried out in depth every three years. In support, new topics that might be important to the Company’s various industries are incorporated via annual updates. This exercise makes it possible to keep priority issues up to date, taking into account the social, local and regulatory context, as well as stakeholder expectations.

To define positive and negative impacts, a Double Materiality Assessment was conducted in 2022, allowing the Company to identify impacts on the environment, people - human rights included - as well as any impacts that may influence value creation and economic performance over the long term.

In the 2023 update exercise, the material issues and their respective prioritization are consistent with what was reported in 2022.

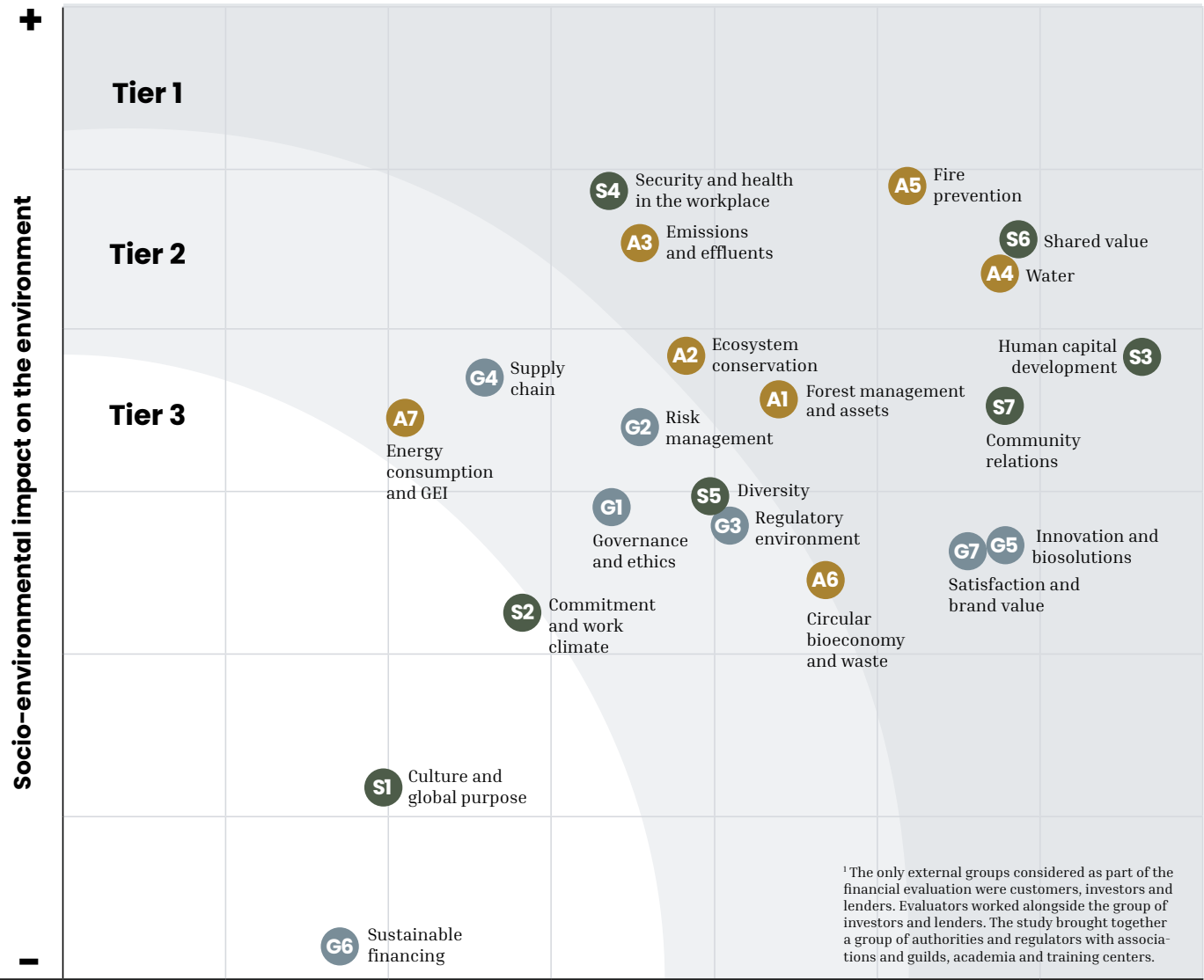
### HOW WAS THE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED?

CMPC defined a four-step double materiality process:

- 1. Understand the context and identify impacts.
- 2. Consult with stakeholder groups and evaluate impacts.
- 3. Prioritize impacts.
- 4. Validate impacts.

<sup>3</sup>The 2030 Strategy is aligned with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the United Nations Global Compact, the International Labour Organization, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

### DOUBLE MATERIALITY MATRIX



| Governance |   |  | Social |   | Environmental |   |
|------------|---|--|--------|---|---------------|---|
| ID         | Material topic  |  | ID     | Material topic                                | ID            | Material topic  |
| G1         | Governance and Business Ethics                          |  | S1     | Culture and Global Purpose                    | A1            | Sustainable Forest Management and Certified Assets                        |
| G2         | Risk and Crisis Management                              |  | S2     | Commitment and Work Environment               | A2            | Ecosystem Conservation, Protection and Restoration                        |
| G3         | Monitoring and Adaptation to the Regulatory Environment |  | S3     | Human Capital Development                     | A3            | Efficient and Effective Operations by Controlling Emissions and Effluents |
| G4         | Responsible Supply Chain Management                     |  | S4     | Safety and Health for Workers and Contractors | A4            | Water Resource Management and Related Risks                               |
| G5         | Innovation and Bio-solutions                            |  | S5     | Diversity and inclusion                       | A5            | Fire Prevention, Fighting and Restoration                                 |
| G6         | Sustainable Financing                                   |  | S6     | Shared Value Creation                         | A6            | Circular Bioeconomy and Waste Reduction Model                             |
| G7         | Customer Satisfaction and Brand Value                   |  | S7     | Community Relations                           | A7            | Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions                           |



List of 2022–2023 material issues<sup>35</sup>  
GRI (3–2, 3–3)

| Dimensión          | Critical (Tier 1)  | Very important (Tier 2)  | Significant (Tier 3)  |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| Environ-<br>mental | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fire prevention, firefighting and restoration</li><li>• Water resource management and related risks</li><li>• Efficient and effective operations for controlling emis-<br/>sions and effluents</li><li>• Sustainable forest management and certified assets</li><li>• Ecosystem conservation, protection and restoration</li><li>• Circular bioeconomy model and waste reduction</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy consumption and greenhouse gas<br/>emissions</li></ul>  |   |
| Social             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health and safety for workers and contractors</li><li>• Creation of shared value</li><li>• Human capital development</li><li>• Community relations</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Diversity and inclusion</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Commitment and<br/>workplace climate</li><li>• Culture and global<br/>purpose</li></ul> |
| Governance         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Customer satisfaction and brand value</li><li>• Innovation and bio-solutions</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Responsible supply chain management</li><li>• Risk and crisis management</li><li>• Governance and business ethics</li><li>• Monitoring and adapting to the regulatory<br/>environment.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sustainable<br/>financing</li></ul>   |

9.2  
Value  
Creation

Sustainability  
Strategy

TCFD (Metrics and objectives)

CMPC aims to be a global leader in sus-  
tainability within the industry. To achieve  
this, it strives to promote environmental  
stewardship, community development,  
and drive social change, while address-  
ing strategic challenges in its sector and  
fostering territorial engagement.

CORPORATE  
SUSTAINABILITY GOALS<sup>36–37</sup>

Environment

- Achieve net zero emissions.
- Extend the circularity of products.
- Reduce industrial water use.
- Be zero waste.
- Increase the land area under conser-  
vation.

Commitment to communities and  
social capital

- Achieve a positive customer perception  
on the Chilean Trust Index of over 50%.
- Ensure all social investment projects  
with environmental impact assessments  
use the Change Management Theory as  
a benchmark and promote the Human  
Well-being Index.

Global leaders

To be global leaders by being in the top  
3 of the main ESG standards:  
• DJSI  
• CDP  
• MSCI

Sustainability commitments are based  
on remediation mechanisms for the  
negative impacts that arise, which  
were identified via double materiality.  
This exercise was carried out with var-  
ious stakeholders including employees,  
shareholders, neighboring communi-  
ties, authorities, suppliers, customers,  
among others.

The organization performs quarterly  
follow-up on environmental sustain-  
ability goals and annual monitoring of  
the rest of the corporate goals, tracking  
both progress or setbacks.

Participation in sustainability indexes

| Index                            | Relevance  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes | The Company is part of DJSI Chile, Mila Pacific Alliance<br>and Emerging Markets.<br>In 2023, CMPC was ranked first worldwide in the forestry<br>and paper industry category in the DJSI World.            |
| S&P Sustainability Yearbook      | CMPC is part of the S&P 2023 Sustainability Yearbook,<br>the most comprehensive corporate sustainability publi-<br>cation. It ranked in the top 5% with the highest score in<br>the S&P 2022 Global Score. |
| CDP                              | CMPC received an A in the Water Security and Forestry<br>categories, as well as a B in the Climate Change category.  |
| MSCI                             | BBB average rating, same result as in 2022.  |
| FTSE4Good                        | Part of the FTS4Good index since 2015, recognizing the<br>Company's commitment to sustainable development.   |
| Vigeo Eiris/Moodys               | Inclusion in the Moody's index of emerging markets com-<br>posed of companies with the best performance in<br>ESG issues.  |

9.3  
Sustainability  
governance

Sustainability  
and Regulatory  
Committee

This committee sets the guidelines  
and evaluates the implementation of  
CMPC's sustainability, community re-  
lations and environmental programs. It  
meets quarterly and reports on its ac-  
tivities to the Board of Directors at its  
next session.

What topics does the Sustainability  
and Regulatory Committee assess?

- What topics does the Sustainability  
and Regulatory Committee assess?
- Conservation and Biodiversity
- Ecological restoration
- The forestry industry of the future
- Forestry promotion programs
- Sustainable forest management and  
chain-of-custody certifications
- Results of the Integrated Report's  
verification process
- Environmental management of pro-  
duction plants
- Projects and new businesses
- Social impact measurement method-  
ologies
- Climate action strategy
- Validation of environmental targets  
(e.g. SBTi)
- Approval of material issues and its  
matrix
- Awards and recognition given to the  
integrated report
- Objectives for sustainability goals
- Corporate Affairs Management Plan

SUSTAINABILITY AND  
REGULATORY COMMITTEE  
MEMBERS

**Empresas CMPC Chairman**  
Luis Felipe Gazitúa

**Empresas CMPC Vice Chairman**  
Bernardo Larraín M.

**Empresas CMPC Board Member**  
Carmen Sfeir

**Empresas CMPC Board Member**  
Bernardo Matte I.

**CEO and Sustainability and Regulatory  
Committee Chairman**  
Francisco Ruiz-Tagle

**General Counsel**  
Rafael Cox

**Corporate Affairs and Sustainability  
Manager**  
Guillermo Turner

**Environmental Manager**  
Sandra Riquelme

**Sustainability Manager**<sup>38</sup>  
Verónica de la Cerda

9.4  
Taxonomy

As part of the Company's 2030  
Strategy and its commitment to  
sustainability at a fundamental  
level, CMPC is part of the com-  
mittee of the Chilean taxonomy  
review group<sup>39</sup>. This is an evalu-  
ation proposal to be made by the  
Ministry of Finance through its  
Green Finance Office.

Whose purposes are:

1. Enabling comparability among as-  
sets, activities and projects in terms of  
their environmental sustainability, giv-  
ing greater credibility to the disclosure  
of this type of information;
2. Providing more transparency to the  
markets, eliminating information fric-  
tions, making the market more effi-  
cient and avoiding greenwashing;
3. Helping increase investors interest  
by ensuring that their funds efficiently  
and effectively contribute to the sus-  
tainability objectives that are set out.

As a reviewer, CMPC will play an essen-  
tial role in:  
• Discussing the proposed eligible eco-  
nomic activities.

- Discussing the proposed technical se-  
lection criteria.
- Addressing the need to update the  
eligible economic sectors, eligible eco-  
nomic activities, technical selection  
criteria and other components of the  
taxonomy, as well as the validity and ef-  
fectiveness of its industry.
- Discussing the proposed updates of  
the eligible economic sectors, eligible  
economic activities, technical selection  
criteria and other components of the  
taxonomy prepared by the Permanent  
Group of Technical Expertise.

As of this year, the Company will be  
publishing relevant KPIs<sup>40</sup> called Princi-  
ple Adverse Impacts with respect to the  
European taxonomy, which is the first  
taxonomy that was developed world-  
wide and is the most advanced. This  
taxonomy is governed by the Sustain-  
able Finance Disclosures Regulation  
(SFDR), which arose from the objective  
of governments and business leaders  
in the European Union to achieve a  
sustainable economy. Thus, it is more  
closely aligned with the interests of  
global investors who demand a com-  
mon language regarding the publica-  
tion and transparency of sustainable  
information for better decision making.

<sup>35</sup> For more information on the double materiality process  
and the management of material issues, see the [2022 Inte-  
grated Report](#) and the following link: [Material Issues](#).

<sup>36</sup> To learn more about the management and progress of the  
ESG goals, please see [Chapter 8](#) of this Integrated Report.

<sup>37</sup> To learn more about CMPC's goals, please see the [2030  
Vision in Chapter 4](#) of this Integrated Report.

<sup>38</sup> The position of Sustainability Manager was held by  
Nicolás Gordon until June 30, 2023, who participated in  
three of the four committees. The position was subse-  
quently kept vacant until December 31, 2023.

<sup>39</sup> The taxonomy is a classification system that helps identify  
and determine, by coming up with a common language and  
based on science, which economic activities should be consid-  
ered environmentally sustainable.

<sup>40</sup> For more information regarding the Chilean and  
European Taxonomy, please click on the following link:  
[https://ir.cmpc.com/Spanish/Spanish-sostenibilidad-y-gb-  
no-corporativo-sostenibilidad-default.aspx/Financiamien-  
to-Sostenible/default.aspx](https://ir.cmpc.com/Spanish/Spanish-sostenibilidad-y-gb-no-corporativo-sostenibilidad-default.aspx/Financiamien-to-Sostenible/default.aspx)



VALUE CREATION MODEL

Input

Capital



**FINANCIAL**

- MUSD 7,884 assets
- MUSD 4,618 net financial debt



**INDUSTRY**

- 1,336,647 total hectares of forest assets



**INTELLECTUAL**

- 581 patents completed or in process



**HUMAN**

- 25,351 direct collaborators
- 5,450 women in the organization
- 385 collaborators with a disability
- 33,968 collaborators of contractor companies



**NATURAL**

- 191,077,351 m3 of captured water
- 79.74% renewable energy
- 414,732 hectares under conservation, protection or restoration



**SOCIAL**

- 27,734 suppliers
- 1,836 local suppliers
- 22,373 customers

Businesses / Products

Celulosa

Biomass

Nursery

- Forest certifications
- Carbon capture

- Forest plantations and forestry practices
- Conservation, protection or restoration

BOSQUES

Products

- Pine
- Eucalyptus
- Pulpable logs, sawlogs, peelable logs (pruned and knotty), fuel logs
- Wood chips.

MADERAS

Products

- Green and dried sawn wood
- Boards, plywood
- Molding
- Glue laminated panels
- Laminated veneer lumber (LVL)
- Cross laminated timber (CLT).

PULP

Products

- Bleached softwood Kraft pulp from radiata pine (BSKP)
- Unbleached Kraft pulp (UKP)
- Bleached eucalyptus Kraft pulp (BEKP)
- Kraft sack paper, and printing and writing papers (P&W).

Biopackaging

CORRUGADOS

Products

- Corrugated cardboard boxes and corner edge protectors
- Egg trays
- Molded pulp cases and trays
- Kraft and construction papers
- Recovered paper and cardboard for recycling.

BOXBOARD

Products

- Cardboards of greater and lesser weight
- Cardboard with barriers to replace single-use plastics.

SACK KRAFT

Products

- Multi-ply bags
- Industrial paper bags and cardboard tubes

- Recovered fiber

EDIPAC

- Boxboard distributor
- Packaging papers
- Photocopier paper, carbonless copy paper, bond and coated papers
- Packaging solutions: boxes, sacks and paper bags.

- Export
- Products distributed to the plants/mills

• Carbon sequestration

ASH  
BLACK LIQUOR  
SCRAP WOOD

• Export

• Products distributed to the plants/mills

• Raw materials and inputs

• Facilities, machinery and replacement parts

• Supply chain

• Value creation

• Product conversion

• Building brand value

We create the natural fiber



for a better future

INTEGRITY

COLLABORATION

RESPECT

COURAGE

Output

Capital



**FINANCIAL**

- MUSD 8,100 sales to third parties
- MUSD 1,337 in EBITDA



**INDUSTRY**

- MUSD 3,294 in Celulosa sales
- MUSD 1,169 in Biopackaging sales
- MUSD 3,624 in Softys sales



**INTELLECTUAL**

- MUSD 17.3 investment in innovation
- 45 Beyond ideas implemented



**HUMAN**

- 19,891 trained collaborators



**NATURAL**

- 3,096,463 tons of non-hazardous waste
- 164,970,538 m³ of discharged water per ton
- 1,877 ktCo₂e scopes 1 and 2 emissions



**SOCIAL**

- 39 communities with ongoing development programs
- MUSD 24.7 in social investment
- 273,272 invoices paid in under 30 days

Outcomes

- MUSD 991 invested in sustainable financing

- 1 million products founded on the circular economy

- MUSD 100 in the Innovation Fund
- MUSD 1.8 invested thanks to CMPC Ventures

- 18.53% employee turnover
- 27.27% women in senior management

- 43,400 people with access to Bosques CMPC
- 722 hectares of biological corridors

- 8,089 beneficiaries of social projects
- More than 200 students enrolled in the CMPC Duoc UC Nacimiento institution





Percy Nievas and Heliberto Cárcamo cleaning seedling trays at the Mañihuales Nursery.





Roderick Jara cleaning seedling trays at the Mañihuales Nursery.

Pages 326 - 327: Heliberto Cárcamo observes Ciprés de las Guaitecas [*Pilgerodendron uviferum*] in the Mañihuales Nursery.









# 10. Annexes

Chilean firetree [Embothrium coccineum]  
in Las Maravillas woodland.





Río Ibáñez and El Volcán  
woodland on the left side





Flooded area in front of El  
Hudson woodland









Native vegetation in Cerro Negro, El C ndor woodland.







Heliberto Cárcamo and Roderick Jara observing Ciprés de las Guaitecas [*Pilgerodendron uviferum*] in the Mañihuales Nursery.

Pages 338 - 339: Trails in El Cóndor park.

Pages 342 - 343: Introduced *Lupinus* in the Aysén Region.









3

# Corporate governance: Driving the future

## Directors’ Committee Observations

NCG 461 (10)

The Directors’ Committee formally met 12 times in 2023 to review and discuss the matters that are under its purview in accordance with Article 50 bis of Law 18,046 on Corporations. The activities carried out by the Committee are detailed in this Annual Management Report.

The Committee examined the reports of the external auditors, the balance sheet and other financial statements presented by the Company’s management, prior to the Board meetings in which their approvals were discussed, delivering its opinion on the matter on that occasion.

The Committee analyzed the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the Company and its affiliated companies as of December 31, 2022. The Committee also reviewed the report on these financial statements prepared by KPMG, the External Audit Firm appointed by the shareholders for the 2022 fiscal year, which did not present any observations. All of the above was reported at the ordinary shareholders’ meeting held on April 27, 2023.

In addition, the Committee reviewed the consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2023, June 30, 2023 and September 30, 2023 prior to the Board of Directors’ meetings in which these financial statements were reviewed and approved.

The Committee was also responsible for proposing to the Board of Directors names for the appointment of the Ex-

ternal Audit Firm and private risk classifiers. For this purpose, the Directors’ Committee supervised the progress of the bidding process for both functions for CMPC.

The Directors’ Committee began the process of selecting the Company’s External Audit Firm in January 2023, seeking bids from E&Y, KPMG, BDO, Deloitte and PwC. The selection of External Audit Firms included, among other activities, the presentation of proposals and getting to know the professional teams potentially involved. The evaluation process addressed several criteria, notably the qualifications and structure of the audit team, the total audit hours envisaged and their distribution by professional level category, the existence and understanding of local realities, past work experience in the industry and large corporations as well as the transition plan and experience of the firm in prior work with CMPC.

After conducting the required analyses, the Committee determined that the most suitable proposals for the Company were made by KPMG and EY. They stood out above the rest not only for their industry experience coupled with the qualifications and experience of the proposed teams and managing partners, but also for their ability to provide a global service to CMPC since they do business in all the countries where the Company operates. Therefore, the Directors’ Committee agreed to propose these companies to the Board of Directors as options to raise with the shareholders. KPMG was prioritized in view of the positive assessment of their work and the convenience of continuing with the review process initiated last year, at which time changing the partner in charge of reviewing the Softys subsidiary was requested. The Board of Directors accepted the recommendation and presented these options to the shareholders, who selected KPMG as the External Audit Firm for the 2023 fiscal year at the ordinary meeting held on April 27.

Regarding the control of the Company’s external auditors’ work, the Committee held meetings with the External Audit Firm in the January, July, August and December 2023 board meetings where in the audit plan for the fiscal year was reviewed. This work included the scope

of annual services, the work team, the audit approach, the analysis of internal control, considerations on fraud risk factors and the audit plan activity schedule for the year. In addition, key reporting dates and considerations regarding independence and compliance with Law 20,382 were presented. The progress of the audit process, compliance with the presented plan, and the internal control recommendations report prepared by the auditor were all reviewed during the sessions listed above.

The Committee also met its obligation to analyze and inform the Board of Directors about whether or not hiring the External Audit Firm appointed for the fiscal year would be appropriate for potentially rendering other services not included in said audit, provided that they are not prohibited from doing so in accordance with the provisions of Article 242 of Law 18,045, addressing whether the nature of such services could jeopardize the auditor’s independence in accordance with the aforementioned regulations.

In the October session the risk rating company Fitch Clasificadores de Riesgo gave a presentation to the Committee to review this company’s rating procedures, the vision it has of CMPC, and the rationale and foundation for issuing its rating.

A similar presentation was given by Humphreys Clasificadores de Riesgo at the October session as well, addressing the foregoing issues with particular focus on the Company’s payment capacity, a fundamental element they use to make classifications.

In regards to transactions with related parties, the Committee analyzed the transactions referred to in Section 16 of Law 18,046 of the Corporations Law at every session held during the year.

With respect to the operations of Empresas CMPC subsidiaries that are exempt because they are customary and ordinary to the Company’s line of business in accordance with the provisions of the customary policy approved by the Company’s Board of Directors, the Committee took note of the approval and annual budget made by each of these subsidiaries, verifying that they comply with the defined parameters and recommending their approval to

the Board of Directors. The aforementioned transactions were periodically reviewed by the Committee in accordance with the aforementioned annual approval throughout the year.

Likewise, the Committee took cognizance, verified and recommended the approval to the Board of Directors of all other related party transactions that were presented to them and were exempted from the ordinary approval procedure in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legal standards.

Regarding related party transactions that must be submitted to the ordinary approval procedure established in the aforementioned Section 16, the Committee reviewed and recommended executing the following transactions:

At the March 6 meeting, the Committee reviewed a request from management to authorize awarding a bid for an operational leaseback to Bice Bank. This way of operating has been used by the Company as a means of obtaining more favorable commercial and credit conditions for forestry contractors that, having won bids, must purchase or replace the machinery needed to properly execute their contracts. This modality provides them access to more advantageous financing, resulting in greater equipment availability.

A bidding process was carried out for this purpose, asking four commercial banks to submit proposals. Banco Bice came through with the best offer with an annual rate in Chilean pesos of 8.00% compared to 8.21% from Banco Estado and 8.26% from Banco de Chile. The operation in question was for USD 24 million in connection with the machinery of two harvesting companies and seven transportation companies. After reviewing the background, the Committee agreed that it is in the corporate interest to carry out the operation, since it can help ensure there are enough equipment and contractors available to perform the work. Availability has been hindered due to the current situation in Chile and the violence in the Company’s operational context.

In the April 4 session the Committee was informed of the request for renewal of the existing personal accident

insurance policy covering executives, supervisors and forest fire-fighters, spanning a total of 2,800 insured individuals with a coverage ranging from UF 1,000 to UF 30,000. This policy has been in force with the company Bice Vida since 2019. The bidding process was reviewed at the meeting. Having invited five companies to bid, three of them made offers, namely Bice Vida, Metlife and Vida Cámara. Bice Vida’s proposal was substantially lower than the other two, coming to 847 UF per year, versus UF 11,331 of Metlife and UF 29,742 of Vida Cámara. Based on these considerations, the Committee recommended renewing the policy.

At the June 6 meeting, the Committee was informed of the management’s proposal to renew and extend the life insurance for CMPC employees, commenting on the details of the existing policy and its current coverage with Bice Vida, which encompasses a total of 2,805 people. People operations conducted a bidding process in order to deeply expand the extent of this benefit, seeking bids from eight companies. Four returned offers, specifically Sura, Help, Metlife and Bice Vida, with the latter presenting the best economic proposal; an annual premium of USD 1.45 million for the entirety of beneficiaries (7,482 employees). After reviewing the background information, the Committee recommended contracting with Bice Vida.

The proposal to sign a confidentiality agreement with the company Colbún was reviewed at the same meeting. Its purpose is to be able to exchange information on three wind power projects that are part of CMPC’s project portfolio, each at different stages of development, in order to deeply analyze the feasibility of developing them and the most effective modality, either internally or jointly with a third party, in addition to the capital restrictions and the necessary experience that this type of activity requires. In special consideration of the nature of the information and the risk for the development of these projects if their specifics are made available to various market actors, it was considered advisable not to carry out an open bidding process, and instead to choose a particular company with whom to exchange this information, protecting it with a confidentiality

agreement. The Committee went over the many reasons that led the administration to propose Colbún as the appropriate company for this task.

On July 4 the request for the sale of a plot of land to the company Volcan in Puente Alto was discussed. The land is located to the south of the Puente Alto plant and covers 29,850 unoccupied square meters, which is subject to regulatory restrictions, including expropriation. Furthermore, construction is prohibited on a portion of it due to its proximity to the banks of the Maipo River. For these reasons the property does not have any strategic interest for the Company, which has tried to sell it in the past. The offer sent in from Volcan was reviewed. Their plant is adjacent to the site, so it has strategic value for them because it is the only space where they can expand. The offer was compared against the two appraisals that have been done previously to value the land. The offer came to UF 13,432 as well as a commitment to enclose the site’s perimeter with fencing. In light of the above, the Committee decided that selling the property to Volcán is beneficial to the corporate interest and is done under current market conditions, so its approval was recommended to the Board of Directors.

On August 1 management submitted a request to lease the former offices of Banco Bice as part of the remodeling process of the Corporate Building. The need to lease offices for a period of less than one year, with the capacity to accommodate the total number of people working in Agustinas 1343 was detailed. The characteristics and conditions of the 11 options that were evaluated for this purpose were analyzed, indicating why certain ones were discarded in the internal analysis. The process results showed that the Banco Bice offices turned out to be the most advantageous option for the company’s interests due to the price, conditions that allow for an easier transition, and lower total cost, making it possible to keep using the cafeteria and parking lots with shorter commutes than the others, increasing people’s safety. The proposal is equivalent to 0.40 UF/meter2, including furniture, security and cleaning services. It is the least expensive option with the added benefits of its proximity to the current one and the flexibility of the lease



term, making it the best option of all the evaluated possibilities.

At the October meeting the Committee reviewed the lease proposal that the Softys subsidiary asked Inversiones El Raulí S.A. to make with respect to floors 4 and 5 of the building located at Calle Teatinos 280 in Santiago. As part of the remodeling process of the Agustinas building and the transfer of CMPC temporarily to Teatinos 220, the above-mentioned option includes a total area of approximately 2,406 square meters taking both floors together, which are internally connected by a staircase. The proposed lease includes the immediate material transfer of the properties and a rental price of 0.35 UF per square meter per month. This comes to a total of UF 842.25, which is an excellent rate considering the prices of the current market options, which were analyzed in detail when evaluating CMPC's lease.

The same session included a discussion of the request of the administration to grant an electric easement to Colbún, which is developing a wind power project called PE JUNQUILLOS, of 475.5 MW of power, with 63 wind turbines in the district of Mulchén. It will connect through an 11.9 km long 2x220 kV transmission line in S/E Mulchén. This project is still in the environmental permitting stage. Ruling out negative effects to the Company, the indemnity value is UF 1,250 per hectare, similar to what other producers have been charged in recent operations.

Also at the October session, a request was made by the administration to authorize a tree stand purchase by Mr. Andrés Larraín. Within the framework of the ongoing strategy to replace the forest stands affected by the fires, a tree stand purchase process has been defined, favoring mostly flat areas that are less than 100 kilometers from CMPC's industrial centers and in areas where the company's forestry assets are located in order to optimize operations. In this process, a stand owned by Mr. Larraín was identified, corresponding to 93.4 hectares, composed of radiata pine and eucalyptus globulus and nittens of different ages, all with a harvest range in 2028, which would provide 38,000 m³ of volume. It is located in a low-risk area. The values proposed are

similar to the other equivalent operations being carried out, which in this case would be the sum of 584 million Chilean pesos.

In November, the Committee reviewed the request for a donation to the Centro de Estudios Públicos as part of the annual funding commitment made by the Board of Directors. The annual donation is equivalent to UF 3,960, which will be used to finance the work of this institution.

At the December 5 meeting, a donation to the Sociedad de Instrucción Primaria was reviewed and approved, equivalent to the amount of 1 UF for each student effectively enrolled in that institution, which as reported, is equivalent to UF 22,530. This donation is part of a commitment made by CMPC's Board of Directors several years ago. It is considered beneficial to the corporate interest to support the work of this institution.

At the same meeting, the Committee reviewed an initiative to procure a drip irrigation system for the Carlos Douglas nursery. This process involved a bidding process in which three offers were submitted. After reviewing and approving the terms and conditions, authorization was requested to contract Aqua-Control, since the offer is considered to be the best one based on the fact that it included a more advanced irrigation system that will allow future expansion without additional costs. It also offers better technical conditions like having drippers spaced 20 centimeters apart, the implementation of backwashing equipment, and technical assistance during the process.

Based on the above, the Committee recommended approving the operation, as this proposal was the most suitable and beneficial to the corporate interest.

The details of the transactions referred to in this report are presented in note No. 37 to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Regarding the remuneration and compensation systems, the Committee in its December meeting reviewed the remuneration systems and compensation plans for the Company's managers, executives and employees. During the 2023 fiscal year, the Commit-

tee did not make any recommendations other than those already presented to the Board of Directors and shareholders in this report. The expense budget approved for the Committee for the year was USD 100,000, which was ultimately not used.

## Material facts

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### JANUARY 5, 2023

The Board of Directors of CMPC reported the following events:

1. In August 2017, the Company reported the stoppage and repair of the recovery boiler at the Guaíba 2 pulp mill in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, which was damaged as a result of an incident that affected it earlier that year.

2. Subsequently, in October 2017, the Company reported that the insurer Mapfre Seguros Gerais S/A had denied coverage for the damage, for which the Company filed an arbitration claim in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

3. In January 2021, the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal hearing this case was made public, in which it ruled that the indicated claim was indeed covered by the contracted policy, leaving the extent and valuation of the damages as compensation to CMPC for a later discussion.

4. On this date, the Board of Directors learned of and approved an out-of-court settlement reached with the insurer and reinsurer of the incident, whereby CMPC will be compensated for the physical damages and lost profits suffered as a result of the incident, for a total amount of USD 215 million.

5. Once full and complete compliance with the described agreement is accredited, the arbitration process will end, thus bringing this claim to a close.

### FEBRUARY 7, 2023

The Board of Directors of CMPC reported the following events:

1. As is public knowledge, from December 2022 to date, there have been multiple fire outbreaks, caused by the action of third parties in various parts of the country where CMPC has operations. The Company has been actively deploying more than 1,200 firefighters and 22 aircrafts in these territories to fight more than 640 fires to date, both on company land and that of third parties.

2. Although the industrial facilities that the Company has in the Regions of Ñuble, BioBio and Araucanía have not been directly affected by the fire, they have had to pause at various times to ensure the protection of personnel and neighboring communities, resuming operations only once it was possible to ensure that the ongoing risk in said area had effectively decreased.

3. Despite the available means of fire combat, the dedication of the specialized fire brigades and the coordinated work with local firefighters, authorities and technical bodies, the number of simultaneous fires, the multiplicity of foci that are ongoing, their extension and rapid advance, as well as present adverse weather conditions have made it very difficult to fight and extinguish these fires.

4. Company information available to date suggests that the extent of its plantations affected by these events exceeds 10,000 hectares, although right now it is impossible know the exact amount. Additionally, the conditions are not yet conducive to evaluate the actual damages, since that will depend on the intensity of the fires affecting the damaged áreas.

5. Due to the foregoing, we are not in a position to specify the impacts that the situation described above will have on CMPC's financial statements. That information will be provided once the current emergency is behind us and the aforementioned estimates can be made.

### FEBRUARY 22, 2023

The purpose of the notice dated February 7 is to report that as a result of the fires recently affecting south-central Chile, the Company had estimated the total of its affected forest plantations in excess of 10,000 hectares.

Since the date of said report, the Company has had to fight an additional 95 fires with an average of six new fires igniting each day over the last two weeks, so it is now estimated that the area of affected plantations owned by the Company will exceed 22,500 hectares. At this time we are unable to determine the precise amount or actual damages given the complexities involved in carrying out the necessary technical revisions in the field, which can only be done once the emergency has ended.

For reference, if the potential damage indicated above is ultimately confirmed without any possibility of recovering the affected wood, the impact on CMPC's financial statements would be approximately USD 56 million.

### APRIL 6, 2023

The Board of Directors of CMPC reported the following events:

1. Convene an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting (the "Meeting"), to be held on April 27, 2023, at 11:00 AM, at 1343 Agustinas Street, in the city and municipality of Santiago, in order to submit the following matters for the Company shareholders' consideration:

a) Issue an advisory vote on the Annual Report (Integrated Report), Annual Financial Statements and External Audit Company Report, all corresponding to the year ending December 31, 2022;

b) Determine the distribution of dividends;

c) Report on policies and procedures on earnings and dividends;

d) Designate the external audit firm and the risk classifiers;

e) Set the Board of Directors' remuneration along with the remuneration and budget of the Board Committee for the year 2023;

f) Report on the resolutions of the Board of Directors, related to the operations referred to in Title XVI of Law 18,046; and;

g) Be informed about any other matter under the remit of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting and make relevant decisions in accordance with legislation and the Bylaws.

2. At the same meeting, the Board of Directors agreed to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting the payment of a final dividend charged against the distributable net income for the year ending December 31, 2022 in the amount of 0.0842 United States dollars / USD per share. The payment of said dividend, subject to approval at the Meeting, shall be made as of May 10, 2023 in United States dollars or in Chilean pesos, at the option of the shareholders. Those shareholders registered in the Shareholders' Register at midnight on May 4, 2023 shall be entitled to this dividend.

The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding report of the External Audit Firm are published on the Company's website [www.cmpc.com](http://www.cmpc.com). This information can be accessed directly through the following link <https://ir.cmpc.com/English/financials/quarterly-results/default.aspx>

**Means of participation in the Meeting**  
The Company will provide shareholders with technological means that enables them to participate remotely. These mechanisms will be communicated to the shareholders through the corresponding notices and invitation letters.

### APRIL 27, 2023

The Board of Directors adopted the following resolutions:

1. Approve the Balance Sheet, Financial Statements and the Annual Report for fiscal year 2022;

2. Distribute final dividend No. 281 charged against the distributable net income of fiscal year 2022 in the amount of USD 0.0842 (zero point zero eight four two) per share, which will be paid as of May 10, 2023, to the holders of shares that are registered in the Shareholders' Registry of the Corporation at midnight on May 4, 2023;

3. Take note of the dividend policy es-



tablished by the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2023, which consists of distributing 40% of the Distributable Net Profits for the year ending on December 31, 2023, through the distribution of two provisional dividends payable approximately in the months of September and December 2023 or January 2024, and a final dividend, which must be determined at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting that formally issues the financial statements for fiscal year 2023, payable on the date agreed during said Meeting; and

4. Appoint the external audit firm KPMG Auditores Consultores SpA as external auditors of the Company for the year 2023.

MAY 2, 2023

It was reported that the subsidiary Softys S.A. signed a document in English called the “Closing Memorandum,” through which it took control of the Mexican company Productos Internacionales Mabe, S.A. de C.V., whose acquisition was announced by an essential fact dated July 29, 2022. The aforementioned takeover occurred under the terms and conditions described in the noted communication.

With this acquisition, the subsidiary Softys will achieve approximately a 30% market share in the baby diaper segment in Mexico. Although this is expected to have positive effects on the Company’s financial statements, it is not possible to quantify them at this time.

JUNE 2, 2023

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Article 10 of the Securities Market Law, and in accordance with General Rule No. 30 of the Financial Market Commission, I hereby inform you as an Essential Fact of Empresas CMPC S.A. (“CMPC”) that, as of yesterday, a contract was signed for the acquisition of the company Powell Valley, in the state of Kentucky, United States of America, hereinafter referred to as the “Transaction.” Powell Valley is a North American company dedicated to the development, production, and marketing of interior

moldings and other specialized wood products. It has two production units, one in Clay City and the other in Jeffersonville, both in the state of Kentucky.

The agreed price is 40 million dollars, which will be paid on the closing date. The completion of the Transaction is subject to a series of customary precedent conditions for this type of operation, which are expected to be fulfilled within the next 30 days. It is estimated that this acquisition will have positive effects on CMPC’s results, although these cannot be quantified at this time.

JUNE 20, 2023

Empresas CMPC S.A. has become the guarantor and joint debtor of its subsidiary Inversiones CMPC S.A., pursuant to a bond issued by the latter in the United States of America today. The issuance was made under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933 and amounted to US\$500 million. The term of the bond is 10 years. The bond will pay a coupon rate of 6.125%. The effective placement rate is 6.127%, with a spread over the 10-year U.S. Treasury bond of 240 basis points. Interest will be paid semi-annually, and the principal will be amortized in a single installment at maturity.

The issuance is characterized as “Green and Sustainability-Linked,” meaning that the use of funds is for financing or refinancing projects that qualify as green and that CMPC must meet certain sustainability objectives within the agreed timeframes, monitored through Key Performance Indicators and Sustainability Performance Targets, among others. This is the first issuance by a Latin American company that meets both conditions.

The underwriter banks were BNP Paribas, BofA, HSBC, J.P. Morgan, MUFG, Santander, and Scotiabank.

JUNE 28, 2023

Pursuant to the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of the Securities Market Act and the provisions of General Standard No. 30 of the relevant Superintendence, being duly authorized, I hereby inform you that today Inversiones CMPC S.A.

issued a bond in Mexico.

This is the first time that the issuer has carried out a public offering of stock certificates in Mexico, which complies with both the local Securities Market Law and other regulations applicable in said country. The bond issue comprises two lines. The first has a term of two years for a sum of MXN 1.6 billion using the TIE [Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate of Mexico] floating rate plus 80 bps. The second has a term of nine years for an amount of MXN 1.6 billion at a fixed rate of 10.62%. Interest will be paid out every 28 days and 182 days, respectively. The bond issue is equivalent to approximately USD 188 million.

The 2-year one is a green bond and the 9-year one is a sustainability-linked bond. This means that the funds from the 2-year bond issue will be used to finance or refinance projects that qualify as green. In order to comply with the conditions of the 9-year issue, CMPC must carry out certain sustainability objectives by the agreed deadlines, monitored through key performance indicators and sustainability performance objectives. This is our second issue that meets bot conditions and the only ones made by a company in Latin America. BBVA, Santander and Scotiabank jointly served as underwriters for the bond issue.

SEPTEMBER 7, 2023

At today’s session, the Board of Directors of Empresas CMPC S.A. (the “Company”) agreed not to distribute the interim dividend contemplated for the month of September in the dividend policy reported to the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting in April 2023. This decision is based on the fact that, although the Company’s financial statements show profits for the first half of the year, the Board considered it appropriate to postpone the decision regarding the distribution until December 2023, a date on which, according to the dividend policy reported to the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting, the distribution of an interim dividend is also scheduled.

DECEMBER 7, 2023

The Board of Directors of Empresas CMPC S.A. (the “Company”) has agreed to distribute an interim dividend No. 282 of US\$ 0.04883721 (zero point zero four eight eight three seven two one United States dollars) per share, starting on January 10, 2024, charged against the Distributable Net Profit of the 2023 fiscal year. This dividend may be paid in Chilean pesos or in United States dollars, for those shareholders who so request, according to the following procedure:

- a) Those shareholders who choose to receive the interim dividend payment in United States dollars must expressly request it from the Company through an application sent to the Company’s share department no later than the fifth business day prior to the dividend payment date, via email to [acciones@cmpc.cl](mailto:acciones@cmpc.cl). In this application, the shareholder must indicate the details of the dollar-denominated checking account in which they wish the deposit to be made, through which the dividend will be paid. It will be understood that those shareholders who do not request the dividend payment in dollars in the manner and time indicated above have opted to receive the dividend payment in Chilean pesos.
- b) Those shareholders who have not requested payment in dollars will receive the payment in its equivalent in Chilean pesos, at the Observed Dollar exchange rate published by the Central Bank for the fifth business day prior to the dividend payment date, which will be duly informed by the Company through a publication on its website [www.cmpc.com](http://www.cmpc.com) on that same day. This payment may be made by deposit into a peso-denominated checking account or by a nominative, non-crossed check made out to the holder of the shares, sent by mail to the address the shareholder has registered in the Company’s Shareholder Register, at the shareholder’s choice, which must be communicated to the Company’s share department via email to [acciones@cmpc.cl](mailto:acciones@cmpc.cl).

In the event that the shareholder has not instructed the Company regarding any payment method as indicated above, their dividend will be available to be paid in Chilean pesos from the

date indicated for the payment of the dividend in question. In this case, the shareholder must contact the Company’s share department to inform the chosen payment method in Chilean pesos as provided in section b) above.



Risks

NCG 461 (3.6.ii.a, 3.6.ii.b, 3.6.ii.c, 3.6.ii.d, 3.6.ii.e)

Description of risk categories

| Dimension  | Risk or opportunity   | Description of its impact on the business   | Risk management and administration   |
|--|---|---|--|
| Ethics and compliance                                    | <div>- Bribery</div> <div>- Conflicts of Interest</div> <div>- Incompatible negotiation</div> <div>- Events that infringe on intellectual and industrial property rights</div> <div>- Concealment</div> <div>- Non-compliance with free competition</div> <div>- Doing business with sanctioned parties</div> <div>- Events that violate human rights</div> | <p>Risks are associated with the Company's ability to comply with legal, regulatory, contractual obligations or self-imposed standards. It also includes acts of corruption, bribery, conflicts of interest, concealment, non-compliance with free competition, doing business with sanctioned parties and acts that violate human rights.</p> <p>Any situation that affects compliance with anti-corruption laws or regulations that protect free competition is considered to be of high impact, be they financial or reputational.</p>   | <p>The bodies in charge of corporate governance at CMPC periodically review operational and administrative processes to ensure adequate compliance with the legislation and regulations applicable in each country where it operates. Ongoing efforts have been made to implement actions aimed at strengthening oversight processes and systems to prevent the occurrence of acts of corruption, both internal and public, in addition to protecting free competition. As part of this persistent concern, international best practices have been adopted and corporate governance structures have been modified in order to improve efficiency and enhance the efforts described above. Along with the Committees that supervise the correct identification and mitigation of these risks, there are corporate areas that are highly independent, which interact across the totality of these processes to ensure that the enacted preventive oversight and measures are more effective.</p>   |
| Financial management                                     | <p>Risks of liquidity, financing, credit, exchange rate, volatility in commodity prices. Together with opportunities such such as high pulp price cycles, and new green financing options. In addition, it includes risks that could materialize due to non-compliance with tax, financial and securities market regulations.</p>                           | <p>Currency fluctuations expressed in three ways:</p> <p>Revenues, costs and expenses of the company that, directly or indirectly, are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency.</p> <p>Exchange rate differences caused by a possible accounting mismatch between assets and liabilities, denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective subsidiary.</p> <p>Deferred tax allowances, mainly in Brazil, for those companies that use a functional currency other than the tax currency; customary, mainly in Softys Chile, due to its investments abroad.</p> <p>Additionally, it is estimated that revenues in United States Dollars or indexed to this currency stand at a percentage of approximately 66% of the company's total sales. On the expenditure side, raw materials, materials and spare parts required for production processes, as well as investments in property, plant and equipment, are mostly denominated in US dollars or indexed to that currency.</p> <p>Liquidity risk refers to the potential inability of the Company to meet obligations as a result of insufficient liquidity.</p> <p>Financing risk is the restriction of access to credit in local or international capital markets for exogenous reasons. This could lead to adverse material effects on flexibility when reacting to various economic and market conditions.</p> <p>Credit risk arises mainly from the potential insolvency of some of the clients of CMPC's subsidiaries and thus from the inability to collect outstanding accounts receivable and carry out scheduled transactions.</p> <p>The Company's financial results are highly sensitive to variations in commodities prices, pulp prices in particular.</p> <p>A considerable percentage of CMPC's sales come from products whose prices depend on the prevailing international market conditions in which the Company has no control over the factors that affect them. These factors include fluctuations in global demand (mainly determined by economic conditions in economies relevant to CMPC, such as China, North America, Europe and Latin America); variations in installed industrial capacity and actual production; inventory levels; the business strategies and competitive advantages of the major players in the forest industry, along with the availability of substitute products, the stage in the products' life cycles and shipping logistics.</p> | <p>To mitigate the foreign exchange risk, hedging operations are carried out through derivatives, in order to fix the exchange rates in question. Considering that CMPC's income structure is highly indexed to the dollar, liabilities have mostly contracted in this currency. In the case of Softys subsidiaries, since they receive income in local currency, part of their debt has been structured in the same currency, with the aim of reducing economic and accounting mismatches. Other mechanisms used to mitigate exchange risk are: managing the currency denomination of the financial investment portfolio, the occasional contracting of future operations in the short term and, in some cases, the subscription of structures with options subject to limits previously authorized by the Board of Directors, which, in any event, represent a much smaller amount in relation to total Company sales.</p> <p>Liquidity and financing risk are managed through appropriate distribution, term extensions and limitations on the debt amount, as well as the maintenance of a liquidity reserve and the management of their operational and investment flows.</p> <p>The credit risk is managed mainly through the Corporate Credit Committee, which is responsible for continually supervising and evaluating customers' payment capacity as well as administering the issuance, rejection or modification of credit lines. This is why CMPC has a Credit Policy applicable to every subsidiary, which enables the oversight and management of the credit risk of installment sales. CMPC through its subsidiaries has also taken out credit insurance policies to cover a significant portion of sales, both export and local.</p> <p>Financial investments are preferably paid at fixed interest rates, eliminating the market interest rate variation risk. Financial liabilities are also mostly at fixed interest rates. CMPC mitigates the risk for debts with floating interest rates by buying derivatives.</p> <p>Regarding variations in pulp prices, CMPC partially benefits from business diversification and the vertical integration of its operations, having some flexibility in managing its exposure to price variations. The impact caused by a possible decrease in pulp prices is partially offset by a reduction in costs of products with greater processing, especially tissue and cardboard. It should be said that our ability to redistribute exported products to different markets in response to any adverse circumstances may be limited.</p> <p>With respect to the regulatory aspects associated with tax, financial and securities market regulations, which are incorporated in the new law on financial crime in Chile, the company mitigates these risks through the control of processes associated with the management of information provided to the market and the authorities, the handling and safeguarding of privileged information together with proper and timely tax management.</p> |
| People development, diversity and inclusion, and culture | <p>Risk of talent loss, but an opportunity to incorporate new talent as well.</p> <p>Worker strikes and regulatory issues related to the fulfillment of labor obligations.</p>  | <p>The company's competitive advantages and future prospects partially depend on knowledge management, and talent retention and attraction. This is strategic for CMPC, so it has identified this issue as one of its primary risks. Additionally, there are risks related to labor disputes with our own or third party workers. Lastly, the company is being proactive in promoting greater diversity and inclusion, which it views as an opportunity; however, any situation that may affect this process is considered to be a risk.</p>  | <p>Proper talent management not only limits the risk of losing expertise and the inability to attract or retain talent, it also helps us be proactive, capturing a range of associated opportunities.</p> <p>The company has implemented a series of initiatives led by People Management with the aim of attracting, retaining and developing talent in the organization.</p>   |



| Dimension   | Risk or opportunity   | Description of its impact on the business  | Risk management and administration   |
|---|---|--|--|
| Technology, systems security, and information                   | Cyber attacks<br>Infrastructure damage, such as to the data center<br>Critical systems crashes<br>Loss of confidential information              | The growing number of cybersecurity breaches and cybercrime is a potential risk to the security of information technology systems, both at our production plants and those of our service providers, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of stored data, some of which depend on services provided by third parties. If these risks materialize, they could have a significant impact on the continuity of operations, as well as having significant consequences on the occupational health and safety of employees, the environment, communities and the company's reputation. In addition, they can force unscheduled outlays for asset maintenance and recovery, all of which can adversely affect financial results. The new model of teleworking as a result of the pandemic implies greater exposure to this risk. | CMPC and its major IT service providers have contingency plans in place and have adopted measures to prevent or mitigate the impact of events such as outages, failures or breaches, due to causes such as natural disasters, power outages, security breaches, computer viruses or cybersecurity attacks.   |
| Capital allocation, investment projects and M&A                 | Investment projects that destroy value  | Investments, projects and acquisitions of businesses or companies involve significant financial outlays for the Company, which come with the risk of not being correctly evaluated or for the assumptions and scenarios considered to not take place as budgeted.  | CMPC has defined and implemented a project evaluation methodology and different levels of review and approval of investment and procurement projects.  |
| Geopolitical and socio-political changes                        | Policies that adversely affect the company in countries where it operates.<br>Geopolitical events, economic crises, trade wars, armed conflicts | Changes in political or economic conditions in countries where CMPC has industrial operations could affect its financial results as well as the development of its business plan. This may include public policies that affect companies, such as tax or labor reforms, as well as social conflicts or unrest, acts of violence, armed conflicts, economic crises, and others. Operations are concentrated both in Chile with 51% of total assets and 50% of sales, and in Brazil with 40% of total assets.  | The Company has no control over the variables connected to political and social changes in the countries where it operates, but it periodically analyzes changes in conditions that could affect it and sets out action plans.   |
| Innovation, market and competitive advantages                   | Risks or opportunities arising from changes in consumer preferences and markets   | CMPC has identified critical risks to the organization such as a failure to innovate in relation to the competition, failure to properly anticipate market needs or the arrival of substitutes that offer a better alternative to our products.  | CMPC implemented a program called Beyond, through which it has given strong impetus and importance to innovation. In addition, it is connected to the innovation ecosystem via partnerships with study centers and open innovation programs in order to accelerate internal efforts in terms of innovation and product development.  |
| Community relations and positioning of the company and industry | Risks or opportunities arising from a good relationship with local communities and the reputation of the company and industry                   | CMPC considers its relationship with the communities to be very important. Therefore, it would be a risk to the company if these relationships were to deteriorate. CMPC has forestry and industrial operations in different geographical locations in eight countries, including communities in the Biobío and Araucanía regions of Chile. The Company has also detected the risk of not being able to position in society the real importance of the forestry industry, such as the relevance of the forest to the environment due to its capacity to capture greenhouse gases, or the use of biofuels, which is possible from forestry activities, or the creation of bioproducts that can replace many non-biodegradable ones.   | There are significant opportunities for successfully positioning the forestry and timber industry; for example, wood in its role in carbon capture and housing construction. Bioproducts are also renewable alternatives that replace others based on non-renewable fossil-based products. Additionally, CMPC has a Community Relations Policy whose goal is to contribute to the environmental and social sustainability of its surroundings, design entrepreneurship, educational and outdoors programs, including support for local microenterprise initiatives, and various other actions.   |
| Fiber, forest assets and forest operations                      | Risks or opportunities that affect fiber availability   | Natural fiber coming from its plantations is a fundamental input for CMPC, therefore any condition that may affect its availability is a risk for the company. For example, lower rainfall can affect availability because it is an essential climatic condition for the growth and yield of plantations. Other natural events that impact availability include strong winds or phytosanitary pests. Additionally, fires and timber theft affect fiber availability. Depending on the intensity of these events, a loss of forest assets may arise that could impact the availability of wood fiber for the pulp production itself as well as for the sale of wood to third parties. Forestry regulations sanction the reckless use of fire and the destruction of vegetation in prohibited places.  | The Company has developed fire prevention and fighting programs, investing significant sums. The relationship plan with neighboring communities for the prevention and early detection of fires is especially useful. Additionally, the Company has managed to increase the plantations' yield through proper management and genetic improvements, although it is not exempt from risks due to significant changes in environmental conditions. Additionally, it has implemented preventive actions against timber theft. Some of these potential events are partially covered by insurance, with limitations on deductibles and compensation ceilings set in accordance with historical losses and established levels of prevention and protection. To mitigate the risk of non-compliance with regulations, the company has established protocols and trained staff on them in order to internally regulate the forestry operation in these matters. |



| Dimension   | Risk or opportunity  | Description of its impact on the business  | Risk management and administration  |
|---|--|--|---|
| Environ-<br>mental<br>manage-<br>ment and<br>compliance               | Operational incidents affecting the environment<br>Penalties for environmental breaches<br>Risks or opportunities arising from envi-<br>ronmental regulatory changes | <p>The operation of industrial plants is not exempt from the risk of producing oper-<br/>ational incidents that may have an environmental and/or community impact, for<br/>example, if the operating parameters go beyond established ranges. The potential<br/>occurrence of incidents or operational accidents with environmental consequences<br/>may involve sanctions, operational stoppages and damage to the Company's reputa-<br/>tion. Failure to comply with these or other environmental regulations can bring with<br/>it costs that could affect business profitability.</p> <p>CMPC's operations are regulated by environmental standards in all countries where<br/>it operates. For example, climate change transition risks (according to the Task Force<br/>on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, TCFD) are associated with regulations that<br/>may arise as a result of climate change mitigation or adaptation efforts. It is import-<br/>ant to note that failure to comply with these or other environmental regulations can<br/>bring with it costs that could affect business profitability.</p> <p>The new law on financial crime in Chile incorporated a series of environmental as-<br/>pects into its catalogue of crimes. These include polluting events, as described above,<br/>as well as a number of aspects related to operations having environmental permits,<br/>as well as new projects entering the environmental impact assessment system with<br/>the corresponding instrument. It also sets out requirements regarding the com-<br/>pleteness and veracity of the information submitted to authorities to demonstrate<br/>compliance with obligations. It also establishes obligations related to the extraction<br/>of water to be carried out with legally constituted rights.</p>  | <p>CMPC continuously manages people, processes and facilities to prevent the occurrence of operational incidents that may have an environmental<br/>consequence, and identifies opportunities for improvement. At the same time, it has methods that allow an emergency situation to be handled in<br/>a timely and effective manner, with processes to trace the causes to their source and implement corrective actions that minimize the impact and<br/>contribute to non-repetition. In addition, the Company's guidelines ensure the use and protection of renewable natural resources. The company<br/>maintains contracted insurance coverage that transfers a substantial part of its civil and civil environmental liability risks.</p> <p>CMPC has voluntarily adopted more stringent compliance standards than those set out in local regulations, allowing it to adapt and comply with<br/>regulatory changes in a timely manner. In 2019, the Company announced specific environmental commitments. These efforts seek to help miti-<br/>gate the effects of climate change and anticipate regulatory changes that could have adverse consequences on business and corporate finance, as<br/>well as identify and take advantage of opportunities.</p> <p>The company has processes and protocols that allow it to comply with these legal requirements around environmental compliance.</p>   |
| Manage-<br>ment of<br>industrial<br>assets and<br>logistics<br>chains | Incidents affecting operational continu-<br>ity, such as fires, explosions, or critical<br>equipment failures  | <p>Due to the level of criticality, certain equipment is fundamental to the production of<br/>the Company's assets. A failure would affect the operational continuity of the indus-<br/>trial plants. Under certain conditions, the failure of critical equipment could lead to<br/>an operational incident or accident, significantly affecting the health and safety of<br/>workers and/or the environment in such an event.</p> <p>Although internal failures could lead to explosions or industrial fires, these can also<br/>occur due to external causes, such as natural phenomena, attacks or sabotage. Risks<br/>that, if they materialize, could have serious consequences for operational continuity,<br/>the environment, the health and safety of employees, as well as affecting the com-<br/>munity and the company's reputation.</p> <p>Natural disasters and pandemics are events in which their causes are not manage-<br/>able by companies. Global warming may imply a greater frequency of acute natural<br/>events, which can have a significant impact on the continuity of operations, and<br/>lead to stoppages, and also affect production goals and the ability to meet customer<br/>needs. In addition, they can force unscheduled outlays for asset maintenance and<br/>recovery, all of which can adversely affect financial results.</p> <p>The Company produces goods that are marketed in many countries, for which it<br/>depends on both local and international logistical chains. Therefore, any interrup-<br/>tion to these chains could affect the level of stocks in warehouses and even, in case<br/>of a very prolonged interruption, endanger the supply to customers for a limited<br/>period of time. Logistics chains include trucks, trains, barges, ships, and more, which<br/>could produce availability problems for different reasons, such as strikes, stoppages,<br/>operational failures, and others.</p> <p>From a regulatory standpoint, Chile's new law on financial crime criminalizes smug-<br/>gling of goods, false customs declarations and customs fraud.</p> | <p>CMPC maintains standards and maintenance objectives to avoid equipment obsolescence in order to manage the risk of failure. Additionally, the<br/>management of this risk involves the implementation of emergency plans focused on workers and operational continuity plans to mitigate the<br/>impact on assets and operations. The Company holds contracted insurance coverage, thus transferring a substantial part of its industrial risk.</p> <p>The Company produces goods that are marketed in many countries, for which it depends on both local and international logistical chains. There-<br/>fore, any interruption to these chains could affect the level of stocks in warehouses and even, in case of a very prolonged interruption, endan-<br/>ger the supply to customers for a limited period of time. Logistics chains include trucks, trains, barges, ships, and more, which could produce<br/>availability problems for different reasons, such as strikes, stoppages, operational failures, and others. The company has alternative options that<br/>increase flexibility and options under certain scenarios. Additionally, the company has set up continuity plans for possible cuts in logistics chains,<br/>which include, among others, maintaining stock in different parts of the chain, including warehouses close to customers.</p> <p>The company has alternative options that increase flexibility and options under certain scenarios. Additionally, the company has set up continui-<br/>ty plans for possible cuts in logistics chains, which include, among others, maintaining stock in different parts of the chain, including warehouses<br/>close to customers.</p> <p>With respect to regulatory matters, the company manages these aspects through defined processes and protocols to mitigate these risks.</p> |
| Procure-<br>ment and<br>service<br>companies                          | Risks associated with the supply of goods<br>and services  | <p>The production of pulp and its derivatives requires inputs in addition to fiber that are<br/>essential. This means CMPC is not free of stockout-related risks.</p> <p>Industrial plants require different types of energy, both in-house and external<br/>generation. Any situation that might lead to restrictions on use or availability could<br/>adversely affect operational continuity and/or production costs.</p>   | <p>In relation to stocks, the Company identifies the inputs that are considered to be critical with respect to which it has a degree of autonomy that<br/>would mitigate some of the stockout risk.</p> <p>Regarding energy, the company has a department that participates in and monitors the electricity market and looks into new renewable energy<br/>projects. Additionally, CMPC has ISO 50001 certification that ensures continuous improvement of the efficient use of energy.</p>   |



| Dimension                        | Risk or opportunity   | Description of its impact on the business  | Risk management and administration  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Collaborator's health and safety | Accidents or illnesses of CMPC or third party collaborators   | Forestry and industrial plant operations bring a risk of a high-consequence accidents occurring in which an in-house or third-party worker may be irreparably injured or even fatally injured. Any situation that may involve an accident or serious illness for a worker is considered a risk of the utmost importance to the Company. Furthermore, globalization facilitates the spread of viral diseases in epidemics or pandemics, which can have adverse health effects for employees. The Company has established internal protocols that allow it to act vis-à-vis health crises.                           | The Company has risk prevention processes and methodologies to identify situations or potential causes that may lead to accidents or illnesses for employees, and implements measures and mitigation controls to prevent such events. This is carried out by specialists in workplace safety and health at the various production plants and in forestry operations.  |
| Protection of assets and people  | Events that threaten CMPC or third parties' facilities or workers   | CMPC is not exempt from the risk of an attack that may have serious consequences for the health and safety of direct or indirect employees.  | In order to prevent and mitigate the occurrence of harm to direct and indirect workers and to CMPC assets as a result of an attack, the company has conducted analyses to clearly understand the risk profile of all industrial plants, facilities and forest assets, maintaining an updated land registry with their exposure levels. The Company has defined alert criteria and security measures that help protect people and assets. CMPC maintains contracted insurance coverage through which a substantial part of the economic impacts of this risk would be transferred.   |
| Consumer health and safety       | Quality issues with products that are marketed directly to customers that may have an impact on consumer health and safety. | This risk applies primarily to Softys' business. The purpose of Softys is to develop brands that deliver the best everyday personal care products needed at every stage of life. Due to the nature of the products Softys sells, if they do not meet the highest quality standards, consumer health could be affected. Any situation that could affect the health and safety of consumers is considered a high-impact risk, as Softys could face fines, penalties, customer complaints and recall costs, which could negatively impact the company's reputation, consumer confidence and the sale of its products. | <p>In order to prevent these risks from materializing, Softys addresses its production processes with a standardized management and preventive approach that considers control systems at every operational stage:</p> <p>(i) Raw materials must meet quality specifications that are considered critical and are verified for each delivery; the company also works with approved suppliers;</p> <p>(ii) Corporate production standards are in place to ensure that products have similar characteristics, within the limits set out for their particular attributes, and the process is audited by the Quality Department of each subsidiary;</p> <p>(iii) Specially developed machines are used for the manufactured products;</p> <p>(iv) Quality control programs are in place to verify that each produced pallet meets the defined quality specifications; line operators perform quality self-checks and the Quality Department is responsible for auditing finished product; any “nonconformities” are dealt with and non-standard product is segregated and identified until it is determined whether it should be advanced, reprocessed or discarded.</p> <p>(v) We measure the complaints that come in, and constant feedback is gleaned from the sales teams in the field, which provides information on potential quality deviations at the point of sale.</p> <p>In addition, the following certifications are included in the plants as best practices that help us keep our focus on consumers: ISO 9001 Quality Certificate, Environmental Management System - ISO 14000, Health and Safety Management System - OHSAS 18000, Health and Safety Management System - ISO 45000; Energy Management System - ISO 50001; Chain of Custody - FSC, Biosafety Bureau Veritas, Zero Waste.</p> |



Tax information (MUSD)

| Indicator | Name of entity  | Main activities of the organization   | Number of employees | Revenue from sales to third parties | Revenue from intra-group transactions with other tax jurisdictions | Pre-tax profit or loss | Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents | Corporate income tax paid in cash | Corporate income tax accrued on profits or losses | The reasons for the difference between the corporate income tax accrued on the profit or loss and the tax calculated if the statutory tax rate is applied to the profit or loss before tax |
|-----------|---|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Argentina | -Forestal Bosque de Plata S.A.<br>-Forestal Timbauva S.A.<br>-Fabi Bolsas Industriales S.A.<br>-Softys Argentina S.A.<br>-Naschel S.A.<br>-CMPC Inversiones de Argentina S.A.                           | -Forestal Bosque de Plata S.A. : Industrial timber exploitation.<br>-Forestal Timbauva S.A. : Investment company.<br>-Fabi Bolsas Industriales S.A.: Manufacture of paper bags and cardboard.<br>-Softys Argentina S.A.: Manufacture and commercialization of all types of paper<br>-Naschel S.A.: Printing of paper rolls.<br>-CMPC Inversiones de Argentina S.A.: Investment company.   | 1,492               | 795,534                             | 6,951  | -78,071                | 386,316  | -717                              | -120  | -Hyperinflation<br>-Exempt plantations (receiving benefits)  |
| Brazil    | -CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.<br>-CMPC Riograndense Ltda.<br>-CMPC Iguaçu Embalagens Ltda.<br>-Softys Brazil Ltda<br>-Sepac Serrados e Pasta e Celulose Ltda.<br>-Carta Fabril<br>-Carta Goiás S.A. | -CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.: Industrialización y comercialización de productos forestales.<br>-CMPC Riograndense Ltda.: Producción y comercialización de productos derivados de papel.<br>-CMPC Iguaçu Embalagens Ltda.: Producción y comercialización de productos forestales.<br>-Softys Brazil Ltda: Fabricación y conversión de productos higiénicos.<br>-Sepac Serrados e Pasta e Celulose Ltda.: Producción y comercialización de productos higiénicos.<br>-Carta Fabril: Participación en otras sociedades.<br>-Carta Goiás S.A.: Industrilización y distribución de productos higiénicos. | 6,259               | 1,275,193                           | 858,669  | 469,824                | 4,319,394  | -127,721                          | -88,089   | -Real/Dollar fluctuation<br>-Interest paid   |



| Indicator | Name of entity   | Main activities of the organization  | Number of employees | Revenue from sales to third parties | Revenue from intra-group transactions with other tax jurisdictions | Pre-tax profit or loss | Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents | Corporate income tax paid in cash | Corporate income tax accrued on profits or losses | The reasons for the difference between the corporate income tax accrued on the profit or loss and the tax calculated if the statutory tax rate is applied to the profit or loss before tax |
|-----------|--|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Chile     | -Empresas CMPC S.A.<br>-Inversiones CMPC S.A.<br>-Boxia SpA.<br>-CMPC Ventures SpA.<br>-Inmobiliaria Pinares SpA.<br>-Forestal Mininco SpA.<br>-CMPC Pulp SpA.<br>-CMPC Maderas SpA.<br>-Bioenergías Forestales SpA.<br>-Inmobiliaria y Constructora San Roque SpA.<br>-CMPC Celulosa S.A.<br>-Niuform SPA.<br>-CMPC Papeles S.A.<br>-Empresa distribuidora de papeles y cartones SpA .<br>-Papeles Cordillera SpA.<br>-Cartulinas CMPC SpA.<br>-Sociedad recuperadora de papel SpA.<br>-Forsac SpA.<br>-Envases Impresos SpA.<br>-Chilena de Moldeados SpA .<br>-Softys Chile S.p.A.<br>-Softys S.A.<br>-Inversiones Protisa SpA.<br>-CMPC Pulp Activos Transmisión SpA<br>-Papeles Cordillera Activos Transmisión SpA<br>-Chicolastic Chile S.A. | -Empresas CMPC S.A.: Sociedad de Inversión<br>-Inversiones CMPC S.A.: Investment company<br>-Boxia SpA.: Commercial operation of technological platforms for product promotion<br>-CMPC Ventures SpA.: Investment company<br>-Inmobiliaria Pinares SpA.: Adquisición y enajenación de terrenos<br>-Forestal Mininco SpA.: Forestación y reforestación en terrenos propios y ajenos<br>-CMPC Pulp SpA.: Production and commercialization of cellulose<br>-CMPC Maderas SpA.: Sawmill industry operation<br>-Bioenergías Forestales SpA.: Production and management of power generation plants<br>-Inmobiliaria y Constructora San Roque SpA.: Exploitation of all types of real estate<br>-CMPC Celulosa S.A.: Investment company<br>-Niuform SPA.: Manufacture of other wood products<br>-CMPC Papeles S.A.: Producción y comercialización de papeles<br>-Empresa distribuidora de papeles y cartones SpA .: Marketing and distribution of pulp and paper products<br>-Papeles Cordillera SpA.: Production and commercialization of papers<br>-Cartulinas CMPC SpA.: Production and commercialization of papers<br>-Sociedad recuperadora de papel SpA.: Recovery of paper and cardboard<br>-Forsac SpA.: Manufacture of paper products and other packaging materials<br>-Envases Impresos SpA.: Production of printed packaging<br>-Chilena de Moldeados SpA.: Manufacture and export of molded packaging<br>-Softys Chile S.p.A.: Fabrication of personal hygiene products<br>-Softys S.A.: Investment company<br>-Inversiones Protisa SpA.: Purchase and sale of shares<br>-CMPC Pulp Activos Transmisión SpA: Transmisión de energía eléctrica<br>-Papeles Cordillera Activos Transmisión SpA: Transmisión de energía eléctrica<br>-Chicolastic Chile S.A.: Manufacture of cleaning products | 10,304              | 4,033,416                           | 507,940  | 102,609                | 5,436,716  | -340,042                          | -261,572  | -EXR differences in equity<br>-Accrued income (net asset value)<br>-Disallowed and unaffected expenses<br>-Interest received   |



| Indicator     | Name of entity   | Main activities of the organization   | Number of employees | Revenue from sales to third parties | Revenue from intra-group transactions with other tax jurisdictions | Pre-tax profit or loss | Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents | Corporate income tax paid in cash | Corporate income tax accrued on profits or losses | The reasons for the difference between the corporate income tax accrued on the profit or loss and the tax calculated if the statutory tax rate is applied to the profit or loss before tax |
|---------------|--|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Colombia      | -Softys Colombia S.A.<br>-Softys Gachancipá S.A.   | -Softys Colombia S.A.: Production and marketing of disposable baby diapers<br>-Softys Gachancipá S.A.: Production and commercialization of personal hygiene products.   | 684                 | 111,835                             | 165  | 6,232                  | 74,108   | 0                                 | -352  | -Non-deductible expenses   |
| Ecuador       | -Softys Ecuador S.A.   | -Softys Ecuador S.A.: Manufacture and commercialization of all types of paper   | 252                 | 45,251                              | 1,105  | 337                    | 21,068   | -255                              | -41   | -Non-deductible expenses   |
| United States | -CMPC USA Inc.<br>-Powell Valley Milwork<br>-CMPC North America LLC.   | -CMPC USA Inc.: Marketing and distribution of forestry wood products<br>-Powell Valley Milwork: Manufacture of other wood products<br>-CMPC North America LLC.: Commercial office   | 34                  | 513,341                             | 0  | 10,299                 | 111,763  | -10,991                           | -1,877  | -State taxes   |
| Finland       | -CMPC Holding Finland Oy   | -CMPC Holding Finland Oy: Investment company  | 0                   |                                     | 0  | -280                   | 0  | -2                                | -1  |  |
| Mexico        | -Forsac México S.A. de C.V.<br>-Boxia de S.A de C.V.<br>-Gpo.ABS Internacional S.A.<br>-Absormex S.A. de C.V.<br>-Convertidora de Productos Higiénicos S.A. de C.V.<br>-Absormex CMPC Tissue S.A. de C.V.<br>-Softys México S.A. de C.V. | -Forsac México S.A. de C.V.: Production and commercialization of forestry products<br>-Boxia de S.A de C.V.: Commercial operation of technological platforms for product promotion<br>-Gpo.ABS Internacional S.A.: Investment company<br>-Absormex S.A. de C.V.: Manufacture of absorbent hygiene items.<br>-Convertidora de Productos Higiénicos S.A. de C.V.: Fabrication of personal hygiene products -Softys S.A.:<br>-Absormex CMPC Tissue S.A. de C.V.: Production and commercialization of personal hygiene products<br>-Softys México S.A. de C.V.: Fabrication of personal hygiene products<br>-Grupo P.I. Mabe, S.A. de C.V.: Fabrication of personal hygiene products<br>-Productos Internacionales Mabe, S.A. de C.V.: Fabrication of personal hygiene products | 4,065               | 850,570                             | 20,282   | 55,124                 | 541,496  | -3,007                            | -16,237   | -Non-deductible expenses<br>-Exchange difference   |
| Peru          | -CMPC Tissue Perú S.A.C.<br>- Softys Perú S.A.C<br>-Forsac Perú S.A.<br>-Softys Arequipa S.A.C<br>-Activar S.A.C.<br>-Papelera Panamericana S.A.   | -CMPC Tissue Perú S.A.C.: Investment company<br>- Softys Perú S.A.C: Manufacture and commercialization of all types of paper<br>-Forsac Perú S.A.: Manufacture and provision of services for the manufacture of multi-fold paper bags.<br>-Softys Arequipa S.A.C.: Manufacture and commercialization of all types of paper<br>-Activar S.A.C.: Purchase and sale of real estate and personal property<br>-Papelera Panamericana S.A.: Manufacture and sale of paper, cardboard, related products and/or derivatives   | 1,796               | 387,229                             | 18,398   | 17,044                 | 299,144  | -6,355                            | -9,776  | -Non-deductible expenses   |



| Indicator | Name of entity                    | Main activities of the organization   | Number of employees | Revenue from sales to third parties | Revenue from intra-group transactions with other tax jurisdictions | Pre-tax profit or loss | Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents | Corporate income tax paid in cash | Corporate income tax accrued on profits or losses | The reasons for the difference between the corporate income tax accrued on the profit or loss and the tax calculated if the statutory tax rate is applied to the profit or loss before tax |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Paraguay  | -Prime Investments S.A.           | -Prime Investments S.A.: Manufacture and commercialization of all types of paper  | 0                   |                                     |  |                        |  |                                   | 0   |  |
| Uruguay   | -Industria Papelera Uruguaya S.A. | -Industria Papelera Uruguaya S.A.: Manufacture and commercialization of papers and derivatives, as well as those related to the graphic arts. | 305                 | 87,445.00                           | 11,470   | 7,305                  | 49,708   | -41                               | -344  | -Exempt investment projects  |

5

People:  
Our Fiber

Employees by gender and category (categorization according to CMF - NCG 461)

NCG 461 (5.1.1)

| Roles              |   | 2023   |       |        |        |         |
|--------------------|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| CMF                | Former CMPC                                 | Men    | Women | Total  | % Men  | % Women |
| Senior Management  | Senior Executives, Managers and Supervisors | 65     | 24    | 89     | 73.03% | 26.97%  |
| Management         |   | 463    | 137   | 600    | 77.17% | 22.83%  |
| Supervisors        |   | 820    | 339   | 1,159  | 70.75% | 29.25%  |
| Sales force        | Professional and Technical staff            | 848    | 669   | 1,517  | 55.90% | 44.10%  |
| Administrative     |   | 675    | 449   | 1,124  | 60.05% | 39.95%  |
| Other professional |   | 2,817  | 1,212 | 4,029  | 69.92% | 30.08%  |
| Other technical    |   | 2,940  | 716   | 3,656  | 80.42% | 19.58%  |
| Auxiliary staff    | Operational staff                           | 6,168  | 929   | 7,097  | 86.91% | 13.09%  |
| Operational        |   | 5,105  | 975   | 6,080  | 83.96% | 16.04%  |
| Total              |   | 19,901 | 5,450 | 25,351 | 78.50% | 21.50%  |



Number of people by nationality

NCG 461 (5.1.2)

| 2023                | Senior Executives, Managers and Supervisors |       |          |       |            |       | Professional and Technical staff |       |                |       |
|---------------------|---|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Position            | Senior Management                           |       | Managers |       | Supervisor |       | Sales force                      |       | Administrative |       |
| Country             | Men   | Women | Men      | Women | Men        | Women | Men                              | Women | Men            | Women |
| Argentina           | 8   | 2     | 25       | 3     | 61         | 36    | 43                               | 22    | 52             | 13    |
| Bolivia             | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 1          | 0     | 0                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| Brazil              | 8   | 4     | 90       | 19    | 116        | 38    | 277                              | 112   | 158            | 151   |
| Chile               | 25  | 5     | 262      | 79    | 479        | 164   | 124                              | 65    | 383            | 209   |
| Colombia            | 8   | 1     | 6        | 1     | 21         | 17    | 38                               | 45    | 13             | 6     |
| Cuba                | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 1          | 1     | 0                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| Ecuador             | 1   | 3     | 0        | 1     | 7          | 28    | 35                               | 7     | 8              | 7     |
| Spain               | 0   | 0     | 3        | 0     | 0          | 0     | 0                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| The United States   | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 2          | 2     | 0                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| Finland             | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 1          | 0     | 0                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| Haiti               | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 0          | 0     | 0                                | 0     | 1              | 0     |
| Mexico              | 8   | 2     | 51       | 27    | 61         | 19    | 270                              | 334   | 6              | 15    |
| Nepal               | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 0          | 0     | 0                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| Paraguay            | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 0          | 0     | 1                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| Peru                | 5   | 3     | 23       | 5     | 40         | 30    | 49                               | 37    | 35             | 36    |
| Domin-ican Republic | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 0          | 0     | 0                                | 0     | 0              | 1     |
| Uruguay             | 2   | 2     | 1        | 1     | 10         | 5     | 15                               | 13    | 10             | 4     |
| Venezuela           | 0   | 0     | 0        | 0     | 20         | 18    | 2                                | 6     | 10             | 5     |
| Other countries     | 0   | 1     | 2        | 1     | 0          | 2     | 1                                | 0     | 0              | 0     |
| Total               | 65  | 23    | 463      | 137   | 820        | 339   | 848                              | 669   | 675            | 449   |

| Professional and Technical staff |       |                 |       | Operational staff |       |            |       | Total  |       | Total  |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Other professional               |       | Other technical |       | Auxiliary         |       | Operations |       |        |       |        |
| Men                              | Women | Men             | Women | Men               | Women | Men        | Women | Men    | Women |        |
| 117                              | 57    | 27              | 30    | 593               | 49    | 315        | 47    | 1,241  | 259   | 1,500  |
| 0                                | 2     | 0               | 0     | 2                 | 2     | 1          | 3     | 4      | 7     | 11     |
| 516                              | 224   | 1,745           | 382   | 1,120             | 257   | 887        | 149   | 4,917  | 1,336 | 6,253  |
| 1,514                            | 532   | 923             | 176   | 2,432             | 172   | 2,080      | 447   | 8,222  | 1,849 | 10,071 |
| 53                               | 40    | 16              | 18    | 19                | 12    | 332        | 80    | 506    | 220   | 726    |
| 0                                | 0     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 2          | 0     | 3      | 1     | 4      |
| 7                                | 16    | 14              | 12    | 29                | 63    | 8          | 6     | 156    | 96    | 252    |
| 0                                | 0     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0          | 0     | 3      | 0     | 3      |
| 4                                | 3     | 0               | 1     | 0                 | 0     | 0          | 0     | 6      | 6     | 12     |
| 0                                | 0     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0          | 0     | 1      | 0     | 1      |
| 0                                | 0     | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 0     | 13         | 0     | 15     | 0     | 15     |
| 323                              | 182   | 125             | 52    | 1,405             | 381   | 700        | 112   | 2,949  | 1,124 | 4,073  |
| 0                                | 0     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0          | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      |
| 0                                | 0     | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 0     | 0          | 0     | 2      | 2     | 4      |
| 200                              | 104   | 64              | 23    | 517               | 42    | 501        | 107   | 1,434  | 387   | 1,821  |
| 2                                | 0     | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 0     | 0          | 0     | 3      | 1     | 4      |
| 23                               | 19    | 2               | 4     | 25                | 1     | 154        | 12    | 242    | 61    | 303    |
| 58                               | 31    | 24              | 18    | 22                | 5     | 57         | 12    | 193    | 95    | 288    |
| 0                                | 2     | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 0     | 0          | 0     | 4      | 6     | 10     |
| 2,817                            | 1,212 | 2,940           | 716   | 6,168             | 929   | 5,105      | 975   | 19,901 | 5,450 | 25,351 |



Number of people by age range

NCG 461 (5.1.3)

| Role (former breakdown) | Senior Executives, Managers and Supervisors |       |          |       |             |       | Professional and Technical staff |       |                |       |
|-------------------------|---|-------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Role (CMF categories)   | Senior Management                           |       | Managers |       | Supervisors |       | Sales force                      |       | Administrative |       |
| Age ranges              | Men   | Women | Men      | Women | Men         | Women | Men                              | Women | Men            | Women |
| Under 30                | 0   | 0     | 1        | 2     | 30          | 26    | 130                              | 122   | 155            | 168   |
| Between 30 and 40       | 7   | 6     | 109      | 48    | 281         | 188   | 332                              | 283   | 226            | 125   |
| Between 41 and 50       | 31  | 11    | 177      | 64    | 261         | 97    | 247                              | 196   | 152            | 94    |
| Between 51 and 60       | 21  | 6     | 129      | 19    | 174         | 24    | 118                              | 62    | 96             | 50    |
| Between 61 and 70       | 6   | 1     | 45       | 4     | 73          | 4     | 21                               | 5     | 45             | 12    |
| Above 70                | 0   | 0     | 2        | 0     | 1           | 0     | 0                                | 1     | 1              | 0     |
| Total                   | 65  | 24    | 463      | 137   | 820         | 339   | 848                              | 669   | 675            | 449   |

Number of people by seniority

NCG 461 (5.1.4)

| Role (former breakdown) | Senior Executives, Managers and Supervisors |       |          |       |             |       | Professional and Technical staff |       |                |       |
|-------------------------|---|-------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Role (CMF categories)   | Senior Management                           |       | Managers |       | Supervisors |       | Sales force                      |       | Administrative |       |
| Age ranges              | Men   | Women | Men      | Women | Men         | Women | Men                              | Women | Men            | Women |
| Under 3                 | 20  | 9     | 163      | 59    | 236         | 141   | 441                              | 326   | 192            | 257   |
| Between 3 and 6         | 18  | 11    | 92       | 37    | 155         | 95    | 161                              | 148   | 147            | 71    |
| Between 6 and 9         | 4   | 1     | 29       | 10    | 79          | 20    | 59                               | 51    | 86             | 35    |
| Between 9 and 12        | 4   | 1     | 32       | 8     | 68          | 27    | 72                               | 78    | 74             | 26    |
| Above 12                | 19  | 2     | 147      | 23    | 282         | 56    | 115                              | 66    | 176            | 60    |
| Total                   | 65  | 24    | 463      | 137   | 820         | 339   | 848                              | 669   | 675            | 449   |

| Professional and Technical staff |       |                 |       | Operational staff |       |            |       | Total  |       | Total  |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Other professional               |       | Other technical |       | Auxiliary         |       | Operations |       |        |       |        |
| Men                              | Women | Men             | Women | Men               | Women | Men        | Women | Men    | Women |        |
| 371                              | 309   | 519             | 239   | 1,416             | 307   | 1,156      | 278   | 3,778  | 1,451 | 5,229  |
| 1,053                            | 598   | 873             | 312   | 2,021             | 355   | 1,847      | 401   | 6,749  | 2,316 | 9,065  |
| 775                              | 233   | 818             | 122   | 1,519             | 204   | 1,237      | 226   | 5,217  | 1,247 | 6,464  |
| 434                              | 58    | 529             | 38    | 941               | 60    | 695        | 68    | 3,137  | 385   | 3,522  |
| 180                              | 14    | 197             | 5     | 267               | 3     | 168        | 2     | 1,002  | 50    | 1,052  |
| 4                                | 0     | 4               | 0     | 4                 | 0     | 2          | 0     | 18     | 1     | 19     |
| 2,817                            | 1,212 | 2,940           | 716   | 6,168             | 929   | 5,105      | 975   | 19,901 | 5,450 | 25,351 |

| Professional and Technical staff |       |                 |       | Operational staff |       |            |       | Total  |       | Total  |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Other professional               |       | Other technical |       | Auxiliary         |       | Operations |       |        |       |        |
| Men                              | Women | Men             | Women | Men               | Women | Men        | Women | Men    | Women |        |
| 1,002                            | 659   | 792             | 362   | 2,117             | 603   | 1,456      | 573   | 6,419  | 2,989 | 9,408  |
| 484                              | 233   | 413             | 122   | 1,008             | 136   | 1,125      | 131   | 3,603  | 984   | 4,587  |
| 262                              | 82    | 351             | 81    | 535               | 45    | 546        | 56    | 1,951  | 381   | 2,332  |
| 257                              | 107   | 370             | 67    | 773               | 61    | 820        | 146   | 2,470  | 521   | 2,991  |
| 812                              | 131   | 1,014           | 84    | 1,735             | 84    | 1,158      | 69    | 5,458  | 575   | 6,033  |
| 2,817                            | 1,212 | 2,940           | 716   | 6,168             | 929   | 5,105      | 975   | 19,901 | 5,450 | 25,351 |



Number of people with disabilities

NCG 461 (5.1.5)

| Role (former breakdown)                | Senior Executives, Managers and Supervisors |       |          |       |             |        | Professional and Technical staff |        |                |        |
|--|---|-------|----------|-------|-------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Role (CMF categories)                  | Senior Management                           |       | Managers |       | Supervisors |        | Sales force                      |        | Administrative |        |
| People with disabilities               | Men   | Women | Men      | Women | Men         | Women  | Men                              | Women  | Men            | Women  |
| Payroll for people with disabilities   | 0   | 0     | 1        | 0     | 7           | 2      | 6                                | 8      | 30             | 12     |
| Percentage of people with disabilities | 0%  | 0%    | 0.216%   | 0%    | 0.854%      | 0.590% | 0.708%                           | 1.196% | 4.444%         | 2.673% |

Average Pay Gap

NCG 461 (5.4.2)

| Historical Segregation Average Pay Gap |                                  |         |         |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| CMF role                               | CMPC role                        | 2022    | 2023    |
| Senior Management (executives)         | Executives and Managers          | 68.83%  | 63.66%  |
| Managers                               |                                  | 87.82%  | 85.81%  |
| Supervisors                            |                                  | 94.30%  | 90.57%  |
| Administrative staff                   | Professional and Technical staff | 108.22% | 107.83% |
| Sales force                            |                                  | 75.90%  | 83.57%  |
| Other professional staff               |                                  | 85.24%  | 88.10%  |
| Other technical staff                  |                                  | 86.04%  | 82.73%  |
| Operational staff                      | Operational staff                | 72%     | 80.57%  |
| Auxiliary staff                        |                                  | 75.83%  | 70.33%  |

| Professional and Technical staff |        |                 |        | Operational staff |        |            |        | Total  |        | Total  |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Other professional               |        | Other technical |        | Auxiliary         |        | Operations |        |        |        |        |
| Men                              | Women  | Men             | Women  | Men               | Women  | Men        | Women  | Men    | Women  |        |
| 36                               | 11     | 57              | 10     | 83                | 27     | 84         | 12     | 304    | 82     | 386    |
| 1.278%                           | 0.908% | 1.939%          | 1.397% | 1.346%            | 2.906% | 1.645%     | 1.231% | 1.528% | 1.505% | 1.523% |

Median Pay Gap

NCG 461 (5.4.2)

| Historical Segregation Average Pay Gap |                                  |         |         |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| CMF role                               | CMPC role                        | 2022    | 2023    |
| Senior Management (executives)         | Executives and Managers          | 73.86%  | 67.65%  |
| Managers                               |                                  | 93.31%  | 80.70%  |
| Supervisor                             |                                  | 94.48%  | 91.48%  |
| Administrative staff                   | Professional and Technical staff | 113.36% | 160.59% |
| Sales force                            |                                  | 77.20%  | 70.45%  |
| Other professional staff               |                                  | 83.24%  | 83.55%  |
| Other technical staff                  |                                  | 85.85%  | 76.55%  |
| Operational staff                      | Operational staff                | 69.07%  | 87.10%  |
| Auxiliary staff                        |                                  | 74.53%  | 76.03%  |



Employees in historical segregation up to 2023

| Employees number |                                       | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Country          | Argentina                             | N/A    | 1,534  | 1,659  | 1,468  | 1,527  | 1,500  |
|                  | Bolivia                               | N/A    | 6      | 6      | 8      | 8      | 11     |
|                  | Brazil                                | N/A    | 2,387  | 3,450  | 3,519  | 6,117  | 6,253  |
|                  | Chile                                 | N/A    | 9,388  | 3,434  | 9,576  | 9,815  | 10,071 |
|                  | Colombia                              | N/A    | 542    | 568    | 583    | 656    | 726    |
|                  | Cuba                                  | N/A    | 1      | 2      | 4      | 4      | 4      |
|                  | Ecuador                               | N/A    | 253    | 222    | 275    | 289    | 252    |
|                  | Spain                                 | N/A    | 3      | 2      | 3      | 3      | 3      |
|                  | United States                         | N/A    | 5      | 5      | 8      | 9      | 12     |
|                  | Finland                               | N/A    | 1      | 1      | 2      | 1      | 1      |
|                  | Haiti                                 | N/A    | 20     | 20     | 14     | 14     | 15     |
|                  | México                                | N/A    | 1,741  | 2,127  | 2,285  | 2,578  | 4,073  |
|                  | Nepal                                 | N/A    | 2      | 2      | 2      | 0      | 0      |
|                  | Paraguay                              | N/A    | 2      | 2      | 2      | 2      | 4      |
|                  | Peru                                  | N/A    | 1,457  | 1,579  | 1,758  | 1,787  | 1,821  |
|                  | Dominican Republic                    | N/A    | 2      | 3      | 3      | 2      | 4      |
|                  | Uruguay                               | N/A    | 340    | 336    | 321    | 300    | 303    |
|                  | Venezuela                             | N/A    | 165    | 209    | 228    | 269    | 288    |
|                  | Other countries                       | N/A    | 9      | 11     | 9      | 10     | 10     |
|                  | Total                                 | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |
| Business         | Celulosa                              | 5,019  | 5,070  | 5,105  | 5,247  | 5,442  | 5,928  |
|                  | Biopackaging                          | 3,417  | 3,387  | 3,653  | 3,638  | 4,983  | 4,708  |
|                  | Softys                                | 8,402  | 8,960  | 10,470 | 10,581 | 12,198 | 13,863 |
|                  | Corporate Offices                     | 409    | 442    | 413    | 602    | 768    | 852    |
|                  | Total                                 | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |
| Role             | Executives, Managers, and Supervisors | 1,001  | 1,088  | 1,310  | 1,363  | 2,133  | 1,848  |
|                  | Professionals and Technicians         | 5,933  | 5,517  | 5,715  | 5,392  | 8,453  | 10,326 |
|                  | Operators                             | 10,313 | 11,254 | 12,616 | 13,313 | 12,805 | 13,177 |
|                  | Total                                 | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |
| Gender           | Woman                                 | 2,473  | 2,740  | 3,304  | 3,623  | 4,661  | 19,901 |
|                  | Men                                   | 14,774 | 15,119 | 16,337 | 16,445 | 18,730 | 5,450  |
|                  | Total                                 | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |

| Employees number    |                                    | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Age range           | Under 30 years old                 | 3,935  | 3,922  | 3,867  | 4,126  | 4,955  | 5,229  |
|                     | Between 30 and 40 years old        | -      | -      | 7,438  | 7,490  | 8,261  | 9,065  |
|                     | Between 41 and 50 years old        | 12,784 | 13,176 | 4,716  | 4,761  | 5,819  | 6,464  |
|                     | Between 51 and 60 years old        | -      | -      | 2,866  | 2,929  | 3,340  | 3,522  |
|                     | Between 61 and 70 years old        | 528    | 761    | 743    | 750    | 994    | 1,052  |
|                     | Over 70 years old                  | -      | -      | 11     | 12     | 22     | 19     |
|                     | Total                              | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |
| Job Seniority       | Less than 3 years                  | N/A    | N/A    | 6,379  | 5,938  | 8,449  | 9,408  |
|                     | Between 3 and 6 years              | N/A    | N/A    | 3,662  | 3,582  | 4,387  | 4,587  |
|                     | More than 6 and less than 9 years  | N/A    | N/A    | 2,748  | 2,235  | 2,320  | 2,332  |
|                     | More than 9 and less than 12 years | N/A    | N/A    | 2,009  | 1,662  | 2,718  | 2,991  |
|                     | More than 12 years                 | N/A    | N/A    | 4,842  | 6,651  | 5,517  | 6,033  |
|                     | Total                              | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |
| Employment Contract | Indefinite contract                | -      | 16,458 | 18,205 | 18,691 | 21,670 | 23,876 |
|                     | Fixed-term contract                | -      | 1,401  | 1,436  | 1,331  | 1,721  | 1,475  |
|                     | Contract by project                | -      |        |        | 46     | 0      | 0      |
|                     | Fee-based contract                 | -      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
|                     | Total                              | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |
| Working hours       | Full time                          | N/A    | 17,850 | 19,595 | 20,018 | 23,333 | 25,299 |
|                     | Part time                          | N/A    | 9      | 46     | 50     | 58     | 52     |
|                     | Total                              | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |
| Work Flexibility    | Hybrid format                      | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | 6,740  | 4,144  | 3,159  |
|                     | Remote work                        | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | 3,530  | 1,398  | 944    |
|                     | No work flexibility                | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | 9,798  | 17,849 | 21,248 |
|                     | Total                              | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |



Women in the Organization

| Number of women in the Organization         |                                       | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Country                                     | Argentina                             | 185   | 184   | 215   | 204   | 224   | 259   |
|   | Bolivia                               | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | 7     |
|   | Brazil                                | 335   | 355   | 670   | 735   | 1,232 | 1,336 |
|   | Chile                                 | 1,194 | 1,330 | 1,420 | 1,544 | 1,645 | 1,849 |
|   | Colombia                              | 129   | 147   | 151   | 160   | 208   | 220   |
|   | Cuba                                  | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | 1     |
|   | Ecuador                               | 75    | 75    | 67    | 94    | 91    | 96    |
|   | Spain                                 | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | 0     |
|   | United States                         | n/a   | 6     | 8     | 12    | 7     | 6     |
|   | Mexico                                | 335   | 413   | 502   | 542   | 777   | 1,124 |
|   | Paraguay                              | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | 2     |
|   | Peru                                  | 155   | 195   | 214   | 258   | 322   | 387   |
|   | Dominican Republic                    | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | 1     |
|   | Uruguay                               | 45    | 55    | 57    | 54    | 58    | 61    |
|   | Venezuela                             | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | 95    |
|   | Other countries                       | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | 6     |
|   | Total                                 | 2,473 | 2,740 | 3,304 | 3,623 | 4,545 | 5,450 |
| Business                                    | Cellulose                             | 554   | 590   | 624   | 674   | 762   | 944   |
|   | Biopackaging                          | 403   | 428   | 513   | 514   | 832   | 861   |
|   | Softys                                | 1,344 | 1,529 | 1,998 | 2,164 | 2,723 | 3,268 |
|   | Corporate Offices                     | 181   | 193   | 169   | 271   | 344   | 377   |
|   | Total                                 | 2,473 | 2,740 | 3,304 | 3,623 | 4,661 | 5,450 |
| Role  | Executives, Managers, and Supervisors | 181   | 228   | 266   | 315   | 515   | 500   |
|   | Professionals and Technicians         | 1,512 | 1,499 | 1,670 | 1,782 | 2,470 | 3,046 |
|   | Operators                             | 780   | 1,013 | 1,368 | 1,526 | 1,676 | 1,904 |
|   | Total                                 | 2,473 | 2,740 | 3,304 | 3,623 | 4,661 | 5,450 |
| Percentage of women in the organization     |                                       | 14.3% | 15.3% | 16.8% | 18.1% | 19.9% | 21.5% |
| Percentage of women in leadership positions |                                       | N/A   | 20.0% | 20.3% | 23.1% | 25.6% | 27.0% |

Nationalities

| Employee number              |                    | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Collaborators by nationality | Argentina          | N/A    | 1,534  | 1,639  | 1,468  | 1,527  | 1,500  |
|                              | Bolivia            | N/A    | 6      | 6      | 8      | 8      | 11     |
|                              | Brazil             | N/A    | 2,387  | 3,450  | 3,519  | 6,117  | 6,253  |
|                              | Chile              | N/A    | 9,388  | 3,434  | 9,576  | 9,815  | 10,071 |
|                              | Colombia           | N/A    | 542    | 568    | 583    | 656    | 726    |
|                              | Cuba               | N/A    | 1      | 2      | 4      | 4      | 4      |
|                              | Ecuador            | N/A    | 253    | 222    | 275    | 289    | 252    |
|                              | Spain              | N/A    | 3      | 2      | 3      | 3      | 3      |
|                              | United States      | N/A    | 5      | 5      | 8      | 9      | 12     |
|                              | Finland            | N/A    | 1      | 1      | 2      | 1      | 1      |
|                              | Haiti              | N/A    | 20     | 20     | 14     | 14     | 15     |
|                              | Mexico             | N/A    | 1,741  | 2,127  | 2,285  | 2,578  | 4,073  |
|                              | Nepal              | N/A    | 2      | 2      | 2      | 0      | 0      |
|                              | Paraguay           | N/A    | 2      | 2      | 2      | 2      | 4      |
|                              | Peru               | N/A    | 1,457  | 1,579  | 1,758  | 1,787  | 1,821  |
|                              | Dominican Republic | N/A    | 2      | 3      | 3      | 2      | 4      |
|                              | Uruguay            | N/A    | 340    | 336    | 321    | 300    | 303    |
|                              | Venezuela          | N/A    | 165    | 209    | 228    | 269    | 288    |
|                              | Other countries    | N/A    | 9      | 11     | 9      | 10     | 10     |
| Total                        |                    | 17,247 | 17,859 | 19,641 | 20,068 | 23,391 | 25,351 |

Employee turnover

GRI (401-1)

| Categories              |                             | 2018  | 2019   | 2020  | 2021  | 2022   | 2023   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Admissions by gender    | Woman                       | 715   | 640    | 498   | 1.177 | 1.344  | 1.795  |
|                         | Men                         | 3.109 | 2.767  | 2.441 | 3.093 | 2.593  | 3.483  |
|                         | Total                       | 3.824 | 3.407  | 2.939 | 4.270 | 3.937  | 5.278  |
| Turnover by gender      | Woman                       | 20,4% | 23,3%  | 15,1% | 25,0% | 24,34% | 23,16% |
|                         | Men                         | 19,6% | 18,3%  | 14,9% | 18,9% | 18,92% | 17,31% |
|                         | Total                       | 18,8% | 19,1%  | 15,0% | 20,0% | 19,95% | 18,53% |
| Admissions by age range | Under 30 years old          | 1,900 | 1,259  | 1,180 | 1,944 | 1,634  | 2,279  |
|                         | Between 30 and 60 years old | 1,913 | 2,046  | 1,671 | 2,299 | 2,282  | 2,970  |
|                         | Over 60 years old           | 11    | 102    | 88    | 28    | 21     | 29     |
|                         | Total                       | 3,824 | 3,407  | 2,939 | 4,270 | 3,937  | 5,278  |
| Admissions by age range | Under 30 years old          | 32.4% | 31.6%  | 30.5% | 35.7% | 34.33% | 29.80% |
|                         | Between 30 and 60 years old | 39.6% | 15.4%  | 11.1% | 16.1% | 15.99% | 15.11% |
|                         | Over 60 years old           | 50.7% | 17.60% | 11.7% | 13.6% | 19.04% | 23.44% |
|                         | Total                       | 18.8% | 19.1%  | 15.0% | 20.0% | 19.95% | 18.53% |



Training

| Categories  |                               | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | 2023    |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of trained col-laborators by gender        | Woman                         | N/A     | 13,507  | 14,281  | 2,956   | 3,037   | 3,799   |
|   | Men                           | N/A     | 2,589   | 3,029   | 11,983  | 11,242  | 14,114  |
|   | Total                         | 14,749  | 16,096  | 17,310  | 14,939  | 14,279  | 17,913  |
| Total training hours by gender                    | Woman                         | N/A     | 235,130 | 311,765 | 189,905 | 50,954  | 121,271 |
|   | Men                           | N/A     | 42,083  | 62,712  | 525,372 | 174,938 | 429,454 |
|   | Total                         | 319,946 | 277,213 | 374,476 | 715,277 | 225,892 | 550,725 |
| Number of trained col-laborators by role category | Executives                    | 733     | 912     | 838     | 1,414   | 1,791   | 1,453   |
|   | Professionals and Technicians | 4,949   | 4,659   | 6,684   | 5,272   | 6,471   | 5,729   |
|   | Operators                     | 9,067   | 10,525  | 9,788   | 8,253   | 5,136   | 10,731  |
|   | Total                         | 14,749  | 16,096  | 17,310  | 14,939  | 14,279  | 17,913  |
| Total training hours role                         | Executives                    | 21,025  | 19,392  | 17,702  | 50,492  | 24,251  | 42,510  |
|   | Professionals and Technicians | 124,530 | 85,329  | 184,963 | 293,149 | 126,585 | 216,763 |
|   | Operators                     | 174,392 | 172,492 | 171,811 | 371,636 | 73,023  | 291,454 |
|   | Total                         | 319,946 | 277,213 | 374,476 | 715,277 | 225,892 | 550,727 |

Performance Evaluation

GRI (404-3)

| Categories                                  |   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|---|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of employees evaluated by gender     | Woman                                     | N/A    | 1,725  | 2,018  | 2,300  | 2,432  | 2,890  |
|   | Men                                       | N/A    | 5,386  | 6,323  | 7,303  | 7,799  | 7,165  |
|   | Total                                     | 10,441 | 7,111  | 8,341  | 9,603  | 10,231 | 10,055 |
| Percentage of employees evaluated by gender | Woman                                     | N/A    | 62.75% | 61.15% | 63.19% | 52.18% | 53.03% |
|   | Men                                       | N/A    | 35.65% | 38.69% | 44.39% | 41.64% | 36.00% |
|   | Total                                     | 59.0%  | 39.82% | 42.47% | 47.80% | 43.74% | 39.46% |
| Number of employees evaluated by role       | Executives, professionals and technicians | 4,745  | 5,280  | 5,869  | 6,236  | 6,804  | 7,217  |
|   | Operators                                 | 5,696  | 1,831  | 2,472  | 3,367  | 3,427  | 2,838  |
|   | Total                                     | 10,441 | 7,111  | 7,111  | 9,693  | 10,231 | 10,055 |
| Percentage of employees evaluated by role   | Executives, professionals and technicians | 70%    | 79.93% | 83.54% | 92.23% | 71.93% | 67.60% |
|   | Operators                                 | 53%    | 16.27% | 19.59% | 25.26% | 24.60% | 28.11% |
|   | Total                                     | 59%    | 52.83% | 42.47% | 47.80% | 43.74% | 49.83% |

Labor relations

GRI (2-30)

| Categories   |               | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|--|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of unionized workers                                    |               | 10,206 | 10,887 | 11,448 | 11,305 | 13,455 | 12,665 |
| Unionization percentage  |               | 58%    | 60.40% | 58.29% | 56.33% | 57.52% | 49.96% |
| Number of workers covered by a union                           |               | 12,004 | 11,436 | 12,753 | 12,108 | 14,809 | 17,641 |
| Total percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining |               | 66.00% | 63.40% | 64.80% | 60.33% | 63.31% | 69.59% |
| Number of unions   |               | 53     | 55     | 58     | 56     | 62     | 62     |
| Number of unions by country                                    | Argentina     | 3      | 4      | 3      | 3      | 3      | 3      |
|  | Brazil        | 6      | 5      | 7      | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|  | Chile         | 39     | 38     | 39     | 39     | 39     | 40     |
|  | Colombia      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 2      |
|  | Ecuador       | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
|  | Mexico        | 2      | 3      | 3      | 4      | 4      | 6      |
|  | Peru          | 3      | 3      | 3      | 4      | 4      | 4      |
|  | Uruguay       | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      |
|  | United States | n/a    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| Total  |               | 53     | 55     | 58     | 56     | 62     | 62     |



Health and safety indicators at work for direct employees 2023

NCG 461 (5.6)  
GRI (403-9, 403-10)  
FSG 27

| Indicator                               | Celulosa   | Biopackaging | Softys     | Corporate | Total      |
|---|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Base indicators                         |            |              |            |           |            |
| Hours worked                            | 10,401,467 | 9,695,704    | 27,799,686 | 1,533,186 | 49,430,043 |
| Average workforce                       | 5,030      | 4,725        | 11,991     | 776,9     | 22,523     |
| Days lost due to accidents              | 2,032      | 822          | 3,127      | 2         | 5.983      |
| Average days lost                       | 65.55      | 28.34        | 48.1       | 0.16      | 35.54      |
| Fatalities                              |            |              |            |           |            |
| Number of fatalities                    | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| Fatality rate                           | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| Accidents                               |            |              |            |           |            |
| Number of non-time lost accidents       | 34         | 63           | 428        | 5         | 102        |
| Number of time lost accidents           | 31         | 29           | 65         | 1         | 126        |
| Lost Time Accident Rate                 | 0.62       | 0.61         | 0.54       | 0.13      | 0.56       |
| Severity rate                           | 40.4       | 17.4         | 26.07      | 0.26      | 26.16      |
| Lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) | 2.98       | 2.99         | 2.33       | 0.65      | 2.55       |
| Severity Rate                           | 195.36     | 84.78        | 112.4      | 1.3       | 121.04     |
| Occupational Diseases                   |            |              |            |           |            |
| New occupational diseases               | 2          | 7            | 1          |           | 10         |
| Existing occupational diseases          | 0          | 11           | 11         |           | 22         |
| Total occupational diseases             | 6          | 18           | 12         |           | 36         |
| Occupational disease rate               | 0          | 0.001        | 0.001      |           | 0.001      |

Health and safety indicators at work in service provider companies 2023

NCG 461 (5.6)  
GRI (403-9, 403-10)  
FSG 27

| Indicator                               | Celulosa   | Biopackaging | Softys     | Corporate | Total      |
|---|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Base indicators                         |            |              |            |           |            |
| Hours worked                            | 39,797,901 | 6,031,419    | 10,095,909 | 355,803   | 56,281,032 |
| Average workforce                       | 23,147     | 5,279        | 5,478      | 204       | 34,108     |
| Days lost due to accidents              | 1,817      | 411          | 1,105      | 162       | 3,495      |
| Average days lost                       | 64.89      | 22.83        | 61.3       | 27        | 44.01      |
| Fatalities                              |            |              |            |           |            |
| Number of fatalities                    | 2          | 0            | 0          | 0         | 2          |
| Fatality rate                           | 8.64       | 0            | 0          | 0         | 5.86       |
| Accidents                               |            |              |            |           |            |
| Number of non-time lost accidents       | 28         | 18           | 17         | 6         | 69         |
| Lost Time Accident Rate                 | 0.12       | 0.34         | 0.31       | 0.25      | 0.20       |
| Severity rate                           | 7.85       | 7.79         | 20.17      | 79.44     | 10.25      |
| Lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) | 0.7        | 0.34         | 1.68       | 16.86     | 1.23       |
| Severity Rate                           | 45.66      | 68.14        | 109.4      | 455.31    | 62.10      |



8.2

# Indicators:

# Enviromental

## Forest Assets

### Assets (hectares)

SASB (RR-FM-000.A)

| Year | Country   | Own assets | Assets under agreement | Managed assets | Total     |
|------|-----------|------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 2020 | Argentina | 94,298     | 0                      | 0              | 94,298    |
|      | Brazil    | 282,341    | 180,606                | 0              | 462,947   |
|      | Chile     | 704,832    | 25,039                 | 0              | 729,871   |
|      | Total     | 1,081,471  | 205,645                | 0              | 1,287,116 |
| 2021 | Argentina | 94,297     | 0                      | 0              | 94,297    |
|      | Brazil    | 282,330    | 189,747                | 0              | 472,077   |
|      | Chile     | 710,745    | 30,232                 | 0              | 740,977   |
|      | Total     | 1,087,372  | 219,979                | 0              | 1,307,351 |
| 2022 | Argentina | 94,297     | 0                      | 0              | 94,297    |
|      | Brazil    | 282,308    | 213,362                | 0              | 495,670   |
|      | Chile     | 709,591    | 30,327                 | 0              | 739,918   |
|      | Total     | 1,086,196  | 243,689                | 0              | 1,329,885 |
| 2023 | Argentina | 94,297     | 0                      | 0              | 94,297    |
|      | Brazil    | 299,824    | 201,814                | 0              | 501,637   |
|      | Chile     | 707,336    | 33,377                 | 0              | 740,713   |
|      | Total     | 1,083,901  | 252,746                | 0              | 1,336,647 |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.

### Own Certified Forest Assets by Country

SASB (RR-FM-160A.1)

| Category                               | País      | 2018            | 2019            | 2020            | 2021            | 2022              | 2023               |
|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Certified Own Forest Assets by Country | Argentina | 0 (0%)          | 0 (0%)          | 0 (0%)          | 0 (0%)          | 94,297 (100%)     | 94,297 (100%)      |
|  | Brazil    | 278,757 (98.7%) | 279,813 (99.1%) | 279,915 (99.1%) | 280,943 (99.5%) | 281,101 (99.6%)   | 298,736 (99.46%)   |
|  | Chile     | 698,173 (98.8%) | 696,836 (98.8%) | 694,524 (98.5%) | 700,217 (98.5%) | 704,749 (99.3%)   | 704,734 (99.6%)    |
|  |           | 976,930 (90.2%) | 976,649 (90.3%) | 974,433 (90.1%) | 981,160 (90.2%) | 1,080,147 (99.4%) | 1,097,248 (99.62%) |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.

## Certified Raw Material

SASB (RR-PP-000.C);  
FSG 10

### Categories of Certified Wood by Type of Standard in Argentina (tons)

| Category                                   | FSC        |         |              |                          | PEFC        |              |                          |     |
|--|------------|---------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----|
|  | FSC (100%) | FSC Mix | Control Wood | Controlled Material (DD) | PEFC (100%) | Control Wood | Controlled Material (DD) | SFI |
| Volume of Own Wood from Certi-fied Forests | 1.527.049  | 0       | 0            | 0                        | 0           | 0            | 0                        | 0   |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.

### Categories of Certified Wood by Type of Standard in Brazil (tons)

| Category  | FSC        |         |              |                          | PEFC        |              |                          |     |
|---|------------|---------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----|
|   | FSC (100%) | FSC Mix | Control Wood | Controlled Material (DD) | PEFC (100%) | Control Wood | Controlled Material (DD) | SFI |
| Volume of Own Wood from Certi-fied Forests        | 5,036,557  | 0       | 57,245       | 0                        | 5,036,557   | 57,245       | 0                        | 0   |
| Volume of Third-Party Wood from Certified Forests | 0          | 0       | 370,190      | 0                        | 0           | 370,190      | 0                        | 0   |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.



Categories of Certified Wood by Type of Standard in Chile (tons)

| Category  | FSC        |         |              |                          | PEFC        |              |                          | SFI |
|---|------------|---------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----|
|   | FSC (100%) | FSC Mix | Control Wood | Controlled Material (DD) | PEFC (100%) | Control Wood | Controlled Material (DD) |     |
| Volume of Own Wood from Certified Forests               | 6,650,123  | 0       | 1,753,108    | 0                        | 6,460,831   | 816,909      | 1,125,490                | 0   |
| Volume of Third-Party Wood from Certified Forests       | 130,279    | 0       | 544,748      | 142,433                  | 24,627      | 0            | 792,832                  | 0   |
| Volume of Own Wood Chips from Certified Forests         | 726,323    | 628,572 | 786,664      | 0                        | 1,874,530   | 236,946      | 30,083                   | 0   |
| Volume of Third-Party Wood Chips from Certified Forests | 5,741      | 40,324  | 794,142      | 194                      | 0           | 0            | 840,401                  | 0   |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.

Restoration, Protection, and Conservation

Area by state of protection, conservation, or restoration by year (hectares)

GRI 304-3; SASB (RR-FM-160A.2)

| Category  | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | 2023    | Porcentaje |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Protected | 172,870 | 150,032 | 168,554 | 176,512 | 181,581 | 182,263 | 43.95%     |
| Conserved | 146,750 | 127,323 | 196,656 | 192,581 | 201,082 | 208,264 | 50.22%     |
| Restored  | 35,776  | 48,639  | 20,516  | 23,633  | 24,165  | 24,205  | 5.84%      |
| Total     | 355,396 | 325,994 | 385,726 | 392,726 | 406,828 | 414,732 | 100.00%    |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.

Area of Protection, Conservation, and Restoration by Country (hectares)

GRI 304-3; SASB (RR-FM-160A.2)

| Country   | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | 2023    |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Argentina | 18,861  | 18,865  | 19,057  | 19,057  | 20,217  | 20,721  |
| Brazil    | 136,657 | 139,599 | 197,465 | 199,168 | 210,083 | 214,921 |
| Chile     | 166,010 | 167,531 | 169,204 | 171,151 | 176,528 | 181,113 |
| Total     | 321,529 | 325,995 | 385,726 | 389,376 | 406,828 | 414,732 |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.

High Conservation Value Areas by Country

| Category | Country   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Quantity | Argentina | 6      | 6      | 6      | 12     | 8      | 8      |
|          | Brazil    | 14     | 14     | 18     | 20     | 19     | 20     |
|          | Chile     | 398    | 412    | 422    | 438    | 442    | 440    |
|          | Total     | 418    | 432    | 446    | 470    | 476    | 468    |
| Hectares | Argentina | 9,430  | 9,430  | 9,430  | 9,502  | 9,502  | 9,502  |
|          | Brazil    | 3,128  | 4,272  | 4,273  | 4,446  | 4,503  | 4,446  |
|          | Chile     | 13,904 | 14,616 | 14,588 | 14,061 | 14,022 | 14,032 |
|          | Total     | 26,462 | 28,318 | 28,291 | 28,009 | 28,257 | 27,980 |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.

Biodiversity

Forest Area in Endangered Species Habitat by Country in 2023 (hectares)

GRI 304-4; SASB (RR-FM-160A.3)

| Country   | Category | Critically endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | Near threatened | Least concern |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Argentina | Own      | 5,310                 | 0          | 0          | 0               | 0             |
|           | Leased   | 0                     | 0          | 0          | 0               | 0             |
|           | Managed  | 0                     | 0          | 0          | 0               | 0             |
|           | Total    | 5,310                 | 0          | 0          | 0               | 0             |
| Brazil    | Own      | 8,023                 | 32,287     | 77,597     | 1,332           | 0             |
|           | Leased   | 621                   | 0          | 0          | 236             | 0             |
|           | Managed  | 0                     | 0          | 0          | 0               | 0             |
|           | Total    | 8,645                 | 32,287     | 77,597     | 1,568           | 0             |
| Chile     | Own      | 5,278                 | 67,772     | 141,166    | 117,598         | 111,887       |
|           | Leased   | 0                     | 0          | 554        | 748             | 33            |
|           | Managed  | 0                     | 0          | 0          | 0               | 0             |
|           | Total    | 5,278                 | 67,772     | 141,720    | 118,346         | 111,920       |

Source: Sub-management of Sustainable Fiber and Conservation.



Fires

Rural fires by season and country

| Categories               | Country   | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of fire outbreaks | Argentina | 46        | 22        | 77        | 80        | s/i       | 80        |
|                          | Brazil    | 230       | 153       | 336       | 154       | 241       | 255       |
|                          | Chile     | 712       | 920       | 1,192     | 895       | 1,027     | 989       |
|                          | Total     | 988       | 1,095     | 1,605     | 1,129     | 1,268     | 1,324     |
| Affected hectares        | Argentina | 19        | 3         | 2         | 3,378     | s/i       | 8         |
|                          | Brazil    | 1,339     | 111       | 118       | 1,941     | 885       | 1,010     |
|                          | Chile     | 1,199     | 3,215     | 4,141     | 1,256     | 10,154    | 37,601    |
|                          |           | 5,113     | 3,329     | 4,261     | 6,575     | 11,039    | 38,619    |

Source: Sub-management of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability.

Climate change

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)

SASB (RR-PP-110A.1, RT-CP-110A.1) GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-3 FSG 17  
TCFD (METRICS AND OBJECTIVES)

| Categories                  | Business     | 2018  | 2019   | 2020   | 2021  | 2022   | 2023   |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Scope 1 by business         | Celulosa     | 1,316 | 1,438  | 1,378  | 1,306 | 1,247  | 1,210  |
|                             | Biopackaging | 232   | 169    | 192    | 186   | 166    | 198    |
|                             | Softys       | 406   | 396    | 396    | 383   | 393    | 377    |
|                             | Total        | 1,954 | 2,003  | 1,966  | 1,875 | 1,806  | 1,787  |
| Scope 2 by business         | Celulosa     | 80    | 89     | 6      | 6     | 6      | 28     |
|                             | Biopackaging | 124   | 167    | 12     | 11    | 11     | 26     |
|                             | Softys       | 238   | 192    | 160    | 131   | 146    | 35     |
|                             |              | 442   | 448    | 178    | 148   | 163    | 90     |
| Scope 3 by Business         | Celulosa     | 2,327 | 5,272  | 4,822  | 4,148 | 4,287  | 4,452  |
|                             | Biopackaging | 666   | 892    | 1,278  | 1,478 | 1,583  | 1,225  |
|                             | Softys       | 1,221 | 2,215  | 2,053  | 2,195 | 2,329  | 2,439  |
|                             | Total        | 4,214 | 8,379  | 8,153  | 7,821 | 8,199  | 8,123  |
| Total emissions by business | Celulosa     | 3,723 | 6,799  | 6,206  | 5,460 | 5,540  | 5,690  |
|                             | Biopackaging | 1,022 | 1,228  | 1,482  | 1,675 | 1,760  | 1,449  |
|                             | Softys       | 1,865 | 2,803  | 2,609  | 2,709 | 2,868  | 2,851  |
|                             |              | 6,610 | 10,831 | 10,297 | 9,844 | 10,168 | 10,000 |

Source: Sustainability Department.  
Note: In 2023 total values include corporate office issuances.

Energy

Management and Actions in Electricity Procurement for Reducing Scope 2 Emissions

| Procurement method  | Country | Type of energy | Energy consumption (GWh) |
|---|---------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Renewable Certificate   | Chile   | Electricity    | 1,055                    |
| ENEL 100% renewable energy contract (Santa Rosa)                                      | Peru    | Electricity    | 94                       |
| ENEL 100% renewable energy contract (Los Rosales)                                     | Peru    | Electricity    | 7                        |
| ENEL 100% renewable energy contract (Cañete)  | Peru    | Electricity    | 47                       |
| ENEL 100% renewable energy contract (Arequipa)  | Peru    | Electricity    | 8                        |
| Issuance of Certificates of electricity consumption from electricity sources          | Uruguay | Electricity    | 20                       |
| ENEL 100% renewable energy contract (Mogi, Caieiras, Recife, Pirai, Anápolis y Sepac) | Brazil  | Electricity    | 486                      |
| ENEL 100% renewable energy contract (Zarate, Na-schel y Tortuguitas)                  | Brazil  | Electricity    | 158                      |

Source: Energy Management.

Energy results associated with the Energy Management System

| Results  | Celulosa | Biopackaging | Softys  | Total     |
|--|----------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| Costs Associated with the Management System (USD)    | 176,725  | 235,245      | 386,770 | 798,740   |
| Economic Savings Compared to the Previous Year (USD) | -81,960  | 889,045      | 963,567 | 1,770,653 |
| Electricity Savings (GWh)                            | -10      | 11           | 244     | 245       |
| Savings in Consumption of Other Energies (GWh)       | 41       | 12           | 340     | 393       |

Source: Energy Management.

Energy efficiency initiatives in 2023

GRI 302-4

| Initiative   | Description   | Type of energy | Cost Savings (USD) | Reduction in GWh |
|--|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Minimum Flow Valves Change in Recovery Boiler (Laja)                               | Change of minimum circulation valves (2) in recovery boiler 6.                              | Electricity    | 206,572            | 3.900            |
| Optimization of Control Loops in Equip-ment with Variable Frequency Drive (Laja)   | Implementation of control loop to opti-mize electricity consumption in pumps MC#1 and MC#4. | Electricity    | 13,563             | 0.256            |
| Replacement of Steam Traps (Pacífico)  | Replacement of faulty steam traps, base year 2022.  | Steam          | 461                | 0.250            |
| Implementation of Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) (Pacífico)                       | Installation of VFDs in Fiber and Water Plant areas, base year 2021.                        | Electricity    | 110,187            | 2.079            |
| Optimization of Control Loops in Equip-ment with Variable Frequency Drive          | Implementation of control loop to opti-mize electricity consumption in fiber area.          | Electricity    | 181,993            | 2.716            |
| Recovery Boiler Electropump - Line 1 (Guaíba)                                      | Bringing the electropump to operational condition.  | Electricity    | 35,490             | 0.845            |
| Recovery Boiler Turbopump - Line 2 (Guaí-ba)                                       | Bringing the turbopump to hot stand by condition  | Steam          | N/A                | 1.064            |
| Heat Exchange Between Condensate and Processes (Guaíba)                            | Utilizing excess condensation heat  | Steam          | N/A                | 2.550            |
| Installation of Variable Frequency Drives in Liquor and Evaporation Pumps (Guaíba) | Modulating power to required work through variable frequency drives                         | Electricity    | 124,331            | 2.960            |



| Initiative  | Description  | Type of energy        | Cost Savings (USD) | Reduction in GWh |
|---|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Deactivation of Coal Power Boiler - BioCMPC (Guaíba)  | Decommissioning of power boiler by re-placing it with recovery boiler No. 3.   | Coal                  | 1,939,990          | 160.512          |
| Replacement of Electrolysis Cells in Chlorine Soda Plant (Guaíba)   | Replacement of cells in chemical plant for chlorine soda electrolysis  | Electricity           | 167,496            | 3.988            |
| Reduction in Natural Gas Consumption in CNCG Burner of Recovery Boiler (Guaíba)   | Replacing natural gas with non-condensable gases combustion.   | Natural gas           | 96,195             | 1.692            |
| Implementation of Dryzone in Drying Chambers (Bucalemu)   | Humidity control of wood in drying chambers in line. Base year 2022.   | Electricity and Steam | 59,501             | 0.003            |
| Implementation of Ecovent in 02 Drying Chambers (Bucalemu)  | Equipment for steam reuse to inject into drying chambers more efficiently. Base year 2022.                           | Electricity and steam | 47,860             | 0.070            |
| High-Efficiency Fan Change in Drying Chamber 14 (Mulchén)   | Change of high-efficiency fans in drying chamber No. 14, providing a 20% energy consumption savings. Base year 2022. | Electricity           | N/A                | 0.013            |
| Disabling Air Compressors in C Shift (Nacimiento)   | Disabling air compressors in C shift to reduce energy consumption.   | Electricity           | 5,304              | 0.051            |
| Change of Oversized Electric Motor from 11.5kW to 5.5kW in Sawmill Hydraulic Transfer Unit (Nacimiento)                     | Change of oversized electric motor from 11.5kW to 5.5kW in sawmill hydraulic transfer unit.                          | Electricity           | 1,627              | 0.016            |
| Installation of Harmonic Filters and Capacitors for Chambers 11 and 12 (Nacimiento)   | Installation of harmonic filters and capacitors for chambers 11 and 12   | Electricity           | N/A                | 0.005            |
| Implementation of VFD to Optimize Process According to Drying Stages in Chamber 11 (Nacimiento)                             | Implementation of VFD to optimize process according to drying stages in chamber 11                                   | Electricity           | 4,415              | 0.049            |
| Implementation of VFD to Optimize Process According to Drying Stages in Chamber 12 (Nacimiento)                             | Implementation of VFD to optimize process according to drying stages in chamber 12.                                  | Electricity           | 4,415              | 0.061            |
| Implementation of Dryzone in Drying Chambers (Nacimiento)   | Humidity control of wood in drying chambers in line. Base year 2022.   | Electricity and steam | 215,483            | 1.493            |
| Commissioning of 60kVA Capacitor Bank (Nacimiento)  | Commissioning of 60kVA capacitor bank.   | Electricity           | 1,078              | 0.018            |
| Reducing Compressor Operating Point by 0.3 BAR (Los Angeles)  | Reducing compressor operating point by 0.3 BAR..   | Electricity           | N/A                | 0.011            |
| Purchase and Change of Planing Extraction Motor (Coronel)   | Purchase and change of planing extraction motor.   | Electricity           | 9,270              | 0.062            |
| Installation of High-Efficiency Extraction Fan Motor V6 (Coronel)   | Change of standard motor to high-efficiency motor.   | Electricity           | 3,123              | 0.002            |
| Purchase and Change of Blower Extraction Motor (Coronel)  | Replacement of IE1 electric motor with high-efficiency IE2 motor.  | Electricity           | 4,660              | 0,016            |
| Purchase and Installation of High-Efficiency Extraction Fan Motor V2 (Coronel)  | Change of IE1 electric motor to high-efficiency IE2 motor.   | Electricity           | N/A                | 0.050            |
| Condensate Pumping to PCF (Plywood)   | Improvement in condensate pumping operation to Pacific Plant.  | Electricity           | 20,910             | 0.128            |
| Condensate Pumping to Maceration (Plywood)  | Improvement in condensate pumping operation to Maceration.   | Electricity           | 31,365             | 0.191            |
| Risk System for Yard No. 1 (Plywood)  | Improvement in Risk System for Yard No. 1.   | Electricity           | 62,730             | 0.383            |
| Risk System for Yard No. 2 (Plywood)  | Improvement in Risk System for Yard No. 2.   | Electricity           | 34,850             | 0.213            |
| Improve the electrical performance of the Paper Machine (PM) by the end of 2023, compared to the baseline of the PM (Maule) | perational control: Weekly review of energy performance indicators.  | Electricidad          | 1,850,160          | 28.646           |

| Initiative  | Description  | Type of energy       | Cost Savings (USD) | Reduction in GWh |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Improve the electrical performance of the Paper Machine (PM) by the end of 2023, compared to the baseline of the PM (Maule)                       | Improve energy performance regarding pulper pope disintegration, current consumption 235 MWh/month.  | Electricity          | 92,040             | 1.416            |
| Replacement of 50 metal halide luminaires 200W with 150W LED (Osorno)   | Replacement luminaires   | Electricity          | 703                | 0.005            |
| Installation of BOSCH Boiler and BHS Corrugator (Buin)  | Install new technology with better efficiency in the steam generation process and the corrugating line. Baseline 202.  | Natural Gas          | 372,449            | 7.900            |
| Improve operating conditions of BHS splicers, as they cause continuous paper breaks in the corrugator machine (Til Til)                           | Engineering parameter adjustments in splicers by BHS provider..  | Electricity          | 1,553              | 0.054            |
| Improve the energy performance associated with electricity consumption at plant 1 (IDE 1) by 8.39% compared to the 2022-2023 baseline (Moldeados) | Through the optimization of the operation of the K2 and H1 machines following the obsolescence plan of the K1 machine.   | Electricity          | 26,050             | 0.221            |
| Improve the energy performance associated with plant gas consumption (IDE 2) by 2.8% compared to the 2022-2023 baseline (Moldeados)               | Through the improvement of OEE H3 and the obsolescence plan of K1.   | Natural Gas          | 202,736            | 4.900            |
| Installation of the Heat Jacket Molder Hartmann 1 (Moldeados)   | Utilize hot gases from drying to eliminate the use of steam employed in heating the pulp to improve drainage in the molding stage.   | Steam                | 17,215             | 0.259            |
| Specific steam reduction at Thermal Plant by 1% (Cordillera)  | Reduce specific boiler consumption by 1%, LBE 2021.  | Natural Gas          | 260,927            | 116.507          |
| Increase OEE MP20 (Cordillera)  | Improve quality, availability, and performance.  | Electricidad y Vapor | 258,474            | 38.209           |
| Repair of Capota MP1 (Zarate)   | Repair of Capota MP1.  | Energy saved         | N/A                | -                |
| Upgrade de MP2 (Zarate)   | Upgrade of MP2   | Steam                | N/A                | -                |
| Installation of turboblower MP# (Santa Rosa)  | In 2022, it was proposed to replace the vacuum pumps of MP3 with a more efficient technology (turboblowers).   | Electricity          | 299,709            | 4.439            |
| Search for compressed air leaks - Caieiras Unit (Caieiras)  | Elimination of compressed air containers in the factory pipeline networks  | Electricity          | 18,562             | 0.264            |
| Public Call - Caieiras Unit (Caieiras)  | Energy efficiency of the lighting and compressed air system of the facilities.   | Electricity          | 79,909             | 1.139            |
| Energy Efficiency Project (Sepac)   | Replacement of 37 low-efficiency conventional motors with high-efficiency motors. Installation of 2 frequency inverters in an existing control panel. Installation of 2 control panels with 9 frequency inverters. | Electricity          | 104                | 0.002            |
| Installation of QCS and verification of measurement equipment in caps (Gachancipá)  | Optimization of the moisture control system.   | Natural Gas          | 95,050             | 3.685            |
| Change of luminaires (Pando)  | Change from halogen technology to LED.   | Electricity          | 17,700             | 0.117            |

Source: Energy Management.



Energy consumption by business (GWh)

SASB (RR-PP-130A.1, RT-CP-130A.1) GRI 302-1 FSG 15

| Categories                        | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cellulose                         | 32,083 | 30,431 | 31,331 | 31,329 | 30,975 | 30,733 |
| Biopackaging                      | 2,308  | 2,127  | 2,173  | 2,192  | 2,074  | 3,005  |
| Softys                            | 3,156  | 3,616  | 3,424  | 3,356  | 3,665  | 3,582  |
| Corporate                         | N/A    | 2      | 1      | 8      | 7      | 3      |
| Third parties (AGA, Indura, ERCO) | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | 306    | 300    |
| Total                             | 37,547 | 36,176 | 36,929 | 37,884 | 37,027 | 37,664 |

Water

Water extraction, discharge, and consumption by business (m³)

GRI 303-2, 303-3, 303-4

| Categories              | Business     | 2018        | 2019        | 2020        | 2021        | 2022        | 2023        |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Extraction by business  | Celulosa     | 171,881,537 | 173,184,916 | 177,041,664 | 172,833,089 | 166,160,242 | 158,344,355 |
|                         | Biopackaging | 14,346,409  | 14,655,464  | 15,487,567  | 14,932,573  | 13,444,678  | 17,498,916  |
|                         | Softys       | 22,753,595  | 21.856,119  | 18,350,168  | 16,170,107  | 15,770,336  | 15,234,080  |
|                         | Total        | 208,981,541 | 209,696,499 | 210,879,399 | 203,935,769 | 195,375,256 | 191,077,351 |
| Discharge by business   | Celulosa     | 145,038,693 | 143,591,597 | 145,354,138 | 142,722,747 | 137,974,036 | 136,653,387 |
|                         | Biopackaging | 13,415,391  | 13,341,182  | 14,127,274  | 13,487,942  | 12,405,745  | 15,713,077  |
|                         | Softys       | 20,501,417  | 18,392,682  | 14,870,988  | 12,634,563  | 12,738,426  | 12,604,074  |
|                         | Total        | 178,955,501 | 175,325,461 | 174,352,400 | 167,845,252 | 163,118,207 | 164,970,538 |
| Consumption by business | Celulosa     | 26,842,844  | 29,593,319  | 31,687,526  | 31,110,342  | 28,186,206  | 21,690,967  |
|                         | Biopackaging | 931,018     | 1,314,283   | 1,360,293   | 1,444,630   | 1,038,932   | 1,785,839   |
|                         | Softys       | 1,587,385   | 3,463,437   | 3,479,180   | 3,535,544   | 3,031,910   | 2,630,006   |
|                         | Total        | 29,361,247  | 34,371,039  | 36,526,999  | 36,090,516  | 32,257,048  | 26,106,812  |

Source: Environmental Management and Sustainability Management.  
Note: Data from the Anápolis Plant is integrated only for the year 2023.

Projects completed during 2023 that contributed to advancing the water intensity goal

| Project name  | Plant       | Project reduction (m³)   | Investment source |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Change the cooling system in the electrical room (HVAC) to air conditioning in the delignification area.  | Laja Plant  | 600 m3/d - 0,6 m³/ADt    | OPEX              |
| Install a black liquor cooler in the SF1 digester.  | Santa Fe    | 1.032 m3/d - 1,05 m³/ADt | OPEX              |
| Improvement to prevent water contamination in the pool under the Fourdrinier of SF1. Enabler project.   | Santa Fe    | N/A                      | OPEX              |
| Recover cooling water from the kiln rest periods in the causticiz-ing area of SF1.  | Santa Fe    | 55 m3/d - 0,06 m³/ADt    | OPEX              |
| Commission the ERCO R-10 condensate recovery system in SF2.   | Santa Fe    | 295 m3/d - 0,1 m³ADt     | OPEX              |
| Recover water from the scrubber.  | Santa Fe    | 50 m3/d - 0,02 m³ADt     | OPEX              |
| Reduce mechanical water usage through operational improve-ments associated with the DTVG (Dissolving Tank Vent Gases).  | Pacifico    | 1.344 m3/d - 1,0 m³/ADt  | OPEX              |
| Change HVAC units in electrical rooms to air cooling instead of water cooling.  | Pacifico    | 6.552 m3/d - 4,85 m³/ADt | CAPEX             |
| Recover water from the heat exchangers of the recovery boiler fans in G1.   | Guaíba      | 3.048 m3/d - 2,52 m³/ADt | CAPEX             |
| Recover water from the cooking area cooling system in the G1 digester.  | Guaíba      | 2.280 m3/d - 2,0 m³/ADt  | CAPEX             |
| Recover wash water from the sand filters in the G1 water treat-ment plant (WTP).  | Guaíba      | 1.870 m3/d - 1,64 m³/ADt | CAPEX             |
| Utilization of recirculated water from the log conveyor belts in G1/G2.   | Guaíba      | 173 m3/d - 0,04 m³/ADt   | OPEX              |
| Interlocking of the washing system for the dewaterers in G2.  | Guaíba      | 216 m3/d - 0,05 m³/ADt   | OPEX              |
| Recirculation of cooling water for the oil in the DELTACOMBI depurators in G2.  | Guaíba      | 480 m3/d - 0,1 m³/ADt    | CAPEX             |
| Logic and adjustment of the level control for the DESMI tank in G1 that sends to DEFAPA.  | Guaíba      | 1.200 m3/d - 1,0 m³/ADt  | OPEX              |
| Control valve for the DESMI tank in G1.   | Guaíba      | 720 m3/d - 0,6 m³/ADt    | OPEX              |
| Study for partial closure of the WFP water valve for the heat exchangers of the DPDI reducers in G1/G2.   | Guaíba      | 192 m3/d - 0,04 m³/ADt   | OPEX              |
| Recovery of seal water from the G2 digester.  | Guaíba      | 240 m3/d - 0,05 m³/ADt   | CAPEX             |
| Installation of 9 magnetic flowmeters and operational management.   | Maule       | 0,45 m³/t                | OPEX              |
| Operational management: 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. | Moldeados   | 10,3 m³/t                | OPEX              |
| 106-N21020 - Fresh water consumption reduction Stage 2021/22.   | Puente Alto | 0,9 m³/t planta          | CAPEX             |
| 106-N22018 - Automatic Fabric Cleaning System in MP17.  | Puente Alto | 0,3 m³/t planta          | CAPEX             |
| 503BR-N230008 - Water Use Reduction in MP8.   | Caieiras    | 1 m³/t planta            | CAPEX             |
| Recirculation of water in the WTP plant and operational efficiencies.   | Caieiras    | 0,5 m³/t planta          | OPEX              |

Source: Environmental Management.



# Materials and Waste

## Inputs (tons)

GRI 301-1

| Business     | 2021       |                |            | 2022       |                |            | 2023       |                |            |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|              | Renew-able | Non-re-newable | Total      | Renew-able | Non-re-newable | Total      | Renew-able | Non-re-newable | Total      |
| Celulosa     | 20,187,607 | 631,391        | 20,818,997 | 20,560,533 | 673,777        | 21,234,310 | 18,793,697 | 662,563        | 19,456,260 |
| Biopackaging | 1,249,136  | 100,976        | 1,350,111  | 1,422,663  | 76,120         | 1,498,783  | 1,379,877  | 126,458        | 1,506,335  |
| Softys       | 1,125,030  | 159,315        | 1,284,346  | 1,391,487  | 163,734        | 1,794,532  | 1,433,292  | 361,240        | 1,794,532  |
| Total        | 22,102,626 | 891,681        | 22,994,307 | 23,374,683 | 913,631        | 24,288,314 | 21,606,866 | 1,150,261      | 22,757,127 |

Source: Environmental Management.

## Recycled and recovered fiber (tons)

SASB (RR-PP-430A.2)

| Business     | 2021     |           | 2022     |           | 2023     |           |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|              | Recycled | Recovered | Recycled | Recovered | Recycled | Recovered |
| Celulosa     | 10,487   | 0         | 9,585    | 0         | 8,833    | 0         |
| Biopackaging | 783      | 265,121   | 677      | 300,087   | 654      | 299,435   |
| Softys       | 6,196    | 424,792   | 5,550    | 452,650   | 4,239    | 472,209   |
| Total        | 17,466   | 689,914   | 15,812   | 752,737   | 13,726   | 771,644   |

Source: Sustainability Management.

## Waste (tons)

GRI 306-3 SASB (RT-CP-150A.1)

| Categories                                       | Business     | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Non-hazard-ous waste by business                 | Celulosa     | 1,647,177 | 1,668,966 | 1,746,602 | 1,593,523 | 2,192,008 | 2,213,738 |
|  | Biopackaging | 196,021   | 186,443   | 184,063   | 172,368   | 148,744   | 391,111   |
|  | Softys       | 459,315   | 541,410   | 477,017   | 461,945   | 485,256   | 491,613   |
|  | Total        | 2,302,513 | 2,396,819 | 2,407,682 | 2,227,836 | 2,826,008 | 3,096,462 |
| Hazardous waste by business                      | Celulosa     | 2,359     | 2,048     | 2,387     | 4,665     | 3,111     | 2,881     |
|  | Biopackaging | 516       | 315       | 370       | 492       | 564       | 4,337     |
|  | Softys       | 764       | 1,061     | 1,008     | 1,481     | 1,127     | 1,557     |
|  | Total        | 3,639     | 3,424     | 3,765     | 6,638     | 4,802     | 8,775     |
| Valorization of non-hazard-ous waste by business | Celulosa     | 1,409,484 | 1,561,572 | 1,663,004 | 1,557,061 | 2,165,271 | 2,197,225 |
|  | Biopackaging | 116,174   | 127,118   | 143,008   | 130,085   | 126,595   | 368,675   |
|  | Softys       | 62,557    | 85,883    | 91,828    | 112,742   | 186,489   | 253,163   |
|  | Total        | 1,588,215 | 1,774,573 | 1,897,840 | 1,799,888 | 2,478,355 | 2,819,063 |
| Disposal of non-hazard-ous waste by business     | Celulosa     | 237,694   | 107,394   | 83,598    | 36,462    | 26,738    | 16,519    |
|  | Biopackaging | 79,848    | 59,325    | 41,055    | 42,283    | 22,150    | 22,435    |
|  | Softys       | 396,758   | 455,526   | 385,189   | 349,203   | 298,767   | 238,447   |
|  | Total        | 714,300   | 622,245   | 509,842   | 427,948   | 347,655   | 277,401   |
| Total waste by business                          | Celulosa     | 1,649,536 | 1,671,015 | 1,748,989 | 1,598,189 | 2,195,119 | 2,216,619 |
|  | Biopackaging | 196,537   | 186,758   | 184,433   | 172,860   | 149,308   | 395,448   |
|  | Softys       | 460,078   | 542,470   | 478.,025  | 463,426   | 486,383   | 493,170   |
|  |              | 2,306,151 | 2,400,243 | 2,411,447 | 2,234,475 | 2,830,810 | 3,105,237 |

Source: Sustainability Management.  
Note 1: The 2023 data for Biopackaging includes the Iguazú Plant.  
Note 2: The 2023 data for Softys does not include the Softys Río Plant.

# Fibers

## Recycled and recovered fiber acquired from suppliers (tons)

SASB (RR-PP-430A.2)

| Categories  | 2022    | 2023    |
|---|---------|---------|
| Pre-consumer recycled fiber acquired from suppliers   | 0       | 0       |
| Post-consumer recycled fiber acquired from suppliers  | 15,812  | 13,639  |
| Pre-consumer recovered fiber acquired from suppliers  | 0       | 0       |
| Post-consumer recovered fiber acquired from suppliers | 729,464 | 735,219 |

Source: Sustainability Management.



Recycled and recovered fiber acquired from own programs (tons)

SASB (RR-PP-430A.2)

| Categories   | 2022   | 2023   |
|--|--------|--------|
| Pre-consumer recycled fiber from own collection programs   | 0      | 0      |
| Post-consumer recycled fiber from own collection programs  | 0      | 0      |
| Pre-consumer recovered fiber from own collection programs  | 23,273 | 35,956 |
| Post-consumer recovered fiber from own collection programs | 0      | 469    |

Source: Sustainability Management.

Environmental operational efficiency

Water quality parameters by business (tons)

CMPC 13

| Categories      | Business     | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| COD by business | Celulosa     | 35,052 | 28,198 | 29,534 | 24,349 | 24,698 | 22,645 |
|                 | Biopackaging | 2,774  | 2,380  | 2,367  | 2,408  | 2,262  | 2,596  |
|                 | Softys       | 4,685  | 5,650  | 5,348  | 3,876  | 4,147  | 2,501  |
|                 | Total        | 42,327 | 36,044 | 37,065 | 30,449 | 31,823 | 27,742 |
| BOD by business | Celulosa     | 3,745  | 1,902  | 1,203  | 703    | 564    | 453    |
|                 | Biopackaging | 456    | 622    | 461    | 379    | 257    | 568    |
|                 | Softys       | 938    | 1,166  | 968    | 660    | 843    | 441    |
|                 | Total        | 5,034  | 3,585  | 2,527  | 1,637  | 1,868  | 1,462  |
| TSS by business | Celulosa     | 4,246  | 2,417  | 2,316  | 1,627  | 1,530  | 1,293  |
|                 | Biopackaging | 359    | 235    | 244    | 207    | 183    | 222    |
|                 | Softys       | 254    | 325    | 392    | 268    | 304    | 218    |
|                 | Total        | 4,844  | 2,962  | 2,937  | 2,087  | 2,067  | 1,733  |
| AOX by business | Celulosa     | 393    | 397    | 428    | 385    | 385    | 397    |
|                 | Total        | 393    | 397    | 428    | 385    | 385    | 397    |

Source: Environmental Management.

Note: The data for Softys has been updated, including the Anápolis Plant between 2018 and 2023.

Other emissions by business (tons)

SASB (RR-PP-120A.1, RT-CP-110A.2)

| Categories       | Business     | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NOX by business  | Celulosa     | 7,821 | 7,628 | 8,018 | 7,788 | 6,991 | 7,698 |
|                  | Biopackaging | 293   | 294   | 309   | 212   | 297   | 618   |
|                  | Softys       | 121   | 165   | 539   | 187   | 565   | 415   |
|                  | Total        | 8,235 | 8,087 | 8,866 | 8,187 | 7,853 | 8,731 |
| SO2 by busi-ness | Celulosa     | 871   | 1,488 | 1,097 | 759   | 687   | 820   |
|                  | Biopackaging | 628   | 737   | 1,004 | 688   | 526   | 704   |
|                  | Softys       | 8.7   | 23    | 14    | 2     | 20    | 22    |
|                  | Total        | 1,508 | 2,248 | 2,115 | 1,449 | 1,233 | 1,546 |
| by business      | Celulosa     | 1,209 | 985   | 1,223 | 1,260 | 1.177 | 1,286 |
|                  | Biopackaging | 172   | 100   | 128   | 78    | 69    | 1,906 |
|                  | Softys       | 175   | 215   | 384   | 189   | 194   | 174   |
|                  | Total        | 1,556 | 1,300 | 1,735 | 1,527 | 1,440 | 3,366 |

Source: Environmental Management.

Note 1: For 2023, the data for Biopackaging includes the Iguazú Plant.

Note 2: In 2023, the NOX emission data for Softys does not include the operations of Anápolis, Pirai, and Puebla, as they are inorganic growths.



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NCG 461 (1)

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B. SASB CONTENTS

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| Rights of indigenous peoples   | RR-FM-210a.1 | Area of forestland in indigenous land  | 288, 289      |
|                                | RR-FM-210a.2 | Description of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights, and the local community | 288, 289      |
| Climate Change Adaptation      | RR-FM-450a.1 | Description of strategy to manage opportunities for and risks to forest management and timber production presented by climate change     | 268, 269      |
| Activity Metrics               | RR-FM-000.A  | Area of forestland owned, leased, or managed by the entity   | 250, 380      |
|                                | RR-FM-000.B  | Aggregate standing timber inventory  | 251           |
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| Pulp and paper products  | Code         | Description  | Page          |
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|                          | RR-PP-110a.2 | Discussion of long- and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets   | 262, 263      |
| Air Quality              | RR-PP-120a.1 | Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NOx (excluding N <sub>2</sub> O), (2) SO <sub>2</sub> , (3) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), (4) particulate matter (PM), and (5) hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) | 280, 393      |
| Energy Management        | RR-PP-130a.1 | (1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity, (3) percentage from biomass, (4) percentage from other renewable energy and (5) total self-generated energy  | 266, 267, 389 |
| Water Management         | RR-PP-140a.1 | (1) Total water withdrawn, (2) total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress   | 271, 272      |
|                          | RR-PP-140a.2 | Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks   | 272           |
| Supply Chain Management  | RR-PP-430a.1 | Percentage of wood fibre sourced from (1) third-party certified forestlands and percentage to each standard and (2) meeting other fibre sourcing standards and percentage to each standard                         | 252           |
|                          | RR-PP-430a.2 | Amount of recycled and recovered fibre procured  | 390, 391, 392 |
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|  | RT-CP-110a.2 | Discussion of long- and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets and an analysis of performance against those targets | 262, 263      |
| Air Quality                            | RT-CP-120a.1 | Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NOx (excluding N <sub>2</sub> O), (2) SOx, (3) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and (4) particulate matter (PM)  | 280, 392      |
| Energy Management                      | RT-CP-130a.1 | (1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity, (3) percentage renewable and (4) total self-generated energy  | 266, 267, 388 |
| Water Management                       | RT-CP-140a.1 | (1) Total water withdrawn, (2) total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress                              | 271, 272      |
|  | RT-CP-140a.2 | Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks  | 272           |
|  | RT-CP-140a.3 | Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards and regulations  | 281           |
| Gestión de residuos                    | RT-CP-150a.1 | Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled  | 277, 390      |
| Gestión del ciclo de vida del producto | RT-CP-410a.1 | Percentage of raw materials from: (1) recycled content, (2) renewable resources, and (3) renewable and recycled content   | 275           |
|  | RT-CP-410a.2 | Revenue from products that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable   | 275           |
| Gestión de la cadena de suministro     | RT-CP-430a.1 | Total wood fibre procured; percentage from certified sources  | 272           |
| Parámetros de la actividad             | RT-CP-000.C  | Number of employees   | 170           |



C. TCFD CONTENTS

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|------------------------|---|--|------------|
| Gobernance             | Report on the governance of organizations as they relate to climate-related risks and opportunities.  | Describe Board/Council oversight of climate risks and opportunities.   | 98         |
|                        |   | Describe Board/Council oversight of climate risks and opportunities.   | 98         |
| Strategy               | Describe the impact of risks and opportunities related to the business climate, strategy and financial planning of the organization.                  | Describe the risks and opportunities related to the climate that the organization has identified for the short, medium and long terms.                 | 97, 98, 99 |
|                        |   | Describe the impact of risks and opportunities related to the business climate, strategy and financial planning of the organization.                   | 97, 98, 99 |
|                        |   | Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into account different climate-related scenarios, including a scenario of 2o C or less. | 122, 123   |
| Risk management        | Report on how the organization identifies, assesses and manages risks related to climate change.  | Report on how the organization identifies, assesses and manages risks related to climate change.   | 97, 98, 99 |
|                        |   | Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.  | 97, 98, 99 |
|                        |   | Describe how processes for identifying, evaluating, and managing climate risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.         | 97, 98, 99 |
| Metrics and objectives | Report the metrics and objectives used to evaluate and manage risks and opportunities related to climate change wherein this information is material. | Report the metrics used by the organization to assess climate risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.           | 95         |
|                        |   | Report Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions and their associated risks.   | 264, 385   |
|                        |   | Describe the objectives that the organization uses to manage climate risks and opportunities and its performance against the objectives.               | 319        |

D. GRI CONTENTS

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|                                | 2-2   | Entities included in the organizationals sustainability reports                | 27       |
|                                | 2-3   | Statement of Use and the GRI Index   | 2        |
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|                                | 2-23  | Policy commitments   | 70       |
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| GRI 3: Material topics         | 3-1   | Process to determine material topics   | 316      |
|                                | 3-2   | List of material topics  | 318      |
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| GRI 204: Procurement practices | 204-1 | Proportion of spending on local suppliers                                      | 227      |



| Name                                     | Code   | Specific request   | Page |
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|  | 205-2  | Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures                                   | 246  |
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| GRI 206: Anti-competitive behavior       | 206-1  | Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices                            | 97   |
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|  | 207-3  | Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related tax  | 137  |
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| GRI 304: Biodiver-sidad                  | 304-3  | Habitats protected or restored   | 254  |
|  | 304-4  | IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations | 256  |
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|  | 305-3  | Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions   | 264  |
|  | 305-7  | Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions                            | 280  |
| GRI 306: Waste                           | 306-1  | Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts   | 276  |
|  | 306-2  | Management of significant waste-related impacts  | 276  |
|  | 306-3  | Waste generated  | 276  |
|  | 306-4  | Waste diverted from disposal   | 277  |
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| GRI 401: Employ-ment                     | 401-1  | New employee hires and employee turnover   | 375  |
|  | 401-3  | Parental leave   | 179  |
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|  | 403-2  | Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation  | 183  |
|  | 403-3  | Occupational health services   | 182  |
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|  | 403-10 | Occupational diseases and illnesses  | 184  |
| GRI 404: Training and education          | 404-1  | Training and education   | 174  |
|  | 404-3  | Percetage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews                        | 174  |

| Name   | Code  | Specific request   | Page |
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| GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportu-nities                | 405-1 | Diversity of governance bodies and employees   | 171  |
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| GRI 407: Freedom of association and Col-lective Bargaining | 407-1 | Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk | 173  |
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| GRI 415: Public Policy                                     | 415-1 | Political contributions  | 287  |

(\*) Note: Indicator 2-21 is not reported as the information is confidential.

E. CMPC INDICATORS

| Code    | Description   | Page           |
|---------|---|----------------|
| CMPC 1  | Goal of conservation, protection and restoration.                                 | 254            |
| CMPC 2  | Number of hectares damaged by fires.  | 260            |
| CMPC 3  | Multas ejecutoriadas sobre los USD 10.000   | 242            |
| CMPC 4  | Payment in USD of green tax.  | 137, 138       |
| CMPC 5  | Hectares of total assets certified in sustainable forest management.              | 251            |
| CMPC 6  | Percentage of raw material produced by a third party covered by a certification.  | 252            |
| CMPC 7  | Number of community engagement programs.  | No information |
| CMPC 8  | Investment in USD for contributions to the development of indigenous communities. | No information |
| CMPC 9  | Water resource goal.  | 270            |
| CMPC 10 | Final disposal of waste goal .  | 275            |
| CMPC 11 | Inverstent in social projects.  | 287, 288       |
| CMPC 12 | Diversity and inclusion goal.   | 177            |
| CMPC 13 | Water discharge parameters (COD and AOX).   | 280, 393       |

(\*\*) Nota: Desde 2020 el indicador CMPC 8 fue fusionado con el indicador CMPC 11.












F. VERIFIED INDICATORS

| Code         | Description  | Page               |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| RR-FM-000.A  | Surface area of forest owned, leased or managed by the entity**  | 250, 380           |
| RR-FM-000.C  | Timber harvest volume **   | 251                |
| RR-PP-130a.1 | Total energy consumed  | 266, 267, 389      |
| RR-PP-140a.1 | (1) Total water withdrawn, (2) total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress | 271, 272           |
| RR-PP-140a.2 | Description of water management risks  | 272                |
| RR-FM-160a.1 | Forest area certified according to a third-party forest management standard; percentage certified according to each standard**       | 251, 380, 381      |
| RR-PP-430a.1 | Percentage of wood fibre sourced from third-party certified forestlands and percentage to each standard **                           | 252                |
| RR-PP-430a.2 | Amount of recycled and recovered fibre procured**  | 278, 391, 392, 393 |
| RT-CP-120a.1 | Air emissions of the following pollutants: NOx, MP y SOx   | 280                |
| RT-CP-140a.3 | Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards and regulations                               | 280                |
| GRI 2-7      | Employees  | 171, 172           |
| GRI 2-27     | Cumpliance with laws and regulations   | 244, 243           |
| GRI 2-30     | Collective bargaining agreements   | 173,337            |
| GRI 204-1    | Proportion of spending on local suppliers  | 227                |
| GRI 205-2    | Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures   | 245, 246, 247      |
| GRI 205-3    | Confirmed incidents of corruption and action taken   | 246                |
| GRI 306-4    | Waste diverted from disposal   | 227                |
| GRI 306-5    | Waste directed to disposal   | 227                |
| GRI 401-1    | New employee hires and employee turnover   | 176, 375           |
| GRI 403-9    | Work-related injuries  | 185, 378           |
| GRI 404-3    | Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews   | 175, 376           |
| GRI 405-2    | Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men   | 178, 179           |
| GRI 407-1    | Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk                       | 173                |
| CMPC 1       | Goal of conservation, protection and restoration **  | 254                |
| CMPC 4       | Payment in USD of green tax *  | 138                |
| CMPC 9       | Water resource goal  | 279                |
| CMPC 10      | Final disposal of waste goal   | 275                |
| CMPC 11      | Inverstent in social projects  | 287, 288           |
| CMPC 12      | Diversity and inclusion goal   | 177                |
| CMPC 13      | Water discharge parameters (COD and AOX)   | 280, 393           |

\*Applicable content for Chile and Mexico.  
\*\* Applicable content for Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

G. INDEX OF CMPC’S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| Objective   | Goal   | Page               |
|---|--|--------------------|
|    | 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. | 285                |
|    | 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.  | 285                |
|   | 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.  | 285                |
|    | 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.  | 289                |
|   | 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.   | 283                |
|   | 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.  | 283                |
|   | 4.a Construct and adapt educational facilities that take into account the needs of children and persons with disabilities and gender differences, and that provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.  | 290                |
|    | 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.  | 123, 177           |
|   | 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.   | 285                |
|   | 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations.   | 285, 286           |
|   | 6.4 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.  | 123, 270, 285, 286 |
|   | 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.  | 285, 286           |
|  | 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.  | 267                |
|  | 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.   | 123                |
|   | 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.   | 284                |
|   | 8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.  | 123, 184           |
|  | 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.                               | 123                |
|  | 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.  | 123, 178, 283      |



| Objective   | Goal   | Page          |
|---|--|---------------|
|    | 11.4 Redouble efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural assets.  | 282           |
|    | 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.   | 125           |
|   | 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. | 123, 275      |
|   | 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.  | 123, 275      |
|    | 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries..   | 123, 254      |
|   | 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.   | 123, 254      |
|    | 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.   | 123, 254, 284 |
|   | 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.  | 261           |
|   | 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification,drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world  | 261           |
|   | 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.   | 284           |
|   | 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.   | 284           |
|   | 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.  | 261           |
|   | 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.   | 248           |
|  | 17.17 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually.  | 142, 143      |

H. FOREST SOLUTION GROUP (FSG) CONTENTS

| Classification of indicator | Indicator  | Page |
|-----------------------------|--|------|
| Forest Management           | Share of all certified owned, leased and managed forests (%)                                     | 250  |
|                             | Proportion of total owned, leased or managed land designated for restoration or conservation (%) | 250  |
|                             | Total hectares of land (not owned, leased or managed) restored or conserved                      | 250  |
| Bio-economy                 | Percentage of total revenue invested in R+D (%)  | 142  |
| Circularity                 | Percentage of waste and reused process waste of total waste generated (%)                        | 277  |
|                             | Percentage of recycled fiber of total fiber used (%)   | 278  |

| Classification of indicator | Indicator  | Page |
|-----------------------------|--|------|
| Climate                     | Total number of seedlings grown in nurseries   | 250  |
|                             | Total number of trees planted  | 250  |
|                             | Quantification and reduction of Scope 3 emissions (S/N)                                  | 264  |
| Water                       | Water abstracted per ton of saleable production (m3)                                     | 269  |
|                             | Proportion of total water consumed in regions of high water stress (%)                   | 271  |
| People                      | Proportion of female employees (%)   | 177  |
|                             | Proportion of women employed in senior management (%)                                    | 177  |
|                             | Numerical, time-bound target on increasing inclusion and diversity (S/N)                 | 177  |
|                             | Average training per employee (hours per year)   | 182  |
|                             | Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)  | 378  |
| Communities                 | Investment in community initiatives (million USD)  | 282  |
|                             | The supplier code of conduct includes a provision on the minimum wage (S/N)              | 227  |
|                             | There are policies/practices about community participation with indigenous peoples (S/N) | 288  |
| Suppliers                   | Percentage of suppliers evaluated based on the code of conduct (%)                       | 229  |
|                             | Proportion of certified wood/fiber purchased (%)   | 381  |

I. GLOBAL COMPACT

| Global compact principles |  | Page               |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Human Rights              |  |                    |
| Principle 1:              | Companies should support and respect the protection of internationally recognized fundamental human rights within their sphere of influence. | 106                |
| Principle 2:              | Companies should ensure that their partners and collaborators are not complicit in the violation of human rights.                            | 106                |
| Labor Relations           |  |                    |
| Principle 3:              | Companies should support freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.                         | 173                |
| Principle 4:              | Companies should support the elimination of all forms of forced or coerced labor.  | 106, 243           |
| Principle 5:              | Companies should support the eradication of child labor  | 106, 243           |
| Principle 6:              | Companies should support the abolition of discriminatory practices in employment and occupation.   | 106, 243           |
| Enviroment                |  |                    |
| Principle 7:              | Companies should take a preventive approach that favors the environment  | 252, 253, 258,259  |
| Principle 8:              | Companies should encourage initiatives that promote greater environmental responsibility   | 252, 253           |
| Principle 9:              | Companies should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.   | 142, 143, 144      |
| Anti-corruption           |  |                    |
| Principle 10:             | Companies should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.  | 144, 145, 146, 147 |



Verification letters



Santiago, March 26, 2024

Ms.

Verónica de la Cerda

Sustainability Director

Compañía Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones

Present

At its request, DEUMAN has conducted a limited independent verification of the 2023 Greenhouse Gas emissions inventory of the Compañía Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones (CMPC).

The inventory has been reported through spreadsheets, the SpheraCloud Corporate Sustainability platform, and a greenhouse gas emissions inventory calculation report. DEUMAN's responsibility is to issue conclusions on the consistency and reliability of the information received.

Scope

The calculated inventory corresponds to the emissions of **48 industrial plants and 3 forestry operations** located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, 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, 2023.

The scope considers the following activities per business unit of the organization:



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| Category  | Activities   |
|---|--|
| Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions                             | 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 CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O are considered, CO <sub>2</sub> of biogenic origin is not incorporated into the quantification |
| Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions caused by imported energy | Emissions from the purchase of electrical energy and steam   |
| Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions                     | Category 1. Goods and services purchased   |
|   | Category 2. Capital goods  |
|   | Category 3. Activities related to fuels and energy   |
|   | Category 4. Upstream transportation and distribution   |
|   | Category 5. Waste generated in operations  |
|   | Category 6. Corporate travel   |
|   | Category 7. Employee Commuting   |
|   | Category 9. Downstream transportation and distribution   |
|   | Category 10. Processing of sold products   |
|   | Category 12. End of life of products sold  |

In addition, upstream leased assets (category 8), use of products sold (category 11), downstream leased assets (category 13) and investments (category 15) are not relevant categories. On the other hand, franchises (category 14) are not applicable for the carbon footprint 2023.

The types of GHG considered were: CO2, N2O, CH4, HFC, PFC, SF6.

Verification process

The objective of the process was to verify that the results reflected in the final Carbon Footprint report for the year 2023 of the CMPC company align with the Corporate Quantification and Reporting Standard of the GHG Protocol.

The verification was carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064 – 3: 2019 (es) Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas claims as a reference guide for quality assurance.

The verification methodology consisted of the following activities:



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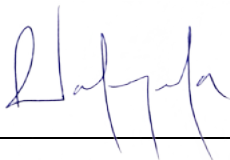
- Interviews with those responsible for delivering information from 7 plants.
- Consistency check between the activity level data – included in the SpheraCloud Corporate Sustainability platform and the spreadsheets provided – and the corresponding backups.
- Review of additional documents such as ERNC attribute purchase contracts.
- Review of the methodology and report of the emissions calculation.
- Analysis of the relevance of the emission factors used.

The agreed level of assurance is limited.

**Disclaimer and Declaration of no conflict of interest:** DEUMAN is not responsible for the veracity of the information provided by third parties to CMPC. As a verifier, we consider that it has been provided according to the principle of good faith, having clarified the inconsistencies identified. For this reason, we make this declaration of independent verification, for which we express that we have no conflict of interest related to the verification process or its final results with the company in question.

Conclusions

In accordance with the aforementioned scopes and limits, and based on the verification process described above, no discrepancies were identified in CMPC's declaration in relation to its Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and it is also aligned with the Corporate Quantification and Reporting Standard of the GHG Protocol.



Rodrigo Valenzuela  
General Manager and Legal Representative  
Deuman Engineering Services Ltda.



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CMPC total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by scope (tCO<sub>2</sub>e.)

|         | Location-based approach | Market-based approach |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Scope 1 | 1,787,482               | 1,787,482             |
| Scope 2 | 461,317                 | 90,652                |
| Scope 3 | 8,123,012               | 8,123,012             |
| Total   | 10,371,811              | 10,001,146            |

Greenhouse Gas Emissions by scope and business lines (tCO<sub>2</sub>e.)

- Location-based approach

|         | Corporate Offices | Celulosa  | Biopackaging | Softys    |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Scope 1 | 1,932             | 1,210,343 | 197,763      | 377,444   |
| Scope 2 | 1,211             | 80,991    | 196,074      | 183,041   |
| Scope 3 | 6,825             | 4,452,398 | 1,225,224    | 2,438,556 |
| Total   | 9,968             | 5,743,731 | 1,619,060    | 2,999,051 |

- Market-based approach

|         | Corporate Offices | Celulosa  | Biopackaging | Softys    |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Scope 1 | 1,932             | 1,210,343 | 197,763      | 377,444   |
| Scope 2 | 1,211             | 28,396    | 25,993       | 35,052    |
| Scope 3 | 6,825             | 4,452,398 | 1,225,224    | 2,438,556 |
| Total   | 9,968             | 5,691,136 | 1,448,979    | 2,851,063 |



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List of facilities and operations included in the inventory

| N° | Business line | Facility/operation                      | Location  |
|----|---------------|---|-----------|
| 1  | Forestal      | Forestal Mininco                        | Chile     |
| 2  | Forestal      | Forestal Brasil                         | Brasil    |
| 3  | Forestal      | Bosques del Plata                       | Argentina |
| 4  | Pulp          | Pacifico Mill                           | Chile     |
| 5  | Pulp          | Laja Mill                               | Chile     |
| 6  | Pulp          | Santa Fe Mill                           | Chile     |
| 7  | Pulp          | Guaíba Mill                             | Brasil    |
| 8  | Maderas       | Plywood Plant                           | Chile     |
| 9  | Maderas       | Mulchén Sawmill                         | Chile     |
| 10 | Maderas       | Nacimiento Sawmill                      | Chile     |
| 11 | Maderas       | Bucalemu Sawmill                        | Chile     |
| 12 | Maderas       | Clear Los Ángeles Remanufacturing Plant | Chile     |
| 13 | Maderas       | Coronel Remanufacturing Plant           | Chile     |
| 14 | Biopackaging  | Maule Plant                             | Chile     |
| 15 | Biopackaging  | Valdivia Plant                          | Chile     |
| 16 | Biopackaging  | Edipac Plant                            | Chile     |
| 17 | Biopackaging  | Fibras Plant                            | Chile     |
| 18 | Biopackaging  | Corrugados Pulpa Moldeada Plant         | Chile     |
| 19 | Biopackaging  | Corrugados Osorno Plant                 | Chile     |
| 20 | Biopackaging  | Corrugados Til Til Plant                | Chile     |
| 21 | Biopackaging  | Corrugados Buin Plant                   | Chile     |
| 22 | Biopackaging  | Corrugados Cordillera Plant             | Chile     |
| 23 | Biopackaging  | Sack Kraft Chile Plant                  | Chile     |
| 24 | Biopackaging  | Sack Kraft México Irapuato Plant        | México    |
| 25 | Biopackaging  | Sack Kraft México Guadalajara Plant     | México    |
| 26 | Biopackaging  | Sack Kraft Argentina Plant              | Argentina |
| 27 | Biopackaging  | Sack Kraft Perú Plant                   | Perú      |



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|    |              |                                       |               |
|----|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 28 | Biopackaging | Sack Kraft Paraí do Sul Plant         | Brasil        |
| 29 | Biopackaging | Sack Kraft Campos Novos Plant         | Brasil        |
| 30 | Biopackaging | Sack Kraft São José dos Pinhais Plant | Brasil        |
| 31 | Softys       | Puente Alto Plant                     | Chile         |
| 32 | Softys       | Talagante Plant                       | Chile         |
| 33 | Softys       | Valle de México Plant                 | México        |
| 34 | Softys       | García Plant                          | México        |
| 35 | Softys       | Altamira Plant                        | México        |
| 36 | Softys       | Cañete Plant                          | Perú          |
| 37 | Softys       | Santa Rosa Plant                      | Perú          |
| 38 | Softys       | Rosales Plant                         | Perú          |
| 39 | Softys       | Sorepa Plant                          | Perú          |
| 40 | Softys       | Arequipa (Panam) Plant                | Perú          |
| 41 | Softys       | Tortuguitas/Wilde Plant               | Argentina     |
| 42 | Softys       | Zárate Plant                          | Argentina     |
| 43 | Softys       | Naschel Plant                         | Argentina     |
| 44 | Softys       | Pando Plant                           | Uruguay       |
| 45 | Softys       | Recife Plant                          | Brasil        |
| 46 | Softys       | Mogi Plant                            | Brasil        |
| 47 | Softys       | Caieiras Plant                        | Brasil        |
| 48 | Softys       | Sepac Plant                           | Brasil        |
| 49 | Softys       | Gachancipá Plant                      | Colombia      |
| 50 | Softys       | Cali Plant                            | Colombia      |
| 51 | Softys       | Guayaquil Plant                       | Ecuador       |
| 52 | Transversal  | Headquarters                          | International |



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Independent Assurance Report

We have been engaged by the Management of Empresas CMPC S.A. (hereinafter the "Company"), to report and provide an independent limited assurance conclusion as to whether the assessment of 30 ESG Indicators in the 2023 Integrated Report of Empresas CMPC S.A. complies with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standard and SASB standard, in all material respects, under ISAE 3000 (hereinafter the "Report") for the year ended December 31, 2023.

ESG indicators in the 2023 Integrated Report covered by this limited assurance engagement are:

| Indicators assured  | Standard assured |
|---|------------------|
| 2-7 Employees   | GRI              |
| 2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations   | GRI              |
| 2-30 Collective bargaining agreements   | GRI              |
| 204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers   | GRI              |
| 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures  | GRI              |
| 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken   | GRI              |
| 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal  | GRI              |
| 306-5 Waste directed to disposal  | GRI              |
| 401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover  | GRI              |
| 403-9 Work-related injuries   | GRI              |
| 404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews.   | GRI              |
| 405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men  | GRI              |
| 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk  | GRI              |
| RR-FM-000.A Area of forestland owned, leased, and/or managed by the entity  | SASB             |
| RR-FM-000.C Timber harvest volume (m3)  | SASB             |
| RT-CP-120a.1 Air emissions of the following pollutants (1) NOx (excluding N2O), (2) SOx, (3) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and (4) particulate matter (PM) | SASB             |
| RR-PP-130a.1 Total energy consumed, percentage grid electricity, percentage from biomass, percentage from other renewable energy.                               | SASB             |
| RR-PP-140a.1 Total water withdrawn, total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress                       | SASB             |
| RR-PP-140a.2 Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks.  | SASB             |

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Santiago  
Av. Presidente Riesco 5685,  
piso 15, Las Condes



| Indicators assured  | Standard assured |
|---|------------------|
| RT-CP-140a.3 Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards and regulations   | SASB             |
| RR-FM-160a.1 Area of forestland certified to a third-party forest management standard, percentage certified to each standard  | SASB             |
| RR-PP-430a.1 Percentage of wood fiber sourced from third-party certified forestlands and percentage to each standard and meeting other fiber sourcing standards and percentage to each standard | SASB             |
| RR-PP-430a.2 Amount of recycled and recovered fiber procured  | SASB             |
| CMPC 1 Conservation, protection and restoration goal  | Own indicator    |
| CMPC 4 Payment in USD of green tax  | Own indicator    |
| CMPC 9 Water withdrawal intensity/production target   | Own indicator    |
| CMPC 10 Final waste disposal goal   | Own indicator    |
| CMPC 11 Social investment at CMPC   | Own indicator    |
| CMPC 12 Diversity and inclusion goal  | Own indicator    |
| CMPC 13 Water discharge parameters (DQO and AOx)  | Own indicator    |

Responsibilities of the Company

The Company confirms that the party responsible for the 2023 Integrated Report and the information in such report is the Sustainability Management.

Our engagement has been conducted on the basis that the Company recognizes and understands that Sustainability Management is responsible for:

- (a)

The presentation of the 30 ESG Indicators in the 2023 Integrated Report included in the engagement be compliant with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standard and SASB standard.
- (b)

The preparation and fair presentation of the assertion that the 30 ESG Indicators in the 2023 Integrated Report included in the engagement complies with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standard and SASB standard.
- (c)

The design, implementation and maintenance of internal control that the General Management and Sustainability Management determine as necessary to enable compliance with the GRI standard and the SASB standard and that is free from non-compliance, whether caused by fraud or error.
- (d)

The prevention and detection of fraud, and to identify and ensure that the Company complies with the laws and regulations applicable to its activities.

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- (e) The process for ensuring that the Area Management, personnel involved in the preparation and presentation of the Assurance Engagement information have adequate training, systems are appropriately updated and that any changes to relevant Assurance Engagement information include all significant business units. This responsibility also includes informing us of any changes in the Company's operations from January 1, 2023 through the date of issuance of our conclusion.

Responsibility of the Assurance Practitioner

Our responsibility is to issue an independent limited assurance report as to whether the 30 ESG Indicators in the 2023 Integrated Report included in the Assurance Engagement comply with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standard and SASB standard, in all material respects, under ISAE 3000.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is based on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional conduct and implemented quality control procedures that are applicable to the individual engagement in accordance with the requirements of the International Standard on Quality Control 1: "Quality Control for Firms Performing Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements (ISQC 1)" and we planned and performed our engagement to obtain an independent limited assurance conclusion. Based on that indicated in the preceding paragraphs, we confirm that we have performed this engagement for Empresas CMPC S.A. independently and free of conflicts of interest.

The scope of an independent limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than that of a reasonable assurance engagement, and accordingly, the assurance provided is also lower. The procedures we performed are based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, process observation, documentation analysis, analytical procedures and sample review tests described below.

- We interviewed key personnel of the Sustainability Management of Empresas CMPC S.A. and its Subsidiaries in order to evaluate the preparation process, the definition of its contents and the information systems used in the Assurance Engagement.
- We verified the data included in the Assurance Engagement from the supporting documentation provided by Management.
- We analyzed the data gathering and internal control processes for the quantitative data reflected in the Assurance Engagement.
- We verified the reliability of the information using analytical procedures and review tests based on sampling and review of calculations through recalculations.
- We reviewed the wording and revised the composition of the 2023 Integrated Report containing the Assurance Engagement.

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The procedures performed on a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing, and are less extensive than those performed for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Purpose of our Report

In accordance with the terms of our engagement, this assurance report has been prepared for Empresas CMPC S.A. for the purpose of assisting Management in determining whether the ESG Indicators in the 2023 Integrated Report included in the Assurance Engagement and, subject of the limited assurance, are prepared and presented in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standard, in all material respects, under ISAE 3000.

Restrictions on use of the report

Empresas CMPC S.A. confirms that the users of its 2023 Integrated Report and our assurance reports regarding the ESG indicators in the 2023 Integrated Report are the Company's Management, Board of Directors, employees and suppliers, the local communities of the locations where the Company performs its activities, the investors and regulators of Empresas CMPC S.A., and the guild organizations to which the Company is affiliated, as support for their decision-making processes.

Any third party other than the Users indicated in the preceding paragraph, who obtains access to our Report or a copy thereof and determines to rely on it, or any part thereof, does so at its own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility or liability to parties other than "Users" for our work, for this limited assurance report, or for the conclusions we have reached.

This report is furnished to Empresas CMPC S.A. on the basis that it may not be copied or referred to, in whole or in part, without our prior written consent. Furthermore, this report may only be disclosed, in its entirety and not in part, for the internal purposes of Empresas CMPC S.A. and to third parties in order to show that the contents reported have been verified by an independent third party.

Our conclusions

Our conclusion has been established based on and subject to the matters described in this report.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support the conclusion expressed below.

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Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, described above, nothing has come to our attention that would indicate to us that the 30 ESG Indicators in the 2023 Integrated Annual Report listed above, for the year ended December 31, 2023, are not prepared and presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standard and SASB standard, in all material respects, under ISAE 3000, including the reliability of the data, the adequacy of the information presented and the absence of significant deviations and omissions.

The above translation of the practitioner's report is provided as a free translation from the Spanish language original, which is the official and binding version. Such translation has been made solely for the convenience of non-Spanish readers.

Very truly yours,

KPMG Ltda.

Signed in the Spanish version

Karin Eggers G.  
Head ESG Services, KPMG Chile  
Co-Lead ESG, South American Cluster

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High conservation value area  
(lower right-hand side) at La  
Pradera woodland.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



REASONED ANALYSIS







**CMPC 2023** INTEGRATED REPORT

**2023** INTEGRATED REPORT