

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

We are subject to various risks and uncertainties resulting from changing competitive, economic, political, environmental and social conditions that could harm our business, results of operations or financial condition. The risks described below, although not being the only ones we face are the most important ones according to our ability to identify material risks. Other risks that we presently believe are not material could also adversely affect us.

Risks Relating to the Merger

The expected benefits from operating as a combined enterprise with Fibria may not be achieved.

The integration of two large companies, such as Suzano and Fibria, presents significant challenges. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to integrate our and Fibria's operations without encountering difficulties, which may include, among other things, the loss of key employees, diversion of management attention, the disruption of our respective ongoing businesses or possible inconsistencies in standards, procedures and policies. There can also be no assurance as to the extent to which the synergies anticipated or expected from the Merger, or as to the timing for their realization, or as to the expenses that will be incurred in connection with realizing synergic benefits from the Merger. In particular, we may not be able to realize anticipated cost savings from the combination of the companies' production facilities, or anticipated synergic benefits from the joint acquisition of raw materials, sharing of improved production techniques and integration of administrative departments. If we do not realize the expected benefits or synergies from the Merger, our results of operations and financial condition and the trading price for our securities may be adversely affected.

We expect to record a significant amount of goodwill and intangible assets as a result of the Merger, which may be subject to impairment under certain circumstances in future periods in accordance with applicable accounting regulations.

We expect to recognize a significant amount of goodwill and record several intangible assets as a result of the Merger. Prior to the consummation of the Merger, we performed a preliminary analysis of the fair market value of the assets of Fibria to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed in the Merger. We currently estimate a total preliminary goodwill of R\$7,897.1 million in connection with the Merger. For further information, see note 32.(i) to our audited consolidated financial statements. Under IFRS, goodwill and intangible assets with undetermined useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually to identify possible need for impairment, or more often if any event or circumstance indicates that an impairment loss may have been incurred. Other intangible assets that have determined useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. In addition, under IFRS we are required to perform an impairment analysis of assets with undetermined useful life when the book value of our net assets exceeds our market capitalization. As a result, we may be required to recognize an impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets in future periods if required under IFRS, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations or the trading price of our securities.

Following completion of the Merger, we are more leveraged than we were prior to the Merger, and a material portion of our cash flow may need to be used to service our debt obligations.

As of December 31, 2018, Suzano had R\$35.7 billion of consolidated total debt and Fibria had R\$20.7 billion of consolidated total debt. Accordingly, after giving effect to the completion of the Merger, Suzano will have a significantly higher amount of consolidated total debt, taking into consideration our and Fibria's pre-Merger consolidated debt and the additional debt incurred by us to finance the Merger. We are subject to the risks normally associated with significant amounts of debt, which could have important consequences to

investors. Our indebtedness could, among other things: (i) require us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay our obligations, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, operations, capital expenditures, dividend payments, strategic acquisitions, expansion of our operations and other business activities; (ii) increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; (iii) limit, along with financial and other restrictive covenants in our debt instruments, our ability to borrow additional funds or dispose of assets; and (iv) place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt. We may also need to refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before maturity, and we may not be able to do this on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Additionally, a default under our financial agreements that is not waived by the relevant creditors may result in an acceleration of the maturity of the outstanding balance of such debt, and may also accelerate the maturity of other debt that benefits from cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions. For more information, see Item 5. “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects –Indebtedness.” If such events were to occur, our financial condition and share price could be adversely affected.

Risks Relating to the Pulp and Paper Industry

Our products’ prices are greatly affected by international market prices, which vary depending on a number of factors that are beyond our control.

Pulp markets are typically cyclical, and our pulp prices follow international market prices, which are determined by supply and demand, global pulp production capacity and global economic conditions. Such prices can also be affected by exchange rate fluctuations between the currencies of main producing and consuming countries, movement of inventories, diverging price expectations, business strategies adopted by other producers and availability of substitutes for our products, among others. All of these factors are beyond our control and may have a significant impact on the prices for pulp and, consequently, on our operational margins, profitability and ROIC. Fluctuations in pulp price may lead us to adopt changes in our commercial strategy or production, which also may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation.

Paper prices are also determined by supply and demand conditions in the markets in which they are sold, and are affected by various factors, including the fluctuation in pulp prices and the specific characteristics of the markets in which we operate.

We cannot assure that pulp and paper market prices and demand for our products will remain favorable to us, and any adverse price or demand fluctuations, which may occur rapidly in our markets, could adversely affect our results of operations and financial conditions and our ability to operate our plants in an economically viable manner.

We are highly dependent on our planted forest areas for the supply of wood, which is essential to our production processes, and any damage to our forest areas may adversely affect us.

Most of the wood used in our production processes is supplied by our own forestry operations, which include planted forest areas located in close proximity to our production facilities. The wood market in Brazil is very limited, as most pulp and paper producers utilize wood extracted from their own planted forests to meet their wood requirements. In addition, in acquiring land for our forests, we compete with cultivators of other crops, which could ultimately raise the purchase price of land or make it more difficult to hire third parties to cultivate the eucalyptus required to meet our production needs. Still, our planted forests are subject to natural threats, such as drought, fire, pests and diseases, which may reduce our supply of wood or increase the price of wood we acquire.

Our planted forest areas are also subject to other threats, considering their wide territorial coverage and proximity to a significant number of neighbors and local communities, including loss of possession due to social unrest or squatter invasion, theft of our timber, or arson, which may result in real damage to our planting and transit areas and may significantly adversely affect our results.

In addition, the physical effects of climate change may materially and adversely affect our operations, for example by changing air temperature and water levels, and subjecting us to unusual or different weather-related risks. Our forest areas are located in regions which have ideal climate conditions for a short growing cycle. Any climate changes that negatively affect such favorable climate conditions in Brazil may adversely affect the growth rate and quality of our plantations, or our production costs. Although we cannot predict the

impact of changing global climate conditions, any such occurrences may increase our liabilities and capital expenditures and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Drought in some regions of Brazil, resulting in water scarcity and related rationing, may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Some regions might have drought conditions during some seasons of the year, which could result in acute shortages of water and/or implementation of rationing to restrict usage. Although some of our units are located in the affected areas, this would not affect all of our operations simultaneously. Suzano units have processes in place for the efficient use of water. In order to maintain and improve our units' efficiency in water usage, our operations teams periodically review such processes. We also have a contingency plan in place for the units that could possibly be affected by water shortages. Nevertheless, we cannot assure that severe droughts or governmental measures to address drought conditions will not have an impact on our units' operations, with a resulting adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We face significant operational risks that can result in the partial shutdown of our operations, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We face operational risks that may result in partial or temporary suspension of our operations and in loss of production. Such outages may be caused by factors associated with equipment failure, accidents, fires, strikes, weather, exposure to natural disasters, electricity power outages and chemical product spills, among other operational and environmental hazards. The occurrence of these events may, among other impacts, result in serious damage to our property, assets and reputation, a decrease in production or an increase in production costs, any of which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

During the normal course of our business, we depend on the continuous availability of logistics and transportation networks, including roads, railways, warehouses and ports, among others. Such operations may be disrupted by factors beyond our control, such as social movements, natural disasters, electricity shortages and labor strikes. For example, the general strike of truck drivers in May 2018 throughout Brazil resulted in a temporary suspension of our production operations over some days, which in turn caused losses in production of our pulp and paper products. In order to end the strike, the Brazilian federal government made several concessions to the truck drivers, which may have an adverse effect on our costs of inbound and outbound logistics. Any interruption in the supply of inputs for the operation of our industrial and forestry units or in the delivery of our finished products to clients could cause a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

We have entered into contracts with third parties to provide transportation and logistics services. The early termination of these contracts or our inability to renew them or negotiate new contracts with other service providers with similar conditions could adversely affect our financial and operating condition. In addition, the majority of our suppliers of transportation operate under concessions granted by the Brazilian government and the loss or non-renewal of such concessions may also have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We depend on few suppliers for certain raw materials, such as fuel oil, caustic soda, bleached chemo thermo mechanical pulp ("BCTPM"), natural gas and paper and pulp industrial capital goods, its services and maintenance.

We have few sources for certain raw materials that are essential for the production of pulp and paper, including fuel oil, caustic soda, BCTPM, natural gas and third-party industry technology (maintenance). We enter into medium and long term supply agreements with such suppliers. Any significant reduction in the supply or increase in prices, on behalf of the relevant supplier, of any of these raw materials could adversely affect our products' mix, margin or availability and, consequently, our results of operations.

Investments by us or our competitors to enhance pulp production capacity in the future may adversely affect the market price for our products.

New capacity projects may create an imbalance between supply and demand that may cause a reduction in pulp prices. Investments in new capacity may have an impact on pulp prices and, consequently, on our financial condition or results of operations.

We face significant competition in some of our lines of business, which may adversely affect our market share in the pulp and paper industries and our profitability.

The pulp and paper markets are extremely competitive. We face substantial competition in both domestic and international markets from a large number of companies, some of which have extensive access to financial resources and low capital costs. In the domestic market, we face competition from national products, produced by companies of Brazilian and international groups, and imported products. In the international market, we compete against companies with large production and distribution capacities, significant consumer base and great variety of products.

Pulp imports do not presently represent serious competition for us in the domestic market due to the low logistical and production costs of local producers. However, the oversupply of coated paper in the world market, the antidumping measures adopted in other countries and the use of imported coated paper for alternative purposes, especially during periods of prolonged appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, may increase competition in Brazil from producers of imported paper. Additionally, if the Brazilian federal government were to decrease import taxes, or in the event of sustained appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, competition in Brazil from international producers may increase. The occurrence or continuation of any of the foregoing events could adversely affect us.

Additionally, the pulp and paper markets are served by numerous companies located in different countries. If we are unable to remain competitive against these producers in the future, our market share may be adversely affected.

Liquidity restriction periods may increase our financial costs, limit the terms or even preclude the funding in the market, which may adversely affect our operations.

Brazilian paper and pulp companies have made significant investments during the last few years in order to compete more efficiently and on a larger scale in the international market. This trend towards consolidation has enhanced the need for resources and diversification of financing sources among national and foreign financial institutions.

In this context, we depend on third-party capital to conduct our business, by means of financing transactions to support our investments and working capital. In liquidity restriction periods, such as the ones of 2008 and 2009 that occurred due to the international financial crisis, credit lines may become excessively short, expensive or even unavailable. Under these circumstances, there is a higher risk of not achieving success in financing and refinancing transactions, meaning that there is a higher possibility of failure in obtaining financing in the market in order to pay down existing indebtedness, as well as a higher risk of raising these funds at an elevated cost, which may adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

More stringent environmental regulation could increase our expenditures, which may adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Our activities are subject to extensive environmental regulation, including in relation to gas emissions, liquid effluents and solid residues disposal, reforestation and odor control, and maintenance of a land reserve and permanent preservation areas. Furthermore, our activities, both industrial and forestry, require periodic renewal of environmental permits.

Environmental standards that are applicable to us are issued at the federal, state and municipal levels, and changes in the laws, rules, policies or procedures adopted in the enforcement of the current laws may adversely affect us. In Brazil, violations of environmental laws, regulations and authorizations could result in administrative, civil or criminal penalties for us, our management and our employees, including fines, imprisonment, interruption of our activities and dissolution of our corporate entity.

Governmental agencies or other competent authorities may provide new rules or additional regulations even stricter than the ones in force, or they may pursue a stricter interpretation of the existing laws and regulations, which could require us to invest additional resources in environmental compliance or to restrict our ability to operate as currently done. Additionally, noncompliance with or a violation of any such laws and regulations could result in the revocation of our licenses and suspension of our activities or in our responsibility for environmental remediation costs, which could be substantial. Moreover, failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations could restrict our ability to obtain financing from financial institutions.

In December 2015, several countries (including Brazil) signed the Paris Agreement, a new global environmental agreement adopting the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, or “INDCs”, as the

measures taken to reduce its emissions after 2020. The INDC that applies to Brazil provides for an increase in the share of sustainable biofuels and other sources of renewable energy in the Brazilian national energy mix, as well as zero deforestation, reforestation, forest restoration and enhancement of the native forest management. We may be materially affected by the regulation related to greenhouse gases and climate change, which causes an increase in capital expenditures and investments to comply with such laws, and indirectly, by changes in prices for transportation, energy and other inputs. In addition, the physical effects of climate change also may materially and adversely affect our operations, such as by changing air temperature and water levels, and subjecting us to unusual or different weather related risks. Both the regulations related to climate change and the changes in existing regulations, as well as the physical effects of climate change generally, could result in increased liabilities and capital expenditures, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Failure to obtain or maintain the necessary permits, licenses and concessions could adversely affect our operations.

We depend on the issuance of permits, licenses and concessions from various governmental agencies in order to undertake certain activities. In order to obtain licenses for certain activities that are expected to have a significant environmental impact, certain investments in conservation are required to offset such impact. Furthermore, we have licenses to operate our plants, which are usually valid for five years from the date of issuance and may be renewed for equal periods. The operational licenses require, among other things, that we periodically report our compliance with emissions standards set by environmental agencies.

Failure to obtain, renew or comply with our operating licenses as applicable may cause delays in our deployment of new activities, increased costs, monetary fines or even suspension of the affected activity.

Global or regional economic conditions and events may adversely affect the demand for and the price of our products.

Demand for pulp and paper is directly related to the growth of the world economy and economic conditions. Currently, Europe, China and North America are the main consumer markets of the industry. According to market statistics (PPPC), Chinese demand represented 34% of the global market pulp demand in 2018 and 2017 and this demand has increased at an compound annual growth rate of 10.0% since 2005, above the global average of 2.4%. The recent investments in paper and board machines in China have been boosting pulp demand in China; however, the volatility of Chinese demand due to speculative buying movement is a key risk for any short-term demand forecast.

Any slowing of economic growth in Europe, China and North America could adversely affect the price and volume of our exports and thus impact our operating performance and our financial results until such excess volume of supply can be allocated to other markets.

Our exports are subject to special risks that may adversely affect our business.

We export to different regions of the world, which makes us subject to special political and regulatory risks, including currency controls in countries where we have payments receivable, possible formal or informal trade barriers and incentive policies and subsidies favoring local producers in many regions.

Thus, our future financial performance will depend on the economic, political, environmental and social conditions of our main export markets (Europe, Asia and North America). Thus, our future financial performance will depend on the economic, political and social conditions of our main export markets (Europe, Asia and North America). As a result, factors that are beyond our control include:

- imposition of barriers to trade or the granting of commercial incentives in favor of local producers;
- changes in economic policies and/or conditions of the countries to which we export, which may affect our export capacity and, consequently, our business and operating results;
- logistics costs, including disruptions in shipping or reduced availability of freight transportation;
- significant fluctuations in global demand for pulp products, which could impact our sales, operating income and cash flows;

- the deterioration of global economic conditions, which could impair the financial condition of some of our customers or foreign suppliers, thereby increasing bad debts or non-performance by our foreign suppliers;
- changes in revenues due to variations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- controls on currency exchange; and
- adverse consequences deriving from the need to comply with more stringent regulatory requirements in foreign countries, including environmental rules, regulations and certification requirements.

More stringent trade barriers in key export markets may adversely affect us.

The competitiveness of Brazilian companies has led certain countries to establish trade barriers to limit the access of Brazilian companies to their markets or even to subsidize local producers, particularly with respect to paper products. Some countries may impose quotas on Brazilian products, and delays in allocating these quotas or changes in laws or policies regarding these quotas can adversely affect our exports.

Any of the aforementioned restrictions may affect our export volume and, as a result, our sales from export markets and our financial condition. In the case of newly created trade barriers in our key export markets, it may be difficult for us to sell our products in other markets at favorable conditions, which may cause a material adverse effect on us.

Risks Relating to Our Company

We receive certain tax benefits in Brazil that may be suspended, cancelled or not renewed, any of which may adversely affect our financial condition and free cash flow generation.

We receive certain tax benefits by virtue of our production facilities and investment projects in underdeveloped regions in Brazil, which are covered by the SUDENE and the RFB.

We also benefit from tax incentives based on state laws. PROMARANHÃO in the state of Maranhão and Desenvolve in the state of Bahia, published through Ordinance-GABIN nº 435/18 and Decree No. 18.270/18, respectively, are the most relevant ones. We have complied with the legal requirements in order to attend the formalities of the Convention nº 190/2017 by the National Board of Financial Policy (*Conselho Nacional de Política Fazendária*, or “CONFAZ”) to validate the referred tax incentives and now we are pending confirmation from the tax authorities. We cannot assure you that the tax incentives we currently benefit from will be maintained or renewed, particularly, but not exclusively, in light of deteriorating macroeconomic conditions that may lead to changes in current material incentives, such as the exemption of export revenues from social security contributions, the *Regime Especial de Aquisição de Bens de Capital para Empresas Exportadoras*, which is a special regime for the acquisition of capital goods by exporting companies, and *Preponderante Exportador*, among others. If such tax benefits are not effectively renewed, this could have a material adverse effect on our generation of net cash flow. In the event of constitutional challenges or if we fail to comply with specific obligations to which we are subject in connection with the tax benefits described above, such benefits may be suspended or cancelled, and we may be required to pay the taxes due in the last five years in full, plus penalties and interest, which may adversely affect us.

With respect to our exports, we are a beneficiary of a special regime for the reintegration of tax values for exporting companies, called *Reintegra* (*Regime Especial de Reintegração de Valores Tributários para as Empresas Exportadoras*), which is a program created by the Brazilian federal government to encourage the export of manufactured products. The Brazilian government may decide to terminate or not renew *Reintegra* in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our generation of free cash flow and, as a result, our results of operation and financial condition.

Fluctuations in interest rates could increase the cost of servicing our debt and negatively affect our overall financial performance.

Our financial results are affected by changes in interest rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), the CDI and the Brazilian Long-Term Interest Rate (*Taxa de Juros de Longo Prazo*, or “TJLP”). LIBOR rates have significantly increased in recent years due to regulatory changes to U.S. money market funds (“MMFs”). The three-month LIBOR rate was 2.8076% p.a., 1.6943% p.a. and 0.9979% p.a. as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. The CDI rate has fluctuated significantly in the past in response to the

expansion or contraction of the Brazilian economy, attempts to manage inflation, Brazilian government policies and other factors. After falling significantly during 2017, the CDI rate was 6.40% p.a. as of December 31, 2018, while it was 6.89% p.a. and 13.63% p.a. as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The TJLP rate was 6.98% p.a. and 6.75% p.a. and 7.50% p.a. as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

A significant increase in interest rates, particularly TJLP, CDI or LIBOR, or the inflation rate index for consumer goods, or IPCA, could have a material adverse effect on our financial expenses since a significant part of our debt (BNDES loans, Agribusiness Credit Receivable Certificates - CRA and Export Prepayment Facilities) is linked to these rates. On the other hand, a significant reduction in the CDI rate could adversely impact our financial revenues derived from investment activities, since a material portion of our cash is invested in Brazilian money market instruments that are linked to the CDI rate.

On July 27, 2017, the head of the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), announced the FCA's intention to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. Because the statements made by the head of the FCA are recent, there is no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of any such event on our financial expenses cannot yet be determined and, at this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of establishing any alternative reference rates or any other reforms to LIBOR that may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Uncertainty as to the nature of such potential changes, the impact of using alternative reference rates or the content of other reforms may adversely affect our financial expenses or have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. Given the risk of extinction of LIBOR in the near future, we have been actively negotiating contracts to which we are a party, that contain provisions relating to the discontinuation of LIBOR as the applicable interest rate. As a result, the majority of our debt instruments already include a provision on the substitution of LIBOR by a reference index or equivalent interest rate. Our derivative contracts linked to LIBOR provide that either there will be a negotiation between the parties for the definition of a new applicable rate or an equivalent fee will be determined by the calculation agent. We cannot predict, however, how these provisions will be implemented in practice, and can give no assurance that such implementation will not have a material effect on our financing costs.

If we are not able to manage the potential problems and risks related to acquisitions and strategic partnerships, our business and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

We have completed major acquisitions and formed strategic alliances, and, as part of our business strategy, we may acquire other assets or businesses or enter into strategic partnerships in Brazil or other countries. For example, we (as successor to Fibria) hold a 50% interest in Veracel, a joint operation with Stora Enso for the production of pulp, and a 51% interest in Portocel, our subsidiary (former subsidiary of Fibria) in which Celulose Nipo-Brasileira S.A. - CENIBRA holds the remaining 49% interest stake. In May 2014, Fibria (Stora Enso's former partner in the joint operation) commenced an arbitration against Stora Enso for alleged breach of its obligations under certain provisions of the joint operation shareholders' agreement. For further information on the arbitral proceeding, see Item 8. "Financial Information—Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Civil Proceedings." Disagreements with our joint operation partners, unexpected events or changes in market conditions, as well as the failure to successfully integrate new businesses or manage strategic alliances, could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition or prevent us from realizing expected gains of these acquisitions or alliances.

If we attempt to engage in future acquisitions, we would be subject to certain risks, including that we could fail to select the best partners or fail to effectively plan and manage any strategic alliance. Moreover, any significant acquisition may be subject to regulatory approval in Brazil and abroad and, as a result, may not be consummated, which may have an adverse effect on the trading price of our securities.

Some of our competitors may be better positioned to acquire pulp and paper companies.

Other companies operating in the same segments may compete with us for acquisition and alliance opportunities. Strategic acquisitions or alliances by our competitors could affect our ability to enter into or consummate acquisitions and alliances that are necessary to expand our business, such as the Merger. Further, we may face elevated costs associated with restructuring and/or financing in relation to acquisitions or strategic partnerships in comparison to our competitor companies. Companies that are better positioned to enter into acquisitions or alliances may benefit from preferable production costs, which may affect our competitiveness.

We could be harmed by a failure or interruption of our information technology systems or automated machinery.

Our operations are heavily reliant on information technology systems to efficiently manage production process. Therefore, disruptions to these systems, caused by obsolescence, technical failures or intentional acts, may impact or even paralyze our business and negatively impact our operations. In addition, any failure of our systems related to confidential information, caused by external cyber-attacks or internal actions, including negligence and/or misconduct of our employees, can have a negative impact on our reputation against competitors and external agents (government, regulators, suppliers and others).

Our information technology systems may be vulnerable to external actions such as natural disasters, viruses, cyber-attacks, and other security breaches. Any damage or interruption may cause a negative adverse effect on the results of our business, including fines, obligations to clients or legal litigation.

We may be subject to breaches of automation systems causing partial and / or temporary shutdowns of operations and/or improper access to strategic information, in addition to change or loss of relevant data. Costs to address the vulnerability and/or problems mentioned may be significant and may temporarily affect our operations.

We maintain technical, administrative and physical security controls and monitoring systems to deal with these threats. While these measures are designed to deterrent, prevent, detect, and respond to unauthorized activities in our systems, certain types of attacks may have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation.

In addition, any changes to existing safety regulations may impose additional obligations on us and result in an increase in our expenses with respect to safety equipment and procedures. For instance, changes imposing a reduced workday for safety reasons may result in reduced productivity, forcing us to hire additional staff. Similarly, provisions requiring us to install or buy additional safety equipment could increase our labor-related costs and adversely affect our operating costs and results.

A downgrade in our credit ratings may increase our borrowing costs and/or restrict the availability of new capital or financings.

The ratings address the likelihood, according to the respective evaluation methodology of each rating agency, of the payment of our debt and obligations at their maturity. The ratings also address the timely payment of interest and other costs on each interest payment date. The ratings are not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell any security issued by us, and the ratings do not necessary affect the market price or suitability of any security issued by us for any particular investor. The assigned ratings to us may be raised, lowered or held constant depending, among other factors, on the rating agencies' respective assessment of our financial strength or a change in methodology of credit assessment adopted by the credit risk agencies. We cannot assure you that our rating will remain for any given period of time or that the rating will not be lowered or withdrawn.

If our credit ratings are downgraded and the market were to perceive any such downgrade as a deterioration of our financial strength, our cost of borrowing would likely increase and our net income could decrease and our ability to obtain new financing may be adversely affected, all of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, our credit rating is sensitive to any change in Brazilian sovereign credit ratings. The credit ratings of the Brazilian sovereign were downgraded in 2016 and 2018, and are no longer investment grade according to the methodologies of the major global rating agencies. Any further lowering of Brazilian sovereign credit ratings may have additional adverse consequences on our ability to obtain financing or our cost of financing and, consequently, on our results of operations and financial condition.

Unfavorable outcomes in litigation may negatively affect our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

In the ordinary course of our business dealings, we and our officers are party to numerous tax, civil (including environmental) and labor disputes involving, among other penalties, significant monetary claims. An unfavorable outcome against us may result in our being required to pay substantial amounts of money, which could materially adversely affect our reputation, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. Additionally, the amounts provisioned for legal proceedings may increase and existing provisions may become insufficient due to unfavorable outcomes in disputes against us. For more information on tax, civil (including

environmental), labor and other proceedings, see Item 8. "Financial Information—Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal and Administrative Proceedings."

We depend on third-party suppliers for a material portion of our wood requirements and may be adversely affected by shortages of wood or increases in its price.

Our wood resources are not sufficient to satisfy our production needs, and accordingly we seek additional wood supply from third parties through agreements to purchase standing forests or for purchases of wood delivered to our factories. Medium- and long-term supply agreements with wood suppliers may vary between 1 to 3 forest cycles, each cycle lasting approximately 7 years. Lease agreements or forest partnerships have an average term of 14 to 15 years. Wood price conditions are subject to cyclical and circumstantial variations of wood demand in the different regions where we operate.

A material failure to obtain wood from third party suppliers or a material interruption in our current supply arrangements may result in a significant reduction in available wood for processing at our plants, which may adversely affect our production and, accordingly, our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in the credit risk of customers and suppliers to whom we have made advances, sales through credit lines or loans may adversely affect us.

In the markets in which we operate, it is typical, and often a condition for competitive participation, for pulp and paper producers to make advances to suppliers or to make sales to customers on credit. When we make advances, sales on credit or loans to our suppliers or customers, we assume their credit risk. Therefore, changes in the macroeconomic environment or the market conditions under which our suppliers and our customers operate, in addition to problems related to the management of our suppliers and clients, may significantly affect their ability to make payments to us, directly impacting our assets and working capital.

These practices also expose us to the risk of a significant divergence between the rates under which we obtain financing from third parties and the rates that we grant to our customers and suppliers. We cannot assure you that we will always be able to match the terms under which we provide financing to our customers and suppliers with the terms of financing provided to us. Any increase in our customers' and suppliers' credit risk or divergence between their and our capital costs may materially adversely affect our shareholders' equity and results of operations.

Social crisis in the relationship with communities and class entities may affect the regular use, cause damage, or deprive us of the use of or fair value compensation of our properties.

Activist groups in Brazil advocate for land reform and property redistribution by invading and occupying rural areas, which can interrupt our forestry or industrial activities and, consequently, negatively affect our production and operational results. In addition, our land may be subject to expropriation by the Brazilian federal government. Under Brazilian law, the federal government, upon payment of compensation, may expropriate land that is not in compliance with mandated local "social functions," including rational and adequate exploitation of land, adequate use of available natural resources, preservation of the environment and compliance with labor laws, among others. If the Brazilian federal government expropriates part of our properties, our results of operations may be adversely affected to the extent that the government's compensation proves to be inadequate. Moreover, we may be forced to accept public debt bonds, which have limited liquidity, instead of cash as compensation for expropriated land.

Any deterioration of labor relations among our employees could adversely affect us.

We depend on intensive use of labor in our activities. Most of our employees are represented by unions, and their employment contracts are regulated by collective bargaining agreements. New collective bargaining agreements may have shorter terms than our previous agreements, and, if we are not able to negotiate collective bargaining agreements on acceptable terms to us, we may be subject to a significant increase in labor costs, deterioration of employee relations, slowdowns or work stoppages, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Additionally, changes in safety and outsourcing regulations may result in an increase in our labor-related costs. We may be considered secondarily liable for any employment obligations relating to such employees or a direct employment relationship may be established by the labor courts with the outsourced employees and us, according to the current regulation in force.

The introduction of a stricter legal framework regarding the use of outsourced employees or third-party subcontractors, and/or the imposition of additional obligations on the contractor of outsourced services, may increase our labor-related costs and may adversely affect our business and operations.

In accordance with existing labor laws and regulations, we are required to provide and ensure the proper use of safety equipment for our employees and other individuals working on our worksites. If we fail to provide all necessary safety equipment and ensure the proper use of the safety equipment, or if we work with companies that are not sufficiently committed to ensuring the safety of their own employees, we may be held liable for any accidents that take place at our worksites. Any accidents at our worksites may expose us to the payment of indemnifications, fines and penalties.

In addition, any changes to existing safety regulations may impose additional obligations on us and result in an increase in our expenses with respect to safety equipment and procedures. For instance, changes imposing a reduced workday for safety reasons may result in reduced productivity, forcing us to hire additional staff. Similarly, provisions requiring us to install or buy additional safety equipment could increase our labor-related costs and adversely affect our operating costs and results.

Our business may be adversely impacted by risks related to hedging activities.

We regularly enter into currency, interest rate, commodity price and inflation hedging transactions using financial derivatives instruments, such as future contracts, options and swaps, in accordance with our policies. We have traditionally used hedging transactions to, among others, (1) protect our revenue (which is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars) when converted to *reais* (our functional currency), (2) convert part of our debt which is denominated in *reais* into U.S. dollars, (3) swap floating interest rates of our debt to fixed interest rates, (4) swap floating monetary variation of our debt to fixed rate, and (5) swap part of our IPCA indexed debt to CDI.

We account for our derivative instruments at fair value, in accordance with IFRS. The fair value of such instruments may increase or decrease due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates or interest rates, among others, prior to their settlement date. As a result, we may incur unrealized losses due to these market risk factors. Fluctuations may also result from changes in economic conditions, investor sentiment, monetary and fiscal policies, the liquidity of global markets, international and regional political events, acts of war, terrorism, among others.

In the event that we cease to undertake hedging transactions to the extent necessary, we may be exposed to currency exchange, interest rate and inflation risks, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Delays in the expansion of our facilities, building new facilities or the ramp up of new or expanded facilities may increase our costs and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

As part of our strategy to increase our international market share and improve our competitiveness through greater economies of scale, we may decide to expand our existing production facilities or build new production facilities. The expansion or construction of a production facility involves various risks. These risks involve engineering, construction, operational systems, integration with the existing mill on brownfield projects, regulatory and other expected or unexpected significant challenges that may delay or prevent the successful operation of the project or significantly increase our costs. Our ability to complete successfully any expansion or new construction project on time is also subject to financing and other risks, including:

- we may either not be able to complete any expansion or new construction project on time or within the expected budget or be required by market conditions or other factors to delay the initiation of construction or the timetable to complete new projects or expansions;
- our new or modified facilities may not operate at designed capacity, ramp up its learning curve as planned or may cost more to operate than we expect;
- we may not be able to sell our additional production at competitive prices;

- we may not have cash, or be able to acquire financing, to implement our growth plans; and
- we may have a negative impact on existing mills that can result on operational instability.

For example, Fibria invested R\$187.8 million in 2018 and we, as successor to Fibria, estimate to invest approximately R\$432.0 million in 2019 and R\$155.3 million in 2020 in logistics installation and operations in the terminal located in Santos, operated by Empresa Brasileira de Terminais Portuarios S.A. (Embraport). Operations in such terminal are expected to start in 2020. However, any delays or cost overruns may affect the planned construction and operations, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover our losses, especially in case of damage to our planted forests.

Our insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover losses to our forests, mills, dams, hydroelectric plants and other operating facilities caused by general third party liability for accidents, operational risks and international and domestic transportation if we suffer any catastrophic claim or if there is a particular clause excluding the coverage. In addition, we do not maintain insurance coverage against fire, thefts, pests, diseases, droughts and other risks to our forests. The incurrence of losses or other liabilities that are not covered by insurance, due to the limited extent of the insurance coverage, losses that exceed the limits of our insurance coverage or any other reason that prevents reimbursement or indemnification, could result in significant and unexpected additional costs, our ability to operate and/or shortage of wood supply, which may affect our production. Moreover, the terms and conditions for the renewal of our insurance policies may change in the future depending upon market circumstances and the type and amount of risks insured. See Item 4. "Information on the Company-Business Overview-Insurance."

Risks Relating to Brazil

Brazilian economic and political conditions and perceptions of these conditions in the international market have a direct impact on our business and our access to international capital and debt markets, and could adversely affect our business, financial position and operating results.

We conduct a substantial amount of our operations in Brazil, and we sell part of our products to customers in the Brazilian market. For the year ended December 31, 2018, 30.1% of our net revenues were derived from Brazil. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are substantially dependent on economic conditions in Brazil. Future developments in the Brazilian economy may affect Brazil's growth rates and, consequently, the consumption of our products. As a result, these developments could impair our business strategies, results of operations or financial condition.

The Brazilian economy has been characterized by frequent, and occasionally drastic, intervention by the Brazilian federal government, which has often changed monetary, credit and other policies to influence Brazil's economy. The Brazilian federal government's actions to control inflation and other policies have often involved wage and price controls, depreciation of the *real*, controls on remittances abroad, fluctuations of the Central Bank of Brazil's base interest rate, as well as other measures. We have no control over, nor can we foresee, any measures or policies that the Brazilian federal government may adopt in the future. We may be materially adversely affected by changes in the policies of the Brazilian federal government, in addition to other general economic factors, including, without limitation:

- political, economic and social instability;
- monetary policies;
- political elections;
- inflation;
- exchange rate fluctuations;
- exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad;
- tax policy and amendments to the tax legislation;
- interest rates;
- liquidity of domestic and foreign capital and lending markets;
- government control of the production of our products;
- restrictive environmental and real estate laws and regulations; and
- other political, social and economic policies or developments in or affecting Brazil.

Uncertainty as to whether the Brazilian federal government will implement changes in policy or regulations affecting these or other factors in the future may contribute to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets and the securities issued by Brazilian companies.

More recently, Brazil has experienced a severe political crisis and the Brazilian markets have been experiencing heightened volatility due to the uncertainties derived from the ongoing Car Wash (*Lava Jato*) investigation, which is being conducted by the Office of the Brazilian Federal Prosecutor, and its impact on the Brazilian economy and political environment. As a result of the ongoing Car Wash investigation, a number of senior politicians, including congressmen and officers of some of the major state-owned companies in Brazil have resigned or been arrested. Other senior elected officials and other public officials in Brazil are being investigated for allegations of unethical and illegal conduct identified during the Car Wash investigation. Further, in 2015, Brazilian prosecutors announced Operation *Zelotes*, an investigation into large corporations and banks that are alleged to have bribed tax officials to reduce their assessments. The matters that have come, and may continue to come, to light as a result of, or in connection with, the Car Wash or *Zelotes* investigations and related anti-corruption inquiries have adversely affected, and we expect that they will continue to adversely affect, the Brazilian markets and trading prices of securities issued by Brazilian issuers.

The Brazilian Congress also opened impeachment proceedings against President Dilma Rousseff on December 2, 2015 for allegedly breaking budget laws as she increased economic stimulus during her reelection campaign. On April 17, 2016, the Brazilian Lower House of Representatives voted in favor of the admissibility of the impeachment proceedings and the Brazilian Senate voted in favor of commencing the impeachment process on May 12, 2016, removing Ms. Rousseff from the presidency for up to 180 days to defend herself in her impeachment trial. Brazil's Vice President, Michel Temer, was named Acting President of Brazil on May 12, 2016, in response to Ms. Rousseff's temporary removal from office. On August 31, 2016, the Brazilian Senate voted in favor of the impeachment, thereby definitively removing Ms. Rousseff from office through the end of her term, and Mr. Temer was sworn in as the country's new president. The impeachment proceedings resulted in volatility in the Brazilian markets, affecting the trading prices of securities issued by Brazilian issuers. Mr. Temer himself had corruption charges levied against him with the Supreme Court on June 26, 2017 by then-Prosecutor-General Rodrigo Janot. On August 2, 2017, the Brazilian House of Representatives voted to temporarily interrupt the investigation of such corruption charges against the President while he held office. On January 1, 2019, Jair Bolsonaro was sworn in as the country's new president, following the presidential election of October 2018. We cannot predict the effects of these recent developments and the current ongoing political uncertainties on the Brazilian economy.

Further, the Brazilian economy has experienced a sharp downturn in recent years due, in part, to the interventionist economic and monetary policies of the Brazilian federal government and the global drop in commodities prices. As of this date, Brazil's government has proposed to loosen its budget targets for all years through 2020, but it is uncertain whether the current government will be able to gather the required support in the Brazilian Congress to pass the reform. These economic developments and political challenges have led credit rating agencies to downgrade Brazil's credit ratings on several occasions in recent years, which in turn had led to the downgrade of the credit ratings of numerous Brazilian companies. These and other future developments in the Brazilian economy and governmental policies may materially adversely affect us.

Uncertainty over whether the acting Brazilian federal government will implement changes in policy or regulation affecting these or other factors in the future may contribute to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the securities issued abroad by Brazilian companies. Historically, the political scenario in Brazil has influenced the performance of the Brazilian economy; in particular, political crises have affected the confidence of investors and the public in general, which adversely affected economic development in Brazil. Any such uncertainty or political changes may likewise adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation.

Changes in Brazilian fiscal policies and tax laws may adversely affect us.

The Brazilian federal government has frequently implemented and may continue to implement changes in its fiscal policies, including, but not limited to, changes to tax rates, fees, sectorial charges and occasionally the collection of temporary contributions. Some of these measures may result in tax hikes that may negatively affect our business. Increases in taxes could also materially adversely impact industry profitability and the prices of our services, restrict our ability to do business in our existing and target markets and cause our financial results to be negatively impacted. If we are unable to pass on the additional costs associated with such fiscal policy changes to our clients through the prices we charge for our services, we may be adversely affected.

Significant fluctuations in the exchange rate of the real against the value of the U.S. dollar may adversely affect our business, financial conditions or results of operations.

Fluctuations in the value of the *real* against the U.S. dollar can affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our export revenues are directly affected by exchange rate variation. Depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar will increase such revenues when denominated in *reais*, while appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar will decrease such export revenues. Our revenues in the domestic market are also affected by exchange rate fluctuation, to the extent that imported products quoted in U.S. dollars become more or less competitive in the domestic market depending on the exchange rate variation.

Furthermore, some of our costs and operating expenses are also affected by fluctuations in the value of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, including export insurance, freight costs and the cost of certain chemicals we use as raw materials. Depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar will increase such costs, while appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar will reduce these costs.

Additionally, we may be adversely affected by depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, since a significant portion of our debt is expressed in U.S. dollars. Depreciation or appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar may increase or decrease, as applicable, our financial expenses arising from these debt and other obligations in U.S. dollars, as well as adversely affect our ability to comply with certain financial covenants under financing agreements, which require us to maintain specific financial ratios. On the other hand, a significant appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar or an appreciation during an extended period of time may significantly affect our cost structure and negatively affect our competitiveness in export markets.

As a result of inflationary pressures in recent years, the Brazilian *real* has been periodically devalued in relation to the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies. The Brazilian federal government has in the past implemented various economic plans and utilized a number of exchange rate policies, including sudden devaluations, periodic mini-devaluations during which the frequency of adjustments has ranged from daily to monthly, floating exchange rate systems, exchange controls and dual exchange rate markets. From time to time, there have been significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Brazilian *real*, the U.S. dollar and other currencies. There can be no assurance that the *real* will not depreciate or be devalued again against the U.S. dollar or against any other foreign currency.

Devaluations of the *real* relative to the U.S. dollar could create additional inflationary pressures in Brazil, further lead to increases in interest rates, further limit our access to foreign financial markets and prompt the adoption of recessionary policies by the Brazilian federal government. Conversely, the appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar may lead to a further deterioration of Brazil's current account and balance of payments and cause a decrease in Brazilian exports. Any of the foregoing developments may negatively affect the Brazilian economy as a whole, and, consequently, our results.

The Central Bank of Brazil has occasionally intervened in recent years to control unstable movements in the foreign exchange rate. We cannot predict whether the Central Bank of Brazil will continue to let the *real* float freely. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict what impact the Brazilian federal government's exchange rate policies may have on us. We cannot assure that in the future the Brazilian federal government will not impose a currency band within which the real U.S. dollar-*real* exchange rate could fluctuate or set fixed exchange rates, nor can we predict what impact such an event might have on our business, financial position or operating results.

Economic and market conditions in other countries, including in the United States and emerging market countries, may materially and adversely affect the Brazilian economy and, therefore, our financial condition.

The market for securities issued by Brazilian companies is influenced by economic and market conditions in Brazil, and, to varying degrees, market conditions in other countries, whether emerging market countries or not. Although economic conditions are different in each country, the reaction of investors to developments in one country may cause the domestic or international capital markets to fluctuate. Developments or conditions in other countries have at times significantly affected the availability of credit in the Brazilian economy and resulted in considerable outflows of funds and reductions in the amount of foreign currency invested in Brazil, as well as limited access to international capital markets, all of which may materially and adversely affect our ability to borrow funds at an acceptable interest rate or to raise equity capital when and if

we should have such a need. We depend on third-party financing to carry out our activities, especially to finance our capital expenditures and working capital. In circumstances of limited liquidity, credit availability may be scarce, expensive or nonexistent, and we may face difficulties in our regular activities and in honoring our financial commitments.

Corruption investigations and media reports of alleged corruption in Brazil or other countries could materially adversely affect Brazilian markets, us, our industry and the trading price of our securities.

Brazilian markets have experienced heightened volatility due to the uncertainty in the local economy and political environment because of the ongoing corruption and bribery investigations by federal Brazilian prosecutors. The matters that have, and may continue to, come to light because of or in connection with the investigations have adversely affected, and are expected to continue to adversely affect, the Brazilian markets and trading prices of securities issued by certain Brazilian companies. Print, online and social media posts and reports have made allegations that certain Brazilian industries and conglomerates have been involved in conduct targeted by some of these investigations. Authorities in other countries are also investigating corruption associated with past actions involving certain Brazilian construction companies with operations in those countries. We cannot predict the duration of these investigations of which other companies might be involved or how far-reaching the effects of these investigations might be, including whether they will extend to our industry, which may lead to further volatility and a decrease in investor confidence, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the Brazilian economy and the trading price of securities of Brazilian companies, including our company.

Risks Relating to Our Shares and ADSs

Exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad may adversely affect holders of our ADSs.

Brazilian laws provide that whenever a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments exists or is anticipated, the Brazilian federal government may impose temporary restrictions on the repatriation by foreign investors of the proceeds of their investment in Brazil and on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currency. For example, for six months in 1989 and early 1990, the Brazilian federal government restricted all fund transfers that were owed to foreign equity investors and held by the Central Bank of Brazil, in order to preserve Brazil's foreign currency reserves. These amounts were subsequently released in accordance with Brazilian federal government directives. Although the Brazilian federal government has never exercised such a prerogative since, we cannot guarantee that the Brazilian federal government will not take similar actions in the future.

You may be adversely affected if the Brazilian federal government imposes restrictions on the remittance to foreign investors of the proceeds of their investments in Brazil and, as it has done in the past, on the conversion of the *real* into foreign currencies. These restrictions could hinder or prevent the conversion of dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of shares, as the case may be, into U.S. dollars and the remittance of U.S. dollars abroad. We cannot assure that the government will not take this measure or similar measures in the future. Holders of our ADSs could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for conversion of *real* payments and remittances abroad in respect of the shares, including the shares underlying the ADSs. In such a case, our ADS depositary will distribute *reais* or hold the *reais* it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid.

Holders of our ADSs may face difficulties in serving process on or enforcing judgments against us and other persons.

We are organized under and are subject to the laws of Brazil and all our directors and executive officers and our independent registered public accounting firm reside or are based in Brazil. Substantially all of our assets and those of these other persons are located in Brazil. As a result, it may not be possible for holders of the ADSs to effect service of process upon us or these other persons within the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil or to enforce against us or these other persons judgments obtained in the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil. Because judgments of U.S. courts for civil liabilities based upon the U.S. federal securities laws may only be enforced in Brazil if certain conditions are met, our ADS holders may face greater difficulties in protecting their interests due to actions by us, our directors or executive officers than would shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the markets for our securities may adversely affect holders of our shares and our ADSs.

Investments in securities, such as our common shares or ADSs, of issuers from emerging market countries, including Brazil, involve a higher degree of risk than investments in securities of issuers from more developed countries. The Brazilian securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States and other jurisdictions, and may be regulated differently from the ways familiar to U.S. investors. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Brazilian securities market than in major securities markets in the United States. These features may substantially limit the ability to sell our shares, including our shares underlying our ADSs, at a price and time at which holders wish to do so. A liquid and active market may never develop for our shares or our ADSs, and as a result, the ability of holders of our shares or our ADSs to sell at the desired price or time may be significantly hindered.

Holders of our ADSs may face difficulties in protecting their interests because we are subject to different corporate rules and regulations than a U.S. company and holders of our shares and our ADSs may have fewer and less well-defined rights.

Holders of ADSs are not direct shareholders of our Company and are unable to enforce the rights of shareholders under our bylaws and Brazilian law, and holders of our shares are generally required under our bylaws to resolve any disputes with us through arbitration. Our corporate affairs are governed by our bylaws and Brazilian law, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, or elsewhere outside Brazil. Although insider trading and price manipulation are crimes under Brazilian law, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets or the markets in some other jurisdictions. In addition, rules and policies against self-dealing or for preserving shareholder interests may also be less well-defined and enforced in Brazil than in the United States and certain other countries, which may put holders of our shares or our ADSs at a potential disadvantage. The disclosure required of public companies in Brazil may also be less complete or informative than that required of publicly held companies in the United States or in certain other countries.

Holders of our ADSs do not have the same voting rights as our shareholders.

Holders of our ADSs do not have the same voting rights as holders of our shares. Holders of our ADSs are entitled to the contractual rights set forth for their benefit under the deposit agreement. ADS holders exercise voting rights by providing instructions to The Bank of New York Mellon, as our depositary, as opposed to attending shareholders meetings or voting by other means available to shareholders. In practice, the ability of a holder of ADSs to instruct the depositary as to voting will depend on the timing and procedures for providing instructions to the depositary, either directly or through the holder's custodian and clearing system.

An exchange of ADSs for shares risks the loss of certain foreign currency remittance and Brazilian tax advantages.

The ADSs benefit from the certificate of foreign capital registration, which permits our depositary to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to common shares into foreign currency, and to remit the proceeds abroad. Holders of our ADSs who exchange their ADSs for shares will then be entitled to rely on the depositary's certificate of foreign capital registration for five business days from the date of exchange. Thereafter, they will not be able to remit non-Brazilian currency abroad unless they obtain their own certificate of foreign capital registration, or unless they qualify under Resolution No. 4,373/2014 of the CMN, which entitles certain investors to buy and sell shares on Brazilian stock exchanges without obtaining separate certificates of registration. If holders of ADSs do not qualify under Resolution No. 4,373/2014, they will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment on distributions with respect to our common shares. There can be no assurance that the certificate of registration of our depositary, or any certificate of foreign capital registration obtained by holders of ADSs, will not be affected by future legislative or regulatory changes, or that additional Brazilian law restrictions applicable to their investment in the ADSs may not be imposed in the future. Holders of our shares will be subject to, and holders of our ADSs could be subject to, Brazilian income tax on capital gains from sales of shares or ADSs.

Brazilian Law No. 10,833/03 provides that gains on the disposition of assets located in Brazil by non-residents of Brazil, whether to other non-residents or to Brazilian residents, will be subject to Brazilian taxation. Our shares are expected to be treated as assets located in Brazil for purposes of the law, and gains on the

disposition of our shares, even by non-residents of Brazil, are expected to be subject to Brazilian taxation. In addition, our ADSs may be treated as assets located in Brazil for purposes of the law, and therefore gains on the disposition of our ADSs by non-residents of Brazil may be subject to Brazilian taxation. Although the holders of our ADSs outside Brazil may have grounds to assert that Law No. 10,833/00 does not apply to sales or other dispositions of ADSs, it is not possible to predict whether that understanding will ultimately prevail in the courts of Brazil given the general and unclear scope of Law No. 10,833/03 and the absence of judicial court rulings in respect thereof.

Holders of our ADSs may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to our shares.

Holders of our ADSs may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to our shares underlying their ADSs unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), is effective with respect to the rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares or other securities relating to these preemptive rights, and we cannot assure holders of our ADSs that we will file any such registration statement. Unless we file a registration statement or an exemption from registration applies, holders of our ADSs may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of their preemptive rights by the depositary or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, the rights will be allowed to lapse.

Our future issuances of new securities may result in a dilution of our shareholders’ stake.

We may seek to raise additional capital in the future through public or private issuances of shares or securities convertible into shares. According to article 172 of Brazilian Corporation Law, we may not be required to grant preemptive rights to our shareholders in the event of a capital increase through a public offering of shares or securities convertible into shares, which may result in a dilution of our current shareholders’ stake in our company.

The holders of our shares (including our shares underlying the ADSs) may not receive dividends or interest on capital.

According to our bylaws, our shareholders are entitled to receive a mandatory minimum annual dividend of the lower of (i) 25% of our annual net profit, calculated and adjusted under the terms of the Brazilian Corporation Law, or (ii) 10% of our operating cash generation in the corresponding fiscal period, which is calculated by subtracting the amount of the investments in maintenance of the respective fiscal year from the Adjusted EBITDA, as defined in our bylaws. Our bylaws allow for the payment of intermediary dividends, to the retained earnings account or the existing earnings reserves in the last yearly or six-month balance, by means of the annual dividend. We may also pay interest on own capital, as described by Brazilian law. The intermediary dividends and the interest on own capital declared in each fiscal period may be imputed to the mandatory dividend that results from the fiscal period in which they are distributed. At the general shareholders meeting, shareholders may decide on the capitalization, on the offset of our losses or on the net profit retention, as provided for in the Brazilian Corporation Law, with the aforementioned net profit not being made available for the payment of dividends or interest on own capital.

Our management is strongly influenced by our controlling shareholders and their interests may conflict with the interests of the other shareholders.

Our controlling shareholders have the power to, among other things, appoint a majority of the members of our board of directors and to decide any matters requiring shareholder approval, including related-party transactions, corporate reorganizations and disposals, and the timing and payment of any future dividends, subject to the requirements of mandatory dividends under the Brazilian Corporation Law. Our controlling shareholders may have an interest in making acquisitions, disposals of assets, partnerships, seeking financing or making other decisions that may conflict with the interests of the other shareholders.

As part of the negotiations regarding the terms of the Merger, our controlling shareholders entered into the BNDESPAR Shareholders Agreement with BNDESPAR, which, among other terms, provides for the right by BNDESPAR to nominate one independent member of our board of directors and for the requirement that we comply with certain company leverage limitations. These requirements apply for so long as BNDESPAR maintains a certain specified minimum ownership in Suzano, which was reached upon completion of the Merger on January 14, 2019. BNDESPAR also is a wholly owned subsidiary of, with separate operations from, the Brazilian development bank (“BNDES”), which has provided financing to Suzano. See Item 5. “Operating and

Financial Review and Prospects—Sources and Uses of Funds—Indebtedness and Debt—BNDES Financing.” The provisions of the BNDESPAR Shareholders Agreement do not provide BNDESPAR with any rights that would result in it being deemed a controlling shareholder nor do they affect our controlling shareholders’ power to control the company. However, the provisions of the BNDESPAR Shareholders Agreement will limit our ability to increase our leverage and increase the independence requirements for our board members. See Item 7. “Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Major Shareholders—BNDESPAR Shareholders Agreement.”

Judgments of Brazilian courts with respect to our shares will be payable only in reais.

If proceedings are brought in the courts of Brazil seeking to enforce our obligations in respect of our shares, we will not be required to discharge our obligations in a currency other than *reais*. Under Brazilian exchange control limitations, an obligation in Brazil to pay amounts denominated in a currency other than *reais* may only be satisfied in Brazilian currency at the exchange rate, as determined by the Central Bank of Brazil, in effect on the date the judgment is obtained, and such amounts are then adjusted to reflect exchange rate variations through the effective payment date. The then-prevailing exchange rate may not afford non-Brazilian investors with full compensation for any claim arising out of or related to our obligations under our shares and ADSs.

As a foreign private issuer, we have different disclosure and other requirements than U.S. domestic registrants.

As a foreign private issuer, we may be subject to different disclosure and other requirements than domestic U.S. registrants. For example, as a foreign private issuer, in the United States, we are not subject to the same disclosure requirements as a domestic U.S. registrant under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), including the requirements to prepare and issue quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or to file current reports on Form 8-K upon the occurrence of specified significant events, the proxy rules applicable to domestic U.S. registrants under Section 14 of the Exchange Act or the insider reporting and short swing profit rules applicable to domestic U.S. registrants under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we rely on exemptions from certain U.S. rules which will permit us to follow Brazilian legal requirements rather than certain of the requirements that are applicable to U.S. domestic registrants.

Furthermore, foreign private issuers are required to file their annual report on Form 20-F within 120 days following the end of each fiscal year, while U.S. domestic issuers that are accelerated filers are required to file their annual report on Form 10-K within 75 days following the end of each fiscal year. As a result of the above, even though, following the declaration of effectiveness of the registration to which this prospectus is attached, we will be required to make submissions on Form 6-K disclosing the information that we have made or are required to make public pursuant to Brazilian law, or are required to distribute to shareholders generally, and that is material to us, you may not receive information of the same type or amount that is required to be disclosed to shareholders of a U.S. company.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY**History and Development of the Company**

We are incorporated under the laws of Brazil under the name Suzano S.A. (formerly Suzano Papel e Celulose S.A.), as a corporation with unlimited duration. We have the legal status of a *sociedade por ações*, or a stock corporation, under the Brazilian Corporation Law. Our principal place of business is located at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1355, 7th floor, São Paulo, SP, 01452-919, Brazil (telephone: +55 11 3503-9000). Our website address is <http://ir.suzano.com.br>. Investor information can be found on our website under the caption of “Investor Relations.” Information contained on our website is, however, not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of this annual report.

Our activities began in 1924, when Leon Feffer, our founder, first entered the paper business to resell national and imported paper used for business cards, writing pads and stationery. In the late 1930s, with the purchase of its first machine, the Suzano Group began to produce its own paper. In the 1950s, Companhia Suzano was formed, becoming what we believe to be the first global industrial-scale producer of eucalyptus pulp. In the mid-1960s, Companhia Suzano became the first paper producer to use 100% eucalyptus pulp in the production of printing and writing paper, according to “The History of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Brazil” (“*A História da Indústria de Celulose e Papel no Brasil*”), published by the Brazilian Technical Association of Paper and Pulp (*Associação Brasileira Técnica de Papel e Celulose*), or the ABTCP, in 2004.

On December 8, 1987, we were incorporated under the name Bahia Sul Celulose S.A., or Bahia Sul, as a joint venture between Companhia Vale do Rio Doce - CVRD (currently Vale S.A.), or Vale, and Companhia Suzano. In 2001, Companhia Suzano acquired all of the shares of Bahia Sul that were previously held by Vale, increasing its ownership interest to 100% of our voting stock and 73% of our total stock. In 2002, Companhia Suzano held an exchange offer of preferred shares without voting rights issued by Bahia Sul for new preferred shares without voting rights issued by us, in order to acquire all outstanding preferred shares of Bahia Sul. Upon completion of the exchange offer, Companhia Suzano’s share in Bahia Sul’s capital stock increased to 93.9%.

In 2004, Companhia Suzano merged into Bahia Sul, with the resulting entity named Suzano Bahia Sul Papel e Celulose S.A. In the same year, we listed our shares on the Level 1 segment of the BM&FBOVESPA (former name of B3), thus guaranteeing transparency in our operations and accountability to our shareholders. In July 2006, our corporate name was changed to our former name, Suzano Papel e Celulose S.A.

In 2012, we completed a R\$1.5 billion capital increase through a public offering of new shares in the market. The proceeds of the capital increase were used, in part, to finance the construction of our new pulp production unit in the state of Maranhão, which began operations in March 2013.

In 2015, we announced a new three-pillar business strategy: structural competitiveness, adjacent businesses and reshaping the industry. As part of our structural competitiveness strategy, we announced investments to modernize and increase the capacity of our mills and to increase and locate the forest base closer to our mills. In addition to an expected increase in total production capacity, we believe that these projects have been contributing to an approach focused on cost structure optimization. Our adjacent businesses strategy seeks new uses of our asset base and diversification of our products. In 2015, we commenced the production of fluff pulp and announced investments in lignin and the tissue segment. As part of our strategy to reshape the industry, we explore new paths and seek opportunities for reducing our business exposure to market volatility.

In September 2017, we approved the admission of our shares for trading on the listing segment called *Novo Mercado* of B3, followed by the conversion of the preferred shares issued by us into common shares at the ratio of one preferred share, class “A” or class “B”, for one common share. In addition, we also approved the restatement of our bylaws to adapt them to *Novo Mercado* rules and a change of our methodology to calculate mandatory dividends, also reflecting best corporate governance practices. We concluded the migration to *Novo Mercado* segment of B3 in November 2017.

On March 15, 2018, each of Suzano Holding S.A., David Feffer, Daniel Feffer, Jorge Feffer and Ruben Feffer, on one hand, and Votorantim and BNDESPAR, on the other hand, along with Suzano, as intervening party, entered into a voting agreement (*Compromisso de Voto e Assunção de Obrigações*) (the “Voting Agreement”), pursuant to which the parties agreed on the terms and conditions of a merger of shares (*incorporação de ações*) of Fibria Celulose S.A. (“Fibria”) and Suzano (the “Merger”), and agreed to exercise their respective voting rights in favor of the Merger. On July 26, 2018, Suzano and Fibria entered into a merger